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POETICAL.

[Written for the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OURSELVES.

BY JOHN K. HOLMES.

This mortal form of man, this wond'rous body
Turns food like fire to ashes. A residue
Of seeming worthlessness? Not so indeed.
From these strange ashes that old bird of life
Springs up renewed. These ashes have
A silent mission to fulfil for all—
They rebaptise, they recreate the blood,
Instilling elements within its flow,
That in its flow, it may have power to act
On bone and muscle. The house is built;
The fabric of our nature stands all roofed,
It needs the lime to throw its phosphate power
Through its strange timber: Nature's self becomes
Her own mechanic and her artisan,
Going about the chambers, fixing up
Those weaker points which otherwise might go
To crumble or decay. Potash and magnesia,
Things in themselves that have the name of drugs;
Silica and iron,—all are needed
For cartilages, for muscle, hair and skin;
For life, for beauty; for, life seems to be
How like another engine, nor will run
Unless the fire is fed!
With healthy blood
Health goes as its companion through the system.
Without it, at some point, the enemy
Scales the life wall, and getting foothold there
Shatters the joints of power. The poor subject,
At fault in chemic knowledge, sees amazed
The ruin wrought, but knowing not the element
Most needed for the crisis, fires away
His ineffectual knowledge. Thus we live;—
Yea, thus how many die, die every day,
Die living deaths,—die miserably;—cold,
Lonely, desolate, themselves unknown
Unto themselves;—their factors not sum'd up—
The product of their being not set down;—
Misunderstanding, falsehood and confusion
Chipping the life away! They are not students.
They never look within, adjust no hinges,—
Give no attention to the doors and windows:
Neglect the walls, the casements, grates and hearths,
Until that hard old tax collector Time
Knocks at the door, and says he wants his dues.

PITTSBURGH, PA., 1873.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise.

REV. F. PILGRAM has recently been installed pastor of the Shenango charge (Reformed Church), Mercer county, Pa.

REV. J. M. TITZEL, pastor-elect of the Reformed church at Irwin, Westmoreland county, Pa., has removed to that place.

EPISCOPAL services are held regularly on Sabbath in the Academy at Sharpsburg, Rev. W. A. Fuller, the chaplain, officiating.

REV. JAMES MCFARLAND, the District Secretary of the Western Tract and Book Society, (Methodist non-Episcopal) is now in the city.

OVER three thousand six hundred persons have united with the Temperance Association representing the Catholic Diocese of Pittsburgh.

THE Allegheny County Christian Temperance Alliance will hold its first anniversary meeting in the Second U. P. Church, Sixth avenue, on the 22d inst.

REV. F. K. LEVAN, Reformed Church, has declined the call to Kittanning. His general duties as Superintendent of Missions prevented him from accepting.

REV. J. R. BALLER, of Emory M. E. Church, last Sabbath found a note containing $50 in his pulpit. It was a practical manifestation of the good will of his people.

REV. DR. HORNBLOWER of the Allegheny Seminary, is temporarily filling the pulpit of the Central Presbyterian Church until the congregation is prepared to select a pastor.

THE U. P. church at Bellevue has adopted the new version of Psalms. This congregation has just completed a new church, having occupied it for the first time last Sabbath.

MISSIONARY DAY in South Common M. E. Church, Allegheny, Rev. T. M. Boyle, pastor, occurred last Sabbath, and resulted in an increase of $100 in the collections over last year.

THE Second United Presbyterian church, of this city, Rev. T. H. Hanna, has just made its annual contribution to the different Boards of the church. The amount taken up was $3,084.90.

REV. J. M. COCKINS formerly of this city is now Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Cedar Rapids, Ohio. The congregation is now rejoicing in the completion of a new $14,000 edifice.

THE new edifice of the Carson Street M. E. Church, Rev. Edward Williams pastor, which is now about completed, will be dedicated with appropriate exercises on the first Sabbath in March next.

REV. I. C. MUELLER was, on the evening of the 5th inst., installed pastor of the St. James Reformed church of this city, by the committee appointed at a recent special meeting of the Allegheny Classis.

TEMPERANCEVILLE.—Episcopal service is held every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the German Luthern Church, (on the Steubenville pike). Rev. Robert C. Caswall of Allegheny, Missionary in charge.

ON Thursday, the Right Rev. Bishop Domenec gave the habit of the Order of the Good Shepherd to Miss Mary Fingelburgh, (in religion, Sister M. Teresa). He was assisted by Rev. G. S. Grace and several other clergymen.

THE Communion services in the Second U. P. church, Allegheny, were conducted last Sabbath by the pastor elect, Rev. W. H. McMillen, for the first time. There were accessions, we understand, of some twenty new members.

ALL the auxiliaries in this vicinity of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church are requested to furnish annual reports to the Assistant Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Mrs. E. A. Johnson, care of *Christian Advocate* office, before March 10th.

THE Central United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, celebrated their first Communion on last Sabbath, at which time there was an accession of thirty-six new members. The exercises were conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. M. Johnston, assisted by Rev. J. T. Cooper, D. D.

THE annual missionary meeting at Temperanceville M. E. Church was held last Sabbath. The subscriptions amounted to over $350, being more than double the collections of last year. Rev. Joseph Hollingshead preached morning and evening, and addressed the Sunday School. The revival in the church is still in progress, during which three hundred and twenty-four have been received on probation.

ASH WEDNESDAY, the beginning of the Lenten season, occurs on the 26th inst., and will be duly solemnized by the Roman Catholic church, and other denominations. The Pittsburgh *Catholic* for this week publishes the regulations for the churches under Bishop Domenec in this Diocese. They do not differ from those of former years, and the forty days of the season will be observed as formerly.

MISS FANNIE HADFIELD, who has presided at the organ in the South Common M. E. Church, Allegheny, for the past two years, received, on Thursday evening, a beautiful gold guard chain from the congregation. The presentation took place at a sociable held at the residence of C. C. W. Benney, Esq. Rev. T. N. Boyle, and C. Benney made a few appropriate remarks, the former representing the donors and the latter the recipient. The chain was purchased for fifty-six dollars, from Messrs. Haslett & Kennedy, of this city.

THE NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of Allegheny City was formed as a colony from the Central Church. They met July 20, 1862, in the Chapel of the Western Theological Seminary, where they continued to worship for five years and a half, when they took possession of the new church edifice. The church was organized and the first elders installed April 14, 1863. They were Robert Davis, William Dawson and John Miller. The Board of Trustees then elected consisted of Dr. Thos. F. Dale, Jacob Forsythe, C. A. Chamberlin, Samuel Patterson and H. P. Schwartz. They depended upon supplies until the ordination and installation of their first pastor, Rev. C. H. Dunlap, May, 1864. Mr. Dunlap resigned November, 1865. Their present pastor, Rev. A. A. Hodge, was installed January, 1866. On February 16, 1868, the new church edifice, corner of Lincoln and Grant avenues, was dedicated. To this, commodious Lecture, Sunday School and Bible Class rooms have been added. The whole property has cost about $58,000. Under the ministry of Dr. Hodge, the church stands in the front rank.

SCIENTIFIC.

THE proportion of coloring matter in the red carrot is as one part to one thousand. So writes N. Sacc to the Paris Academy of Sciences.

THE Zoological Society of London lately conferred bronze medals on the two keepers who have successfully reared the young hippopotamus born in the Society's gardens last year.

THE possibility of sending two telegraphic messages simultaneously in opposite directions on the same wire, is said to have been proved by some recent experiments at Penzance, England.

A FIRE in an English coal mine was recently extinguished by throwing jets of water upon the flames from small engines. In this way a large amount of steam was generated, and the steam choked out the fire.

MORE than seven years ago Professor W. Stanley Jevons published a work on the coal question, in which he estimated the probable consumption of coal in Great Britain for 1871 at one hundred and seventeen million nine hundred thousand tons. The actual consumption, as appears from statistics just published, was one hundred and seventeen million three hundred and fifty-two thousand and twenty-eight tons. This is a noteworthy verification of a scientific prediction.

A PRUSSIAN horticulturist has made some interesting observations which tend to show the usefulness of certain plants as weather guides. Thus he finds that the different varieties of clover contract their leaves on the approach of rain; when the leaves of chickweed unfold and its flowers remain erect till midday, fair weather is at hand; but the closing of the flowers of the wood-anemone indicate that rain is imminent. His studies extend to many other plants than those we have mentioned.

THE CAPITAL.

Threatened Conflict of Authority in Utah.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT TO CONGRESS.

Credit Mobilier and Stock Exchange Transactions.

THE PRESIDENT NOTIFIED OF HIS ELECTION

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 14, 1873.

MESSAGE ON UTAH AFFAIRS.

The President sent the following message to Congress to-day:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I consider it my duty to call the attention of Congress to the condition of affairs in the territory of Utah, and to the dangers likely to arise if it continues during the coming recess from a threatened conflict between the federal and territorial authorities. No discussion is necessary in regard to the general policy of Congress respecting the territories of the United States, and I only wish now to refer to so much of that policy as concerns their judicial affairs and the enforcement of the laws within their borders. No material differences are found in respect to these matters in the organic acts of the territories, but an examination of them will show it has been the invariable policy of Congress to place and keep their civil and criminal jurisdiction, with certain limited exceptions, in the hands of persons nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and that the general administration of justice should be as prescribed by Congressional enactment. Sometimes the power given to the territorial legislature has been somewhat larger and sometimes somewhat smaller than the power generally conferred. Never, however, have powers been given to a territorial legislature inconsistent with the idea that the general judicature of the territory was to be under the direct supervision of the national Government. Accordingly, the law creating the territory of Utah passed September 9th, 1850, provided for the appointment of a supreme court, the judges of which are judges of the district courts, a clerk, a marshal and an attorney, and to these federal officers is confided the jurisdiction in all important matters, but as decided recently by the Supreme Court, the act requires the judge to serve in these courts to be selected in such a manner as the territorial legislature sees fit to prescribe. It has undoubtedly been the desire of Congress, so far as the same right be compatible with the supervisory control of the Federal Government, to leave the minor details connected with the administration of laws to regulation by local authority; but such a desire ought not govern when the effect will be, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case, to produce a conflict between the federal and the territorial authorities, or to impede the enforcement of law, or in any way to endanger the peace and good order of the territory. Evidently it was never intended to entrust the territorial legislature with power which would enable it, by creating judicatures of its own, in increasing the jurisdiction of courts appointed by territorial authority, although recognized by Congress, to take the administration of the law out of the hands of the judges appointed by the President, or to interfere with their action.

Several years of unhappy experience make it apparent that in both these respects the territory of Utah requires special legislation by Congress. Public opinion in that territory, produced by circumstances so notorious as to require further notice, makes it necessary, in my opinion, in order to prevent the miscarriage of justice, to maintain the supremacy of the laws of the United States and of the Federal Government, to provide that the selection of grand and petit jurors for the district courts, if not put under the control of Federal officers, shall be placed in the hands of persons entirely independent of those who are determined not to enforce any act of Congress obnoxious to them, and also pass some acts which shall deprive the probate courts or any court created by the territorial legislature of any power to interfere with or impede the action of the courts held by the United States Judges. I am convinced that so long as Congress leaves the selection of jurors to the local authorities, it will be futile to make any effort to enforce laws not acceptable to a majority of the people of the territory, or which interfere with local prejudice, or provide for the punishment of polygamy or any of its affiliated vices or crimes. I presume that Congress, in passing upon this subject, will provide all reasonable and proper safeguards to secure competent jurors, whose verdicts will command confidence and be a guarantee of equal protection to all good and law-abiding citizens, and at the same time make it understood that crime cannot be committed with impunity.

I have before said that while the laws creating the several territories have generally contained uniform provisions in respect to the judiciary, yet Congress has occasionally varied these propositions in minor details as the circumstances of the territory affected seemed to demand; and in creating the territory of Utah, Congress evidently thought that the circumstances there might require judicial remedies not necessary in other territories; for by section nine of the act creating that territory it is provided that a writ of error may be brought from the decision of any judge of the Supreme or District Courts of the territory to the Supreme Court of the United States upon any writ of *habeas corpus* involving the question of personal freedom, a provision never inserted in any other territorial act except that creating the territory of New Mexico. This extraordinary provision shows that Congress intended to mould the organic laws to the peculiar necessities of the territory, and the legislation which I now recommend is in full harmony with the precedent thus established.

I am advised that the United States courts in Utah have been greatly embarrassed by the action of the territorial legislature in conferring criminal jurisdiction, and the power to issue writs of *habeas corpus* on Probate Courts in the territory and by their consequent interference with the administration of justice. Manifestly the Legislature of the territory cannot give to any court whatever the power to discharge by a writ of *habeas corpus* persons held by or under process from the courts created by Congress; but complaint is made that persons so held have been discharged in that way by the Probate Courts. I cannot doubt that Congress will agree with me that such a state of things ought not longer to be tolerated, and that no class of persons anywhere should be allowed to treat the laws of the United States with open defiance and contempt. Apprehensions are entertained that if Congress adjourns without any action upon this subject, turbulence and disorder will follow, rendering military interference necessary, a result I should greatly deprecate, and in view of this and other obvious considerations I earnestly recommend that Congress at the present session pass some act which will enable the District Courts of Utah to proceed with independence and efficiency in the administration of law and justice.

[Signed.] U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, February 14, 1873.

THE CHANGE OF PROOF IN SPIRITS.

The following is issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

February 14th, 1873.

It has come to the knowledge of this office, that in some portions of the country there are distilled spirits now stored in warehouses, which, in consequence of the uniformly high temperature of such warehouses, have no material change in proof as to subject such spirits to seizure if put upon the market in the original packages. In order to protect such spirits, the distiller or owner thereof will be allowed—where tax has been paid on the original gauge—to remove such spirits from such warehouse to the wholesale liquor dealer's premises, and there change the packages, marking, branding and stamping the new packages, as provided on page 67, series No. 7.

When spirits of the character above referred to are to be removed from one warehouse for the purpose above mentioned, the distiller or owner will at once notify the collector of the district of the fact, giving the number of packages, the marks and brands thereon, and the location of the wholesale liquor dealer's establishment to which such spirits were to be removed, and the collector will detail some United States officer to protect such spirits from seizure during their transit.

In case the removal is made from one collection district to another, the collector of the district from which the spirits are shipped will notify the collector of the district in which the spirits are received, giving the number of the packages, the marks and brands thereon, the name of the owner, the route over which the spirits are to pass, and to whom consigned. The collector of the district in which such spirits are received will allow them to pass to the establishment of the wholesale dealer to whom they are consigned, but will not allow them to be put upon the market in the original packages.

THE PROPOSED PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

The Atlantic Cable Company have turned up in opposition to the bill allowing the American, China and Japan Telegraph Company to lay a Pacific telegraph to China. The opposition say that the new company have not the capital to organize such a line, and that it is only a scheme. Members of the Foreign Affairs Committee say that such arguments have no weight, and therefore both committees have reported favorably upon the bill organizing the new company, as the privileges asked therein are not much of the National Government—only a request for two Government vessels to make soundings and surveys. The bill will undoubtedly pass both Houses this session, and then we shall have a cable telegraph managed entirely by American enterprise and American capital.

EXPULSION OF OAKES AMES AND JAMES BROOKS.

The expulsion of Oakes Ames and James Brooks was a subject of general remarked among members of Congress to-day. There are some who will raise the question, when this report is presented, as to the power of this Congress to expel members for acts committed from year to year, and that the proper step is to have them indicted by the United States Courts and tried for bribery and violation of oath.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL—FEARS AS TO ITS PASSAGE.

The Sub-Committee on Commerce who proposed the river and harbor appropriation bill, say that if they can pass it through the House as they have reported it they have no fear of its fate in the Senate. They are a little afraid, however, of the proposition to assume the indebtedness of over a million and a half dollars of the Louisville canal being tacked on to the bill, as the interests in behalf of such a step are very powerful, and are working hard to secure it. If they do the sub-committee say the bill is lost for this session, as it cannot get through the Senate with such an amendment.

INVESTIGATION OF THE C. P. R. R. OF CALIFORNIA.

The Wilson Investigating Committee, known as No. 2, has progressed far enough, under the instructions of the House, to ascertain that nothing can be done towards the investigation of the Central Pacific Railroad of California by the present Congress, all the witnesses and papers being in California. It is impossible to get them here within the fourteen remaining days of this session. It has been suggested that a bill might be passed by Congress providing for the appointment of a commission to visit California during the summer, investigate the whole subject, and report the evidence to the Forty-third Congress, next December.

WASHINGTON, February, 16, 1872.

THE PRESIDENT NOTIFIED OF HIS ELECTION.

This morning, between eleven and twelve o'clock, the Joint Committee of Congress called on President Grant, and read to him the following letter:

Washington, February 15, 1873.—Sir: We have been appointed a committee by the Senate and House of Representatives to notify you that on Wednesday, the 12th inst., the Vice President acting as President of the Senate, in the presence of both Houses, opened and counted the votes of the electors of the United States for President and Vice President of the United States. By count it was ascertained and decided that you were duly elected President for a term of four years from and after the 4th day of March next. In performing this duty, we take occasion to tender you our hearty congratulations for the eminent civil and military services you have had the good fortune to render to the United States, and to express our confident hope that your administration during the term for which you are elected will promote the peace, honor and prosperity of all the people of the United States, without respect to section or party division.

[Signed.] JOHN SHERMAN,
On behalf of the Senate.
A. L. DAWES,
JAMES B. BECK,
On behalf of the House of Representatives.

The President thanked the committee for their attention. He said he accepted the office, and would endeavor, in the future as in the past, to discharge the duties entrusted to him by the people, to the best of his ability.

The committee, after a few words of congratulatory conversation, next called on Hon. Henry Wilson, and read to him a letter of similar import to that addressed to the President, informing him of his election as Vice President, concluding as follows: We take this occasion, while performing this official duty, to congratulate you on the high honor conferred upon you by the people. You have long been honorably identified with the legislative branch of the Government during a period of unexampled difficulty. We are sure we state the universal feeling of the respective houses to which we belong, when we assure you of their sincere respect and hearty good-will.

Senator Wilson thanked the committee, gratefully accepted the high trust confided to him, and said he should strive to discharge the duties of the position with zeal, fidelity and impartiality. He expressed, too, a hope that the coming four years would be consecrated by those entrusted with power to peace, unity and the development of the country, that those in every department of the Government might retire at the close of their official career with the consciousness of duties well done, with the approval of their countrymen.

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.

The following circular was issued yesterday by the Secretary of the Treasury, to collectors of customs and others:

"The Government of the United States is requested by that of Great Britain to endeavor to ascertain the identity of a certain large sailing ship, which, while navigating the Baltic Sea, somewhere between Copenhagen and Dantzic, on the 10th of December, 1872, at about 1 A. M., collided and sunk the British steamer "Herald," and then proceeded without rendering assistance to the persons on board the sinking vessel, all of whom perished except the fireman, when many might have been rescued from the bottom of a life boat, to which they clung until washed away. The unknown vessel lost her bowsprit and jibboom.

"You are requested to give this Department any information which you may be able to obtain concerning the name and nationality of the sailing ship referred to."

THE TOBACCO BILL.

The Internal Revenue Commissioner and all the Bureau officials are working against the tobacco bill, giving the producer and retail dealer the right to sell leaf tobacco without paying the tax. They pronounce it a grand scheme, say that it is not the farmer pressing this bill, that the manufacturers are against it, and besides the Government losing $3,000,000 per annum, which the commissioner *knows*, would be the fact should the bill become a law. The extent of losses beyond that cannot be estimated, but it would be very great, as there would be no way to restrict the rule, or account for the quantity which would be sold without paying the tax, under the proposed law.

THE SUPPRESSION OF OBSCENE LITERATURE.

Mr. Comstock, the gentleman who is making such strenuous efforts to suppress the traffic in obscene literature by preventing its transmission through the mails, finds his efforts ably seconded by our national legislators. The report of the Senate Committee on Postoffices and Postroads on the subject is sufficient to provide for the enactment of a law which will be broad and general in its application in preventing the circulation of this kind of literature, which has done and is doing so much to debauch the minds of the young and degrade manhood and womanhood.

PROPOSED CONVENTION OF LABORING MEN.

Preparations are in progress to organize a mass convention of the executive committees of the National Labor Congress throughout the country, and those members of Congress interested in the subject of labor. The convention, it is thought, will gather some three hundred representatives of the Council under their call, and it is proposed then to discuss the question of labor and its relation to the National Government, and what legislation should be enacted to advance the interests and directly benefit the entire laboring masses.

PRESIDENT GRANT AND THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

The President has partially qualified his construction of the new civil service rules by recommending the re-appointment of ladies, without undergoing the new examinations, who had resigned on account of marriage, but where subsequent thereto widowhood ensued. There are other cases in which the President applies this construction, but always in these where the circumstances attendant are of a meritorious character, and the facts warrant their restoration to office as a matter of fairness and justice.

THE SYNDICATE.

Secretary Boutwell informed me yesterday that there was no "hitch" or trouble in, or with, the syndicate, as has been reported. Everthing is working smoothly and the Secretary will be abundantly satisfied if the syndicate get ready to take its first installment of one hundred million dollars of bonds by the first of March. He would much prefer it would take that sum than a larger amount, which it would be very difficult to deliver. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, February 17, 1873.

THE ACCOUNTS OF POSTMASTERS.

The Auditor of the Postoffice Department states that the accounts of postmasters were never more correct than at the present time. During the last four years the business under the control of the General Postoffice Department has averaged $250,000,000, and only about one-twentieth of one per cent. has been lost to the Goverment. When it is considered that the business is entirely a credit one, immense quantities of stamps being always in the hands of postmasters, the correct condition of accounts is remarkable.

WAR OF 1812 PENSIONERS.

Up to last July the Commissioners of Pensions reported the number of pensioners who served in the war of 1812 for sixty days to be about 23,000. Since that time over 7,000 of the same class of pensioners have been added to that number, making a total of over 30,000. The proposition to remove old restrictions as to period of service has been reported adversely upon by the Senate Committee on Pensions. Should it pass, however, notwithstanding this report, about 20,000 claims under it, it is estimated, would be filed, requiring $2,000,000 to allow them.

REPORT ON CALDWELL'S CASE.

The report of the Senate Committee on the Caldwell case is very voluminous. The Committee say there is no doubt money was paid for votes in the Legislature. It was discussed in Committee whether the measure of Caldwell's guilt demanded expulsion, or that his election be declared invalid. A majority of the committee favored the latter view, and a resolution was reported accordingly for action by the Senate. The committee think Caldwell was as much sinned against as sinning, that he was a novice in politics, and in the hands of men who encouraged the practice of carrying elections by money.

EMIGRATION FROM SCOTLAND.

Mr. Peter Fleming, of Dundee, Scotland, who has been instrumental in forwarding an excellent class of emigrants to the United States as well as to Australia, is in the city, having come to confer with Dr. Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, and with southern and western members of both Houses of Congress, with reference to the Government affording facilities to emigration, and to lay before them his plans in reference to the conference of the six trans Atlantic steamship corporations now combining to keep up passengers' fares, actually checking the full flow of British emigrants to the United States, and causing the latter to prefer British colonies instead, to which they are carried at much less rates than to the United States.

Mr. Fleming holds an official appointment as selecting agent for Her Britanic Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, at Dundee, and has had sixteen years' experience of emigration to every country in the world, having himself selected upwards of ten thousand persons, nearly all agriculturalists, to New Zealand, and sent out thousands to Canada and the United States. Yesterday he had an extended conversation with Secretary Boutwell.

The Constitutional Convention.

Progress of the Work, and what has been Accomplished.

Uniform Local Elections and Biennial Sessions of the Legislature.

A Residence of Two Months in an Election District Before Voting.

Numbering and Signing his Ticket by Each Elector.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA, February 15, 1873.

Although there has been a great deal of discussion in the Constitutional Convention on changes proposed in the fundamental law, yet the substantial work accomplished makes a very poor showing in the way of results for so much talk. Amendments have been reported to the Convention by but two of the standing committees, viz: the Committee on Legislature and the Committee on Election, Suffrage and Representation. On these nearly all the legitimate debates in the Convention thus far have taken place, including the discussion of the proposition for uniform days throughout the State for holding the spring and fall elections, biennial elections and sessions of the Legislature, the protracted and needless talk on female suffrage, and the question of the qualifications and rights of electors, on which subject the Convention is now earnestly engaged.

The discussions in Convention represent but a small portion of the work of the delegates, which has mainly consisted in committee service. Some of the committees have held sessions nearly every working day since the Convention reassembled in Philadelphia. At these meetings amendments are put in form and debated with a great deal of earnestness, but the same ground will be gone over again, and at much greater length, when their reports come up in Convention. When we reflect that the work of the Convention, if approved by the voters, will be the fundamental law of our State, for people, legislators and executives, for the next fifty or a hundred years, no one can reasonably object to the caution with which every proposition is received, dissected and discussed in all its possible bearings.

I think the Convention is fully impressed with the same determination to reform abuses in our State administration that has taken such firm hold on the people of the State since the subsidence of purely political strife, and the general appreciation that old questions have passed away and that parties have not yet adjusted themselves to the demands of the future. The Convention, if it meets the wishes of the people who have called it into being, will reform the abuses that have crept into the legislative department and made it a by-word and reproach; it will curb the power of the Governor in granting pardons; it will do something towards giving every legal voter the right to vote just once, and a reasonable guarantee that his vote will be honestly counted; it will make imperative on the Legislature the equal taxation and valuation of property, of which we know very little in Pennsylvania; it will abate the grasping and growing pretensions of railway and other corporations; it will place some limit on municipal taxation and expenditure; and, if the lawyers can agree, will make our judicial system more certain and speedy in its administration of justice, and will reform the abuses and corruptions, especially of minor tribunals in large cities. Such are the expectations of the friends of constitutional reform, in and out of the Convention. It is no holiday work that is proposed, this uprooting of wrongs made effective and sanctioned by years of practice, and it will undoubtedly array against the work of the Convention a formidable combination of all sorts of elements. Of this indications are already apparent in a good many localities, where the pruning knife of reform cuts to the quick, but there can be no doubt than an immense preponderance of the people will go with the Convention, if it fulfils its great high mission. They have abundant faith in it, and this confidence cannot be shaken without good cause. The attempt to manufacture capital against the work of the delegates, in advance, has not been a success so far, and those who undertook the task have shown a just appreciation of popular sentiment by "drawing in their horns" and abating the virulence of their public criticisms. Instance the course of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* and the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, the central and western organs of the syndicate bent on defeating progress and reform in State administration.

The belief is generally entertained by delegates that their work will be concluded early in the summer. This will give ample time for the largest circulation of the amended Constitution among the people, and its consideration by them, before voting on its acceptance or rejection, at the October election, next fall. Adopted then, the Legislature of 1874 will meet under new auspices, and "run" in new harness, with check reins never before applied in Pennsylvania.

Changes in the Constitution Adopted and Now Pending.

By a decisive vote the Convention has passed to the final stage, amendments changing the time of the fall election until the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. This is the day fixed by federal law for voting for Presidential electors and Congressmen throughout the Union. The change will do away with a second election in the autumn, every two years, and in this respect will be a saving of money and abate the duration of heated political contests. More important than this, it will prevent the Presidential election every four years being fought out and virtually decided by the October election in this State; a system that has heretofore intensified the bitterness of our political strife, and led to extraordinary expenditures of money and funds at the ballot box, for which the whole country has been placed under contribution.

The third Tuesday in February has been appointed as the day of holding all city, ward, borough and township elections. This secures uniformity for such elections, and separates purely municipal and local contests from those of a political, State or federal character. At present, the Legislature fixes such days as suit the local political managers and changes them as often as the same influence asks a change. Neither of these amendments of the present Constitution will be objected to by the great mass of citizens, but will meet their hearty approval. They are in the direction of better municipal Government and the avoidance of unnaturally heated political contests.

So far as the vote in Committee of the Whole may be taken as an indication, the Convention has decided in favor of biennial elections of members of the Legislature and biennial sessions of the Legislature—the Senators to hold office four years, and the Representatives two years. But this vote can hardly be held as conclusive of the views of the delegates. It is claimed by the friends of annual elections and sessions, that when the vote is taken in Convention on the recommendation of the Committee of the Whole, the decision is as likely to be reversed as approved—whether there are annual or biennial sessions is not a matter of much moment, if the powers of the Legislature are restricted, and special legislation is cut off in the manner indicated as the sentiment of the delegates. Biennial sessions are avoided in some States, where required by their Constitution, Ohio for instance, by a recess from one winter to the next, and it is apprehended no constitutional provision can be framed to prevent this. A limitation of the sessions to sixty days would be a good plan, if biennial sessions are not adopted as a principle. At present the Legislature could transact, and does in fact, all the *public* business in less than thirty days' working time; what stretches out the sessions are the private axes to be ground.

The Insertion of Suffrage.

This is the subject before the Convention now, and it is regarded as one of the most important likely to arise. There have been several reports from the Committee on it, and others are promised. In lieu of the rather awkward definition of electors reported by a majority of the Committee on Suffrage, the Convention substituted the annexed explicit declaration proposed by Mr. J. W. F. White, of Allegheny county.

"SECTION —. Every person possessing the following qualifications shall be an elector, and be entitled to vote at all elections, viz:

"1. A male person twenty-one years of age.

"2. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

"3. He shall have resided in the State one year, or, if he has previously been a qualified elector of the State, removed therefrom six months immediately preceding the election.

"4. He shall have resided in the election district where he offers to vote, two months immediately preceding the election.

"5. If twenty-two years of age and upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election."

Here are some important and striking changes in the right direction. The second qualification will stop the operations of the naturalization mill in the issue of fraudulent certificates of citizenship, by giving ample time to discover bogus papers. A foreign citizen must take out his final papers at least one month before election. This is no hardship on the foreign class, and will relieve it of the odium resulting from certain scoundrelly practices conducted for the most part by native politicians. The fourth and fifth qualifications requiring residence in an election district two months before election (instead of ten days), and that the voter shall be assessed two months, and paid State or county tax within one month of election, is aimed straight at the colonizer and operator. A ten days' residence in a district may be feigned, but it will be extremely difficult and expensive to maintain such a delusion for sixty days.

But the most earnest discussions of the Convention have taken place, and are now progressing, on the two propositions annexed from the Committee on Suffrage. The first, sanctioned by a majority, is as follows:

"SECTION —. All elections of the citizens shall be by ballot. The ballots voted may be open or secret as the elector shall prefer, and they shall be numbered by the election officers when received. *Each elector shall write his name upon his ballot, or cause it to be written thereon, and attested for him by another elector of the district, who shall not be an election officer.*"

Mr. J. W. F. White submitted the following as a substitute:

"Section —. All elections by the people shall be by ballot. The election officers shall enter and number the names of electors on a list, in the order of their voting, and number each elector's ballot with his number on the list. Elections by persons in a representative capacity shall be *viva voce*."

One of these two sections will be adopted. The difference between them is the provision requiring the elector to write his name on his ballot, or, if he is unable to write, cause it to be written thereon, and attested by another elector of the district, not an election officer. The discussion on the two propositions covered the merits of the open and secret ballot. Open *viva voce* voting has a good many advocates in the Convention, who accept the section reported by the committee as the nearest approach to it obtainable. Mr. White and other supporters of his amendment take the ground that writing the elector's name on his ballot will destroy the secrecy of the ballot, and thus add to the intimidation and control of the voters by employers and politicians. The supporters of the committee's plan argue, with great plausibility and force, that election officers will be sworn to secrecy, and that the ballot will remain secret except in cases of contested elections, when it is necessary to go over the ballots. They also claim that it will at once put an end to repeating and stuffing the ballot boxes, by the identification of every ballot with the person who cast it; if frauds are attempted the guilt can be easily brought home to election officers, and the certainty of detection and punishment will therefore prevent their evil practices. The idea was much dwelt on in the debates that writing his name by the elector on the ballot, would induce thought as to who and what he was voting for, and that such reflection would be promotive of the election of better officials.

On requiring the ballots to be numbered and the numbers entered on the poll list, there is a general agreement, and if the provision requiring the name to be written on the ballot fails, the numbering process will be adopted. It is claimed by the friends of the latter that it affords a sufficient guarantee against frauds and for identifying the ballot of every voter in election contests. Mr. Linn Bartholomew has an amendment, which is supported by Mr. Buckalew, leaving it optional with the voter to write his name on the ballot. The latter differs from most of the prominent Democrats in the Convention, by supporting the secret ballot as a necessity in enabling many a man to vote honestly who would not otherwise do so. Ex-Gov. Curtin supported the plan of the Committee, and urged that while such restraints would be superfluous in the country, their necessity had been demonstrated by exposures made in Convention of corrupt practices by both parties in Philadelphia.

It is doubtful which the Convention will adopt, the section reported by the Committee or the proposition of Mr. J. W. F. White. The indications, however, are that the provision requiring the voter to put his name on the ballot, will be retained, as well as the numbering process. The one great advantage of throwing these safeguards about the ballot-box is that it will heighten our respect for the electoral franchise, as something beyond the rascalities of repeaters and stuffers, and bring back some of that reverence we are all supposed to hold in theory for the little slip of paper.

"That executes a freeman's will
As lightning does the will of heaven."

If all men were reasonably sure of honest elections, a better class of citizens would be induced to take an active part in political contests, and party management thus be redeemed from the hold that tricksters and roughs have secured on it. This can never be done while elections in the great city of the State are a farce, and the will of four millions of people likely to be reversed by the industry of repeaters outside the election windows and ballot-box stuffers inside.

Protecting Political Primaries.

Mr. Thos. Howard, of Allegheny, has brought the subject before the Convention of giving the Legislature power, or possibly making it its duty, to pass laws to protect the primary or nominating assemblages of the people organized in political parties. A special committee has been raised to report on the subject, and Mr. Howard appointed its chairman. I believe his general idea is to give some sort of legal sanction to nominations by the people on what is called the "Crawford county plan," by having the officers who conduct the elections sworn to perform their duties honorably, and giving them power to administer oaths to challenged voters. I don't think there will much come of this. In Ohio there is a general law, that any political party may avail itself of that desires to, under which officers of primary elections are sworn and have power to administer oaths. In the country districts the attempt to carry out the law has been voted a bore and in the cities a nuisance. When it came to swearing men challenged as unsound Republicans or Democrats, as the case may be, that they would vote for the candidates nominated at the election, whether their especial favorite was successful or not, the bottom dropped out of the whole thing and it was proved to be of no practical account.

ARCTIC.

THE STATES' CHARITIES.

Third Annual Report of the Board of State Charities.

The Prisons, Reformatories, Asylums and Local Institutions of the State.

Crime and Criminals---Their Treatment and Prevention.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette

HARRISBURG, February 15, 1872.

A bulky volume of between six and seven hundred pages, the third annual report of the Board of Charities, has been distributed to the members of the Legislature. It contains a mass of valuable information to the law maker and student in social science, in regard to the pauper, criminal and insane class of the State, that if condensed within a reasonable space would be of great value. But this weekly volume is very crudely thrown together, and will be of little practical value until some industrious and skilled collator extracts the moral and social significance of its facts and figures. Still, it must be admitted, the Board has done a good work in the collection of facts, and by devising a system and plan of inquiries for the future that promises important results every year, hereafter, it is reasonable to suppose, its reports will be more complete. The information it is authorized by law to require of our local officials is of the highest importance to the wise disposition of questions involving the whole range of pauperism and crime.

The Board of Public Charities of the State consists of G. Dawson Coleman of Lebanon, George L. Harrison of Philadelphia, Heister Clymer of Berks, Wm. Bakewell of Allegheny, and Thomas L. Kane of McKean county. George L. Harrison is President of the Board, and its chief office is in Philadelphia. Wilmer Worthington of Chester is the general agent and secretary. The Board is very economically managed. Its expenses last year were but $4,964, of which Dr. Worthington received $3,000 as salary, and $1,220 were paid for clerical services. The members of the Board serve without pay, their necessary traveling expenses being all they receive from the State. The report of Dr. Worthington embraces an interesting history and description of one hundred and twenty of the charitable homes and hospitals of the State, supported in whole or in part by private subscriptions, and which he personally visited and inspected during the year. From indisposition he was not enabled to make his proposed visits of inspection to the alms houses and prisons of the State, but since the period of their first inspection, the influence the Board has exercised has been very salutary in abating more of the most objectionable abuses.

THE CRIMINAL CLASS.

Included in the volume and occupying nearly a hundred pages of space is a rather prosy paper on "Crime and Prison Economy," by Mr. Harrison, of Philadelphia, the President of the Board, which is intended, I judge, to exhaust the whole subject. A summary of its statements and arguments shows it advocates *preventive* rather than *remedial* measures in dealing with crime. Chief among these *preventive* measures are universal education, care of neglected children, reformatory schools, the suppression of intemperance, employment of all idle vagrants, and a certain treatment of prisoners confined in county or municipal prisons. There is no doubt these measures once adopted would be preventive of a large proportion of crime. Coming next to the *remedial* system, or prison economy proper, Mr. Harrison advocates, as a fundamental principle, *reformation through punishment*, to be accomplished by such discipline as this:

1. Separate confinement of each convict at first, and next, their employment in voluntary productive labor, to be performed in small companies or families, the convicts having free intercourse, and to share in the proceeds of their labor.

2. Instruction in industrial pursuits, the elements of learning and morality and religion, with moral influence instead of physical force as a disciplinary power.

3. Classification of prisoners; trained and experienced keepers; commutation of sentence for meritorious conduct; long or indefinite sentences so as to leave full opportunity for commutation, and the working out of the reformatory process.

4. Intermediate prisons or houses of discharge, where the reformation may be tested by a greater degree of liberty.

5. Refuges for released prisoners "to facilitate their reintroduction to the bosom of society."

Such is the merest skeleton of Mr. Harrison's comprehensive plan; first, for the prevention of crime, and that failing, for the reformation of criminals. It unites some practical things with a great deal that is impracticable.

RECRUITS FOR THE CRIMINAL CLASS.

Dr. Worthington in his report to the Board urges with great force and practical argument the duty of the State to care for children without natural guardians, and who grow up without any intellectual, moral or religious training, or instruction in any industrial occupation. From those who have been neglected in their youth, the criminal class is largely made up, and the duty of the State to rescue such children before it is too late is enforced with vigor. The Doctor does not think large State institutions the best for this object, but rather favors local associations supported mainly by contributions from individuals, where the family system of government can be introduced, and something approaching a home influence exerted. Another excellent feature of this class of institutions is the personal effort it encourages on the part of the humane to direct the forsaken children to paths of virtue and industry. Doctor Worthington urges State liberality for the education and training of neglected children in these weal institutions as resting on the same broad basis as our noble system of common schools.

As near as I can understand Dr. Worthington, he objects to the policy of our poor laws, which require each city, county and township to provide for its own poor, and that no money should be drawn from the State for local institutions for the support of the poor, needy and suffering. He thinks there are many exceptions to this rule, and that it is imperative the State should make suitable provision for destitute and neglected children, the care of the indigent sick, and relief of the aged and infirm.

Possibly true; but would not State aid applied in a general way, speedily demoralize local enterprise and exertion?

PENITENTIARY STATISTICS.

Mr. A. J. Ourt contributes to the volume a paper on the combined statistics of the two penitentiaries and two houses of refuge in the eastern and western part of the State. In the two penitentiaries during 1872, 453 prisoners were received—443 males and 10 females. Of the convicts 81 per cent. were adults, and 19 per cent. minors; 77 per cent. were natives of the United States, 7 per cent. of Ireland, 3 per cent. of England, 6 per cent. of Germany, and 7 per cent. of other foreign countries. Of the 453 convicts 388 had never been apprenticed, and only 51 served out their apprenticeship; 341 could read and write, 77 were unable to do either, and 35 could only read. As to the habits of the prisoners 138 never used liquor, 126 were moderate drinkers, and 189 were intemperate. The cost of maintenance was $188,348.65, an average cost per capita of $185.84, or a daily cost of 50.91 cents; of which sum the State paid 13.35 cents, counties 23.79 cents, and prisoners' labor 13.77 cents.

The number of convicts discharged from the two prisons during the year was 467, or 14 more than were received—a change in the figures in the right direction. There were remaining in confinement on the first of the year 1,032 prisoners. There were discharged by pardon during the year 40, by commutation of sentence 353, and by expiration of sentence 27.

HOUSE OF REFUGE STATISTICS.

The oldest of the two institutions in the State was opened in Philadelphia in 1828. In 1850 a refuge was opened at the same place for colored delinquents, and in 1854 a new and enlarged refuge was opened in the place of the former one for white juveniles. In the same year the refuge at Pittsburgh was opened for white and colored juneville delinquents. There are about twenty-four acres of land connected with these institutions, the original cost of which was $28,000; the present buildings cost $523,500, not including the building for white females at Philadelphia, opened in 1872.

The capacity of these institutions is 858; and the estimated value of the real estate including buildings, is $1,200,000; personal property, $73,000.

The receipts last year were $151,852.53; of this sum $30,126.40 was received from labor of inmates. During the same period there were expended $101,790.15, of which $32,418.54 were for salaries and wages.

The number of juvenile delinquents in these institutions January 1, 1872, was 752, viz: white boys, 493; white girls, 178; colored girls, 43; colored boys, 0. The average age of those committed was 14.1 years. They had but little education for the most part, and only 45 per cent. had both parents living. The number discharged from the institution during the year was 487—of which 95 were indentured, and 176 returned to friends and 59 discharged on parole. The health of the institutions is shown by the fact that out of a population of 1,239 juvenile delinquents, only six died during the year.

STATISTICS OF INSANITY.

The statistics are for the year 1871, and are compiled from the reports of five hospitals, viz: Friends' Asylum, Pennsylvania, the State Lunatic, Dixmont and Philadelphia. During the year there were 1,095 patients admitted into these institutions, and at the close of the year they contained 2,171, viz: 1,074 males, and 1,097 females; of these admitted during the year, the largest proportion of them, 30.56 per cent., became insane between twenty and thirty years of age, whereas there was a greater number living, viz: 48.69 per cent. under ten and between ten and twenty years of age. From these facts it is evident that between twenty and thirty years of age there is an increased liability to insanity, or, at that period of life, man is brought into contact with a greater number of causes of insanity.

During the year there were discharged 912 patients—466 males and 446 females; of the discharged 289 were restored, 241 improved, 174 unimproved, and 206 died; of the 2,171 remaining in hospital at the close of the year, 695 were supported by friends, 1,433 by the public and 43 by hospital. The number of insane in the State by the census of 1870 was 3,895.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

There is also contained in the report of the Board, statements of the condition and operations, of the State deaf and dumb asylum, the blind asylum, the training school for feeble minded children, the Allegheny county Work House, and the Pennsylvania Lying-in Hospital, besides notices of the one hundred and thirty local institutions, under different names, which were visited by Dr. Worthington during the year, all of which, he says: "Are engaged in relieving worthy persons in moderate circumstances; by aiding them to procure employment, assisting the destitute poor, and mitigating a large amount of suffering and want."

STATISTICS OF PRISONS AND PAUPERISM.

The Board has not been able to gather very full statistics on this subject, but under legislation of the last session of the Legislature, requiring returns to be made to it from various county officers, it will soon become possible to know the nature and extent of crime and pauperism in the State. All plans for jails or almshouses, hereafter to be built, must be submitted to the Board, sufficiently in detail for clear comprehension, and must receive its approval before they can be legally used for the construction of these establishments. The Board has already had occasion to act under this legislation, especialy in the interesting and important matter of the construction of an insane department to the poor-house in Westmoreland county.

The prison statistics show the management of the prisons of each county, their capacity, size of cells, ventilation and heating, material, cost, and when erected. The Bucks county jail, erected in 1812, seems to be the oldest in the State. The clothing and character of the food furnished prisons is also given, and much information in regard to habits, education, etc.

Reports received from fifty-seven alms houses in the State show the number of acres attached to them to be 10,336; cost of land and buildings $4,430,456; capacity for 11,960 inmates. The total expenditures in these houses for the year, for maintenance, salaries, etc., was $895,667. The out-door relief furnished from the same institutions aggregated $231,296. Excluding receipts from farms and other sources, the total net expenses of the alms houses and out-door relief amounted to $1,051,013 for the year.

The total number of persons who received in-door relief was 19,010. The average number supported during the year was 7,104. From this statement tramps and vagrants are excluded.

The report also contains a large number of tables, showing the condition of the township poor, the number of persons charged with crime in the several counties, and information on many other subjects. What is here given will show the scope of the work proposed by the Board of State Charities for itself, and the character of the information collected. In a few years, its reports will be complete from every county, and then it will be easy to show at a glance the condition of all institutions and subjects coming under its supervision. Such information will be invaluable to the law maker and suggestive to the humanitarian. ARCTIC.

Letter from Rosenzweig.

We have to deal with a great many rascals in these days, but happily we are seldom called upon to read or publish their letters. We have no desire to increase our correspondence, already sufficiently extensive, by entering into controversies with murderers. However, here is a letter forwarded to us yesterday, which we suppose we must print—it is from the quack Rosenzweig, from whose house the mangled body of a poor girl named Alice Bowlsby was sent in a trunk by express. It will be remembered that the poor girl was killed by a horrible and cruel operation which Rosenzweig performed. This miscreant, who signs himself "m. d.," was tried, convicted, and sentenced, but is now trying to sneak through the meshes of the law. We have endeavored to prevent him, and he therefore writes us a disgusting note:

To the Editor of The Times

Poland has no Freinds—I am a Polander—I have no Freinds—I am poor—God knows that I am not the man who committed the terrible deed, the Press are doing all they can to prejudice my case, all I ask is Fair play under the law, will You do as much for a unfortunate man without money or rich freinds as to let these few lines appear in your great paper from a countryman of Pulaski and Koscuski.

Yours &c &c &c
J. ROSENZWEIG m d
TOMBS cell 61 f 13 73

In order to discourage this "Polander" without "freinds" from writing to us again, we may tell him at once that we should be very glad to see him brought to the gallows. It is, therefore, lucky for him that we have not to decide his fate.—*N. Y. Times.*

IOWA papers estimate that in that State 50,000 bushels of corn per day are burned, and at this rate will continue for the next two months.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Linseed Tea for Sick Horses.

The *American Veterinary Journal* considers linseed tea not only a valuable restorative but also useful in cases of inflammation of the membranes connected with the organs of respiration and digestion, as it shields and lubricates them and tranquilizes the irritable state of the parts and favors healthy action. The editor says he has prescribed linseed tea in large quantities for horses laboring under influenza; they seemed to derive much benefit from it, and generally drank it with avidity. Aside from the benefit we derive from the action of mucilage and oil which the seed contains, its nutritive elements are of some account, especially when given to animals laboring under soreness in the organs of deglutition which incapacitates from swallowing more solid food. In the event of an animal becoming prostrated by inability to masticate or swallow more solid food, linseed tea may be resorted to, and in case of irritable cough the addition of a little honey makes it still more useful. In the latter form it may be given to animals laboring under acute or chronic disease of the urinary apparatus, more especially of the kidneys. The linseed tea is prepared as follows: Put a couple of handfuls of the seed into a bucket, and pour a gallon and a half of boiling water upon it. Cover it up a short time, then add a couple of quarts of cold water, when it will be fit for use.

To Steam a Turkey.

All of us are used to roast and boiled turkey, but a steamed turkey is more of a novelty, while it is also a most delicious dish. Cleanse the fowl thoroughly; then rub pepper and salt well mixed into the inside of it. Fill up the body with oysters mixed with a small cupful of bread crums. Sew up all the apertures; lay the turkey into a large steamer and place over a kettle of boiling water; cover closely, and steam thoroughly for two hours and a half. Now take it up; set the patter in a warm place, and turn whatever gravy there is in the steamer, straining it first in the oyster sauce which you have prepared, in the following manner: Take a pint of oysters, turn a pint of boiling water over them in a colander. Put the liquor on to boil, skim off whatever rises on the top. Thicken it with a tablespoonful of flour rubbed into two tablespoonful of butter; season well with pepper and salt. Add two or three tablespoonfuls of cream or milk to whiten it; and pour it over the turkey and platter; serve boiling hot. This sauce must be made while the turkey is still in the steamer, so that it can be poured over the turkey as soon as it is taken up.

Preparing Cod Liver Oil for Patients.

The difficulty of overcoming the nauseating qualities of cod liver oil has attracted the attention of many pharmaceutists, among others of M. Tissier, who has lately published the results of his experiments. He takes of white gelatin 4 parts, 25 parts of distilled water, the same of simple syrup, and 50 parts of refined powdered sugar. The gelatin is heated in a water bath with the water and syrup till dissolved, the cod liver oil and sugar being mixed in a mortar; the two compounds are then stirred together, and the stirring continued till the mixture is cold. It will then appear as a gelatinous mass, and powdered sugar is then added till a firm paste is made, which, after being cut into small pieces, is left to become so hard as to be easily granulated in a mortar. The second addition of powdered sugar will bring the quantity up to 250 parts, of which 20 per cent. will be cod liver oil. It is to be kept in a tightly stoppered bottle.—*Rural New-Yorker.*

To Keep Hayricks.

An invention has been adopted this year at the Prince Consort's farm, for the preservation of hayricks from the heating occasioned by confined air and moisture. A long perforated tube, fixed in short lengths which fit into each other, is built into the body of the rick as it is carried up, and surmounted by a cowl, which turns with the wind and provides a constant down current; an upward current is also arranged for in an inner tube, which opens at the bottom, and thus completes the circulation. This invention is also adapted to granaries and ships in transit, but in the latter case several arms are provided, running out from the central shaft at right angles, so as to distribute the air through the body of the grain. The use of perforated tubes for preserving grain, meal, &c., in storehouses, granaries, and in barrels, is an American invention, and has long been in use in the United States.

Killing Willows.

On swampy land is sometimes a heavy growth of willow, and the task of removing the bushes is one of no small magnitude. Some have a theory of cutting at certain periods of the moon changes, others while the sap is dormant, and still others the girding or strapping process. Of the latter method, which is attended with no small amount of labor, a writer in the *Rural Southern* says: Don't cut down the willows. If you do, you will see trouble for the next ten or twenty years with sprouts to cut down five or six times a year. Let them stand until spring, and when they are in full bloom, cut the bark about four feet from the ground, strip the bark down to the root, and let it alone. They will die, root and branch, in the course of the year, and never put forth a sprout. I have folowed this plan for twenty years, and know it to be successful.—*Ohio Farmer.*

White Australian Corn.

A correspondent of the *Western Farmer* at Baraboo, Wisconsin, says: I obtained a quarter of a pound of seed, but gave a little of that to some neighbors and planted the balance on moderately good ground. The next day after it was planted there fell a very heavy rain and washed out considerable of it, so I do not suppose over three-fourths of it came up. It had very poor attention and consequently I had not as large a yield as I might have had, but the yield was very satisfactory. I had about three hundred pounds in the ear from less than a quarter of a pound of seed. I planted two grains to the hill, four feet apart one way and about two the other way. I had a good many stocks that bore six tolerably good ears, and scarcely any stalks with less than two ears. I think it the best corn for fodder that I know of.

Varieties of Potatoes.

Notwithstanding the new varieties introduced within a few years, we have not succeeded in supplanting the old Peach Blow with a better kind. Yet it has several faults, chief of which is its late period of ripening and the amount of labor required to dig it. It is almost impossible to get it into market time enough for shipment in the fall. We want, very much, a potato that will keep as well as the Peach Blow, look as well, be as fine flavored, yet ripen from two weeks to a month earlier. The Harrison is abandoned; the Peerless grows large and hollow, is a good variety to grow for feeding hogs (when cooked), and no new variety promises remarkably well. The Early Rose leads as an early variety, but it does not quite fill the place of the Peach Blow.—*American Rural Home.*

How to Use a Grindstone.

First—Don't waste the stone by running it in water; but if you do, don't allow it to stand in water when not in use, as this will cause a soft place.

Second—Wet the stone by dropping water on it from a pot suspended above the stone, and stop off the water when not in use.

Third—Don't allow the stone to get out of order, but keep it perfectly round by the use of gas pipe or a hacker.

Fourth—Clean off all greasy tools before sharpening, as grease or oil destroys the grit.

Fifth—Observe: When you get a stone that suits your purpose, send a sample of the grit to the dealer to select by; a half ounce sample is enough, and can be sent in a letter by mail.

Pneumonia in Pigs.

For this disease a writer in the *Prairie Farmer* recommends to give fifteen drops of extract of gelsemium, morning, noon and evening, until febrile symptoms disappear. Inflammation of the lungs of pigs runs its course rapidly, and may be considered as a disease generally fatal, if not taken in hand as soon as the first symptoms appear, such as hard, laborious breathing, shivering, loss of appetite, cough, etc. Half an ounce of hyposulphite of soda, or two drahms of saltpeter, should be given in a little gruel every morning, and the animal kept warm, dry and comfortable; with access to green food, apples, cabbage, carrots, etc., and fresh cold water.

To Kill Lice.

All kinds of lice and their nits may be got rid of, *tuto, cito, et jucunde*, by washing with a simple decoction of stavesacre (*Delphinium staphisagria*), or with a lotion made with the bruised seeds in vinegar, [illegible] be rubbing in a together. The acetic solution and the tincture are the cleanliest and most agreeable preparations, but all are equally efficacious in destroying both the creatures and their eggs, and even in relieving the intolerable itching which their casual presence leaves behind on many sensitive skins. The alkaloid delphinia may be also employed, but possesses no advantage, except in the preparation of an ointment, when for any reason that form of application should be preferred.

A Turkish Glue Cement.

Dissolve half a dozen bits of gum mastic, each as large as a pea, in as much alcohol as will make it a liquid. In another vessel dissolve as much isinglass previously softened with water, as will make a two ounce vial, that is, holding four tablespoonsful, of strong glue, adding two small bits of gum ammoniac, which must be rubbed until it is dissolved in the isinglass mixture; then mix the whole with heat. When it is to be used again, set the vial in boiling water until it is dissolved.

Killing Snakes.

A sensible correspondent of the Maine *Farmer* says he made up his mind years ago that every snake that is killed by the farmer is money out of the pocket of the snake killer; for he firmly believes that when the snake is looked upon in its true light in relation to the farmer, the conclusion will be that that individual has but few better friends than the despised snake.

Valuable Recipes.

An Excellent Pudding of Pieces of Stale Bread, etc.—Soak two pounds of pieces of dry stale bread or toast all night in plenty of water, with a plate laid on top to keep them under the water. Next morning pour off, and squeeze out all of the superfluous water; then mash fine the pieces of bread, mix with half a pound of flour, a quarter of a pound of cleaned currants, a quarter of a pound of moist sugar, four ounces of suet, chopped fine, and two teaspoonfuls of fresh ground allspice; then grease the inside of a baking dish with a bit of suet, put in the pudding and bake for two hours.

Baked Orange Pudding.—Take six ounces of stale sponge cake, or bruised ratafias, six oranges, one pint of milk, six eggs, and one-half pound of sugar. After crumbling the sponge cake or ratafias into fine crumbs, pour the milk (should be boiling) over them. Grate the rinds of two of the oranges on sugar, and add them, with the juice of the remaining four, to the other ingredients. Beat up the eggs, stir them in, sweeten to taste, and put the mixture into a deep pie dish, lined with puff paste. Bake a little more than half an hour. Turn it out of the dish, strew sifted sugar over, and serve.—*Mrs. Beeton.*

Floating Island.—Beat four yolks of eggs with two tablespoons of sugar and one teaspoon of flour; then stir into one quart of milk and bring it to a boil, stirring it all the time; have the whites beat nicely, and slip it on the top of the milk, dipping a little of it on to cook the egg; then grate nutmeg over the top; let it cool, and it is ready for the table.

French Rolls.—Warm one ounce of fresh butter in a gill of milk, add a large teaspoonful of yeast and a little salt. Sift one pound of flour into a pan, pour in and stir well the milk, and let the dough rise in a warm place, covering it with a thick cloth. When light, knead well and form into rolls. Put these in a well-floured pan in a warm place to rise, and bake in a quick oven.

To Keep Meat.—Meat is much better for family use when at least one week old in cold weather. The English method for keeping meat for some time has great merit. Experts say, hang up a quarter of meat with the cut end up, being the reverse of the usual way, by the leg, and the juice will remain in the meat, and not run to the cut and dry up by evaporation. It is worth a trial, and when made will be continued.

To make Short Cakes, rub a quarter of a pound of butter into a half pound of flour; mix with a little water—enough to form a dough. Roll it out into thin round cakes, prick them, lay them in shallow tins, and bake.

Tea Biscuit are made by working into a piece of light dough or cream tarter biscuit one egg and a piece of butter. Roll it out an inch thick, cut it round with the lid of a dredge-box, and bake.

Dyspepsia Bread is made with three quarts unbolted wheatmeal, one quart lukewarm water, one gill of fresh yeast, one gill of molasses, one teaspoonful of saleratus.—*The Day.*

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Dunnings Creek Railroad.

The Bedford *Inquirer* says the Dunnings Creek or "Dutch Corner" railroad, from Bedford to St. Clairsville or Holderbaum's lane, is now a fixed fact, and will be built at once. The grading of the road from Bedford to the Red bridge, a distance of eight miles, has been contracted for, to be finished by the 4th of July next. The grading of the balance of the road was let last Saturday. Mr. W. H. Brown, Superintendent of the Bedford Division of the P. R. R., has charge of the affair. Messrs. Drollinger & Wertz, who have contracted for part of the road, advertised for 200 hands. Mr. Brown put a large gang to work on Wednesday morning last, at Bedford. The road will follow the east bank of Dunnings creek. A bridge, 200 feet in length, will be built over Dunnings creek, a little south of what is known as the Chenowith bridge. The survey of the route to McKee's gap will be completed in a short time. We have no doubt the road will be in running order early next fall, and then will begin the development of the rich mineral and agricultural country through which it passes.

ELKTON AND OXFORD.

The charter of the Elkton and Oxford Railroad Company has been filed in the Executive Chamber at Annapolis, Md. The termini of the road are Oxford, in Chester county, Pa., and Middletown, in Delaware. The road strikes the dividing line between Maryland and Pennsylvania near where Little Elk Creek intersects the said line, and intersects the Maryland and Delaware line at a point most convenient to that part of the road to be built at Middletown. The road is to run near or through Elkton.

FORT WAYNE, JACKSON AND SAGINAW.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company was held at Jackson, Mich., on Tuesday. The President made a verbal report, which was of an encouraging character. The Treasurer's report showed that the expenditures for the past year were $51,000; receipts, $328,000—earnings, $277,000. Superintendent Ernst's report showed earnings in round numbers of $280,000, an increase over 1871 of $60,000. The Superintendent in his report gave an inventory of the rolling stock and made recommendations for its increase, regretting the drawbacks to the business of the road from their inability to procure line, freight and stock cars from other roads for transfer.

THE PENINSULAR RAILWAY.

The South Bend *Tribune* says: We learn from the Dowagiac *Republican* that an arrangement has been made between the Peninsular Railway Company and the Pennsylvania Company, under which the latter have agreed to advance to the former $375,000 upon receiving their bonds to the amount of $75,000. By this contract the passengers from the Peninsular Railroad will be taken into Chicago on the Fort Wayne road, saving the cost of constructing a line. It is thought that the traffic of the road will be increased $50,000 per month when it is completed to Valparaiso, and passenger cars can run without change between Chicago and Grand Rapids, or between Chicago and Lansing.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

A correspondent says that the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, operating 905 miles of road between Buffalo and Chicago, and employing 18,000 men, will probably make permanent the reform it inaugurated some time since of stopping all freight trains on the Sabbath. In the past year it built and put on the road over 2,000 new freight cars. It is estimated that its earnings the past year will exceed $18,000,000.

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

From an interesting article in the current number of the Railroad *Monitor* we learn that at the close of the year 1872, there were 70,178 miles of railroad completed in the United States, and 43,000 miles in process of erection. The completed roads above mentioned have cost the enormous sum of $3,435,638,749. The United States already has as many miles of railroad in operation as the whole of Europe.

AN unsophisticated maiden in Illinois has invented a simple but ingenious device of securing by one operation both a husband and a fortune. She offers herself as a prize to be raffled for, 100,000 tickets to be issued at $1 each, reserving to [illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

A MAN was frozen to death at Archibald, Luzerne county, on Tuesday night.

LANCASTER city has a cow 51 years old, according to the *Enquirer* of that city.

OVER 250 tons of coal are shipped from the Pradee mines, Mercer county, every day.

THE city debt of Reading has been increased a quarter of a million dollars during the past two years.

THE election under the Local Option law takes place in Clarion county on Friday, February the 21st.

A FALL of slate in a coal mine at Johnstown severely injured Richard George and Charles Caddy, on Monday last.

LEVI FUNK, an old railroad engineer, was killed when crawling under a train of cars, at Lancaster, on Thursday.

THE balance in the hands of the Treasurer of Somerset county, at last settlement due said county, is $8,587 82.

THE Carlisle *Herald* has discovered a baby in that classic old burg that has been named Parepa Nillson Kellogg Busk.

THE Freeport *New Era* says there is a man residing in Armstrong county who has five sons and he calls them all John.

DOYLSTON, a village of 800 people, has but one piano, but can boast of 30 girls who can manage all the affairs of housekeeping.

FIVE districts in Indiana county have voted on local option, giving a majority of three hundred and seven against granting licenses.

JOHN DECKERT, of Bedford county, fell into the Little Wills creek, on Tuesday of last week, floated under the ice and was drowned.

THE limestone railroad of Green, Marquis & Co., near New Castle, carried to market 27,000 tons of limestone during the last year.

C. F. EVANS, ESQ., Republican, was elected Mayor of Reading, on Friday last. That city has gone Democratic for many years until the present.

MRS. SARAH ZELL died from fright on Tuesday night in Lancaster. She was charged with forging a note for $500 and threatened with prosecution.

PENNSYLVANIA has an area of 46,000 square miles; a population of 3,521,791; an assessed valuation of $1,319,235,049; number of miles of railroad, 5,113.

A LANCASTER county cat roosts with the chickens every night, balancing herself on a perch among the fowls, and seemingly quite contented with her resting place.

JACKSON LAMBERSON, contractor on the Huntingdon car shops, recently fell from the roof of one of the buildings, a distance of seventeen feet, receiving serious injuries.

MR. H. W. ROBINSON, his wife and two sons, accompanied by Dr. W. S. Duncan and wife, all of Brownsville, Pa., on last Thursday, started for St. Augustin, Florida.

THE question of the granting of license for the sale of intoxicating liquors was voted upon in Reading on Friday last, and resulted in favor of granting by a majority of fifteen hundred.

ACCORDING to the census in 1880 there were thirteen slaves in Bradford county. In 1880 there were 3,737 in the State; in 1800, 1,706; in 1810, 795; in 1820, 211; in 1830, 403; in 1840, 64.

THE amount of taxes, etc., received by the Treasurer of Westmoreland county, in 1872 is $86,189.99. Amount paid out, $74,234.04. Balance in the Treasury at the end of the year $11,955.95.

CAMBRIA county, according to her auditors' report, has a jail that cost $92,804.78, and a county debt of $80,000, for which luxuries her Commissioners have increased the taxes four mills on the dollar.

A YOUNG but impecunious widow in Lancaster makes no secret of her feelings towards a rich bachelor who owns a large farm in the vicinity. She says she loves the ground he walks on, and perfectly adores the house he lives in.

AT a wood chopping in Jefferson, Fayette county, a few days ago, it was proposed to take a vote on Local Option. The vote among the males resulted in a tie, while the female vote was cast solid against license, many of the fair sex voting in direct opposition to their liege lords.

BEDFORD COUNTY chickens seem to be omniverous. A "rooster" was disemboweled there recently, and, among other articles in the inventory of his commissary department were a nickel half dime, two pennies, and a large hog tooth. That gizzard was marvelously like a boy's pocket.

A MELANCHOLY accident occurred on Monday morning, on the Auburn coal train road, between Homewood and Clinton stations, Beaver county. Mr. Wm. Wallace Gould, a brakeman, was thrown from a dump car, and falling in front on the track, was run over by two cars, and injured so severely that death ensued in a few hours.

ON Friday afternoon of last week, the youngest child, two years old, of Mr. Enoch Engles, of Industry township, Beaver county, being missed from the house, a short time, was discovered by the other children of the family in the spring near the house, dead. The child had fallen in the water, and was drowned.

ON Monday, Mr. William Jones had both his legs broken in two places, at the Valley coke works, Fayette county. He was at the time assisting his son, who is charge of at the works, and while crossing the railroad track on top of the ovens, the horse attached to the larry, the iron car used for charging, unexpectedly started, knocked Mr. Jones down and two wheels passed over both his legs below the knees.

ABOUT one mile and a half from the village of Hopewell in Broad Top township, Bedford county, resides a negro by the name of Samuel Hall, who owns a small farm and keeps several head of horses constantly about him. Hall, like quite a number of colored, and some that are not colored, individuals, has never provided half feed for his equine stock, consequently they have been very poor—mere masses of skin and bones—and occasionally a horse would lie down and die for him. So frequently did this happen that Samuel came to the conclusion that his horses were bewitched. A week or two ago a poor, old, worn-out, half-starved creature became incapable of locomotion, and its superstitious owner conceived that he saw traces of witches. He determined that he would forever rid himself and his property of their presence. He, with assistance, succeeded in getting the miserable pile of bones out into a field; he then took and poured coal oil over its legs and body, piled a large pile of brush around it, set it on fire and burned up the living horse! He alleged that this is the course pursued in the South under similar circumstances.

OHIO ITEMS.

A CHILLICOTHE lady, Mrs. Jane Carrier, wife of John Carrier, a few days ago gave birth to four healthy, well-formed children.

A BILL has been passed by the Ohio Legislature prohibiting the killing or trapping of muskrats, minks, &c., between the fifteenth of April, and the fifteenth of February.

ON LAST Friday forenoon Mr. Harrison Roudetbush, of Carroll county, met with a serious accident, while shelling corn at Marshall & Kline's mill. It seems that while Mr. R. was busy at work, his coat tail was caught in the shaft which runs the sheller, and being quickly wound up, he was thrown around at the rate of about 140 revolutions a minute. He was thrown around with such force, that his feet coming in contact with a post, literally mashed them into jelly. It is feared that amputation will be necessary.

ON SATURDAY morning, a man named George Reman, employed at Bachert, Silk & Co.'s paper mill, in Stark county, while removing straw from the bleach tub in the mill, slipped and fell through the hole in the bottom of the box into the tub of boiling water and lime beneath. He was under the water up to his neck for about a quarter of a minute before the other workmen could drag him out. He suffered the most acute pain and died about ten o'clock at night. He was thirty-two years old, and leaves a wife and two children.

THE body of the eldest son of Mr. Samuel Bishop, of Mt. Vernon, nearly covered with leaves, sand and snow, and frozen stiff, on the place of Mr. Wm. Wright, in the bend of the creek, not far below the Gambier Railroad bridge, or about six miles below the spot where he was drowned, has been found. Hundreds of men have been searching for the other body all week, but no traces of it could be discovered. The body recovered was very much bruised and disfigured, in consequence of having been dashed against bridges and drift wood, and having been pressed between great masses of ice.

MRS. CRITES, of Wayne county, met her death under the following sad circumstances: She had been crazy for a number of years, and to prevent her from doing personal violence it became necessary to chain her, that she could not have the use of her arms. For this purpose a small building was erected near the main residence, where she was confined at the time of the terrible accident. The building was discovered to be on fire by her husband, but it had gained such headway that he found it an impossibility to rescue the unfortunate woman until she was burned to [illegible] When the fire was extinguished a [illegible] recovered and pre- [illegible] body was

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

Troops Wanted in South Carolina—Amendments to the Postoffice Appropriation Bill—The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill Considered in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 21, 1873.

SENATE.

Troops Wanted in South Carolina.

Mr. ROBERTSON presented resolutions of the Legislature of South Carolina, stating that the withdrawal of United States troops from that State would endanger the public peace. Referred.

Bills Reported.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported adversely the soldiers' bounty bill. The report was ordered printed.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported adversely the bill to incorporate the European and American Land Emigration Company.

Mr. LEWIS, from the Committee on Disabilities, reported the bill to remove the political disabilities of Dr. M. J. Hunter, of Virginia, and asked unanimous consent to put it on its passage, but,

Mr. EDMUNDS objected.

Mr. HARLAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported without amendment the House bill relative to private contracts or agreements made with Indians; also favorably, with amendments, the Senate bill to create the Territory of Oklohoma.

Mr. RICE, from the same Committee, reported without amendment the bill to provide for opening a military and postroad from Walnut river, Kansas, to the main Cashe river, Texas.

Indian Lands.

A bill was introduced by Mr. FERRY (Michigan) extending until August 10th, 1873, the time for restoring to the market the lands of the Ottawa and Chippewa reservations in Michigan.

The Two Per Cent. Bill.

The Senate resumed consideration of the two per cent. bill, and

Mr. EDMUNDS continued his argument against it.

On motion of Mr. THURMAN, the House bill was substituted for the Senate bill, and the Senate refused to order it to its third reading—yeas 24, nays 26.

The Senate then took up the

Postoffice Appropriation Bill.

The following amendments were reported from the committee, and agreed to: Requiring persons receiving their mails by the free delivery system to provide receptacles to facilitate safe and speedy delivery; authorizing the Postmaster General to appoint an additional special agent for the detection and punishment of persons sending obscene or otherwise immoral matter through the mails; repealing all laws permitting the free transmission of any mail matter whatever.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to strike out the clause providing for five hundred thousand dollars increase in compensation for the transportation of mails on railroads.

Obscene Literature.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM called up the bill to punish and prevent the traffic in obscene literature, which was passed.

Pending further action on the Appropriation bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Statue to General Kearney.

A bill was passed donating six bronze cannon for a statue to Gen. Phillip Kearney.

Convention Stipulations to be Enforced.

On motion of Mr. PACKARD, the Senate amendment to the House bill to enforce the stipulations of the convention with Venezuela was concurred in.

Railroad Bill Rejected.

A motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill granting the right of way to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fee Railroad Company was rejected.

The House, at one o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Tyner in the chair, on the

Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

Mr. HALE moved an amendment appropriating $500,000 for the purchase of an addition to the site of the Boston postoffice, provided that the city of Boston shall widen Congress street along the proposed new front of the building to at least eighty feet, and widen Milk and Water streets, where buildings have been destroyed by fire, to at least sixty feet.

A vote was taken on Mr. Hale's amendment, which came from the Committee on Appropriations, and was adopted—70 to 58.

On an amendment offered by Mr. Farnsworth requiring all Government buildings to be erected by contract to the lowest bidders, after public advertisement, a lengthy discussion sprung up. The amendment was rejected.

Subsequently, however, the amendment was adopted in a modified form.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to amend the item appropriating $2,000 for repairs at the naval station at New London, Ct., making it read "For work at the naval station at New London, $30,000." Adopted.

Recess till 7:30.

NEW YORK.

The Walkill Bank Defalcation—Ex-Comptroller of the Currency Hurlburt Charged with Neglect—Indictments Against Ring Thieves—Observing Washington's Birthday—Rosenzweig Again Indicted—Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, February 21, 1873.

A Compromise under Advisement.

From information given by the special Treasury agent here, it appears that the Treasury Department at Washington has under advisement, as yet, proposals for a compromise of the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co., which has been recommended by the United States District Attorney.

The Walkill Bank Defalcation.

The Grand Jury to-day made a presentation in relation to the defalcation in the Walkill Bank, charging A. R. Hurlburt, late Comptroller of the Currency, with gross and criminal neglect in assisting the President and Cashier of the bank in concealing its rotten condition, which was known to the Comptroller as early as February 14, 1871, and also charging Wm. M. Graham and Charles H. Horton, President and Cashier of the bank, with the embezzlement of its funds. A copy of the indictment will be presented to the following persons: The Comptroller of the Currency, Secretary of the Treasury, and to the Chairmen of the House and Senate Committees on Banking.

Indictments Against Ring Thieves.

Three new indictments were found against Ingersoll and Tweed. The former gave bail in two thousand dollars on each indictment.

It is understood that the indictments against the old ring, formed yesterday, are merely intended to cover any weak points existing in former indictments. The indicted parties are ready to offer bail at once, so as to avoid any temporary incarceration.

The recent statement that Tweed was going to take his seat as Senator, has led to the introduction of a bill against allowing a member to take the oath at any time.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

Receipts for the week at all ports, 108,789; last year, 75,362; total receipts, 2,602,380; last year, 2,192,670. Exports for the week, 58,157; last year, 93,206; total exports, 1,463,265; last year, 1,204,245. Stock at all ports, 557,638; last year, 570,568; stock at interior towns, 90,900; last year, 87,406; stock at Liverpool, 498,000; last year, 566,000. American afloat for Great Britain, 38,000; last year, 160,000.

Rosenzweig Again Indicted.

Rosenzweig, the alleged murderer of Alice Bowlsby, who was recently brought here from Sing Sing on a writ of error, and granted a new trial, though he had been sentenced to seven years, was indicted by the Grand Jury to-day for murder in the first degree, and will probably be arraigned on Monday.

Observing Washington's Birthday.

To-morrow being Washington's birthday, it will be celebrated in this city by a partial suspension of business. There will be a parade by several military and other organizations, balls and receptions by numerous clubs, and a more patriotic observance of the day generally than on any former occasion.

Indictments Against Fields Returned.

The Grand Jury have returned the two old indictments against Thomas C. Fields on a charge of bribery, and they are now in the hands of the District Attorney.

Members of the Alabama Legislature Charged with Conspiracy.

MONTGOMERY, February 21.—Speaker Parsons and Representative Williams, both colored, were arrested yesterday, charged with conspiring to prevent the election of a United States Senator on the second Tuesday after the organization of the Legislature. The parties are all Republicans. Parsons and Williams gave bail for trial March 18th.

The Weather.

BOSTON, February 21.—A heavy snow storm and high wind are prevailing.

ALBANY, February 21.—The most severe snow storm of the season prevailed all day.

POUGHKEEPSIE, February 21.—From eight to ten inches of snow fell here to-day.

AUGUSTA, ME., February 21.—A heavy snow storm prevailed here all day, with high and driving winds.

The Constitutional Convention.

The Suffrage Question Further Considered—Vote on the Ballot Section Reconsidered and a Substitute Offered—The Expenses of the Convention, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 19, 1873.

The Centennial Meeting.

The topic of conversation with the delegates before the House was called to order was the Centennial meeting held in the hall, last evening. They were mostly well satisfied with the demonstration, and it undoubtedly has awakened new interest among the members from every part of the State.

Petitions and Memorials.

Petitions and memorials relative to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors were presented and referred.

Expenses of the Convention.

Mr. Hay, chairman of the Committee on Accounts, made a report of expenses, and asked that the Chief Clerk be instructed to pay the respective amounts, which was agreed to.

The Suffrage Question.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report on Suffrage, Election and Representation, debate being resumed on the Seventh Section and the amendment offered by Mr. Armstrong, of Lycoming, yesterday.

Mr. Hazzard believed that there was no punishment too great for the man who violated the election laws, and did not wish to see the amendment carry.

Mr. Knight moved to amend the amendment; after the word "suffrage" in the second line, insert "for the term of four years."

Judge Walker, Mr. Hopkins and others discussed the subject briefly, and mainly against placing the pardoning power in the Executive or the Legislature.

Mr. Armstrong modified his amendment, making it virtually the same as that of Mr. Knight, which was withdrawn.

The vote was taken on the amendment, when it was lost.

The vote was then taken on the section as reported, and it was agreed to.

The Ballot Again.

A motion to reconsider the vote on the second section was carried, and the question of open or secret ballot was again before the committee.

Mr. McAllister offered a substitute for the section which had been voted down on Tuesday, as follows:

"All elections shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it is received, and the number recorded by the election officer opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Each elector shall endorse his name upon his ballot, or cause it to be endorsed thereon, and attested to by another elector of the district, who shall not be an election officer. *Provided*, that the oath prescribed for the election officers shall require secrecy as to the contents of every ballot cast at the election."

Mr. McVeagh stated that before coming to the Convention this morning, he was informed that the reconsideration of this section was agreed upon, and that the members of one political party had determined to be on hand, and force it through in the absence of delegates who are opposed to it. [Sensation.]

Mr. Buckalew disclaimed any knowledge of any such movement.

Mr. J. W. F. White did not think it just to attempt the passage of this measure to-day, when several delegates strongly opposed to it are absent from the Convention and the city.

Mr. Dunning thought that the people of the Commonwealth desired that the section should pass, and therefore he would vote for it.

Mr. Hunsicker denied that there was any design to take snap judgment on the absent delegates by his motion to reconsider.

On motion the Committee rose and the Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of Illinois Dem.-Liberals.

ST. LOUIS, February 20.—The *Republican* has the following special from Springfield, Illinois: A meeting of prominent Liberal Republicans and Democrats was held here last night, which Governor Palmer, Hon. E. M. Haines and others addressed. The meeting was held for consultation, and it was decided to completely reorganize the party. A committee of leading Senators and Representatives and others, of which Governor Palmer is chairman, is to prepare an address re-affirming the Cincinnati platform, but absolutely in favor of an adjustment of the tariff to a revenue basis. The address will take strong ground against monopoly, particularly railroad, and denounce corruption in every form. It is claimed that two hundred thousand farmers will support such an organization. The meeting created a great deal of excitement, and a mass convention of all opposed to railroad extortion and monopoly is expected to be called at an early day.

LEGISLATURES.

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 20.—The Senate of Indiana, after a discussion of a day and a half, passed the temperance bill, which had previously passed the House, by a vote of 30 to 19, six Democrats voting for the bill and three Republicans voting against it.

In the House, the Senate bill No. 6, concerning the transportation of freight and passenger rates of the railroads in the State, was passed, having previously passed the Senate, which provides that passenger rates shall not exceed three cents per mile, and the rates of local freight for distances not exceeding twenty miles shall not be more than one hundred per cent above the rates, the rates on through freight for fifty miles not to exceed seventy-five per cent., and greater distances not to exceed fifty per cent. more than the rate charged for the entire length of the road.

CORRY, PA.

Explosion in an Oil Refinery.

CORRY, February 20.—One of the stills in the Downer Kerosene Oil Company's refinery of this place, burst this morning about six o'clock, blowing off the roof and one side of the building. The steam pipes were therefore useless. The man tending the still had just left, thus saving his life. The explosion shook buildings a mile away.

The fire was caused by the explosion of two agitators containing five thousand gallons of heavy naphtha. The agitators were in close proximity to the engine which works the pumps of the works, which was in great danger, the flash going through the engine room, but luckily igniting nothing. The fire extended to the two other agitators in the same building, which is close to a large iron tank having about six thousand gallons of tar in it.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Ground will be broken for the Southern Pacific Railroad at Los Angeles next Monday.

—The New York charter has passed to its third reading in the New York Assembly.

—A fire in Bridgeport, Conn., on Friday morning, destroyed $300,000 worth of property.

—At Morristown, New Jersey, Moore was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for the murder of his wife.

—Two brothers, John and Henry Wagner, were burnt to death by falling into a sugar vat, in Jersey City, on Thursday.

—At Johnstown, Pa., the Cayadutta House, and several dwellings and places of business, were burned on Friday morning.

—In the Maine Senate a minority report on the liquor law, allowing the free sale of cider, unless intoxicating, passed by a vote of 15 to 14.

—The Government of Prince Edward's Island sent a deputation to Ottawa to arrange terms for the admission of that colony into the Dominion.

—In the New York Senate, on Friday, it was moved to make an inquiry into Tweed's qualifications as Senator, in view of the charges pending against him in New York.

—A most diabolical attempt was made to burn a tenement house in Brooklyn containing twenty persons last Thursday night. Rags saturated with kerosene were fired in the cellar.

—Two freight trains collided on Friday morning near Bismarck, Mo., on the Iron Mountain Railroad, killing Dan McLaughlin, brakeman, and doing damage to the locomotives and cars.

—The Missouri House of Representatives on Friday passed a resolution completely exonerating Senator-elect Bogy from any suspicion of having used any corrupt means to secure his election.

—Reports from Ft. Benton say the famous Sioux chief Setting Bull was killed recently at Ft. Peck, Montana, by a half-breed interpreter named Bienorar, while helping himself to goods at that post.

—In the New York Constitutional Commission a section was adopted providing that the Erie, Champaign, Oswego, Cayuga and Seneca canals shall remain the property of the State forever. It says nothing in regard to other canals.

—The Salt Lake *Tribune* (liberal Mormon) proposes the bill of Senator Pool legalizing polygamous marriages in the past, and this is understood to be the view of all reasonable Gentiles, so far as plural marriages are concerned.

Marine News.

LONDON, February 21.—The steamers Canadian and Manhattan have arrived.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO February 21.—Nearly all the stock trains have been delayed to-day, and up to three o'clock this evening the receipts were light. Cattle: receipts about 900 head; market dull; buyers contending for a decline, but holders of good steers are firm and full prices are obtained; good twelve cwt. steers sold at $5.00@5.30; choice 13@14½ cwt., $5.62½@6.00; fair fleshy, light steers sold at $4.60@4.75; shipments 1,821. Hogs: receipts about fourteen thousand with many trains due; market active and firm at $4.30@4.50 for packers; $4.55@4.75 for shippers; shipments 7,345.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

The President's Southern Tour Postponed.

EX-REBELS ACCEPTING THE SITUATION.

Secret Session of the Credit Mobilier Committee.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 21, 1873.

Arrival of New Members.

Ex-Senator Yates, Senator-elect Oglesby, and many other members of the next Congress, are here, to attend the inauguration and look after their constituents' business.

The Louisiana Case.

Senator Morton's report on the Louisiana case is sure to be practically adopted by Congress. The Senator himself is confident of it, and there is a growing feeling in its favor.

Ex-Rebels Accepting the Situation.

Ex-Confederate Gen. Fitzhugh Lee dined at the Arlington House yesterday at the same table with Senator-elect Pinchback of Louisiana. After dinner General Lee's friends remarked on the occurrence, when he replied: "Senator Pinchback didn't disturb me, and I hope my presence was not offensive to him. I accept the situation."

Congratulating Spain.

A resolution will be offered in the House to-morrow congratulating Spain upon establishing a Republican form of Government.

The Wine Importers.

The delegation of wine importers who waited on Commissioner Douglass on Wednesday, to induce a reversal of his decision of October last, making importers rectifiers where they change and mix their wines, had an interview with Secretary Boutwell last evening for the same purpose. The Secretary informed them he would give the question his consideration at his earliest opportunity.

More Witnesses.

State Senator York of Kansas stated to your correspondent yesterday, that more witnesses would soon be here, and that he possessed sufficient facts to convict Senator Pomeroy of the charge made against him.

An Extra Session.

There seems to be no doubt now that an extra session of the Senate will be called, but in executive session. The conjectures as to their meeting for general legislation are not correct.

Dakota Politics.

The politicians of Dakota Territory are very much divided as to the reappointment of the present U. S. District Judge. Strong efforts are now being made here to reinstate him. The political condition of the territory is reported to be anything but harmonious.

The Fishery Clause.

The fishery clause in the Washington treaty, having been opposed by the Canadian Parliament and the Nova Scotia Legislature is a law, but for the action of the American Congress, its chances for passage are few.

Committee on Claims.

The Committee on Claims of the House will not meet again this session and no more reports will be made. The claims allowed by this committee, during the present term, exceeded one million dollars.

The Forty-four Million Increased Currency

Recently allowed by Secretary Boutwell, has been referred to a sub-committee of the Banking and Currency Committee. The committee will act upon the subject immediately and submit their report in connection therewith.

The Largest Telescope in the World.

The telescope now being manufactured in Boston, for the National Observatory, will, it is stated, shortly be finished. It is the largest in the world.

The House Postmastership.

Upon the re-election of officers of the House of Representatives for the Forty-third Congress, Mr. Wm. H. Sherwood will submit his name as a candidate for the Postmastership of the House.

Postoffice Affairs.

In the morning session of the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, the obscene literature bill was discussed and favorably reported upon, and will probably become a law. Also the amendments to the appropriation bill, requiring hereafter postage on all mail matter. The bill in regard to constructing a bridge over the Arkansas river was favorably reported.

Mail Contracts.

The award for contract for carrying the mails in the New England States and the State of New York were forwarded yesterday. The lettings for New England were something lower than for the past four or five years, and those of New York a little higher.

Appropriations.

The House Committee on Appropriations, after giving the matter its full merits, declined to make an appropriation for the purchase of what is known as the quartz collection from California.

Expenses of the Contract Office.

The Contract Office of the Postoffice Department has just finished its estimates of expenses on postal matter for the coming year. It is $37,320. The estimates of the other bureaus are being computed. DIAMOND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, February 21, 1873.

Secret Session of the Credit Mobilier Committee.

The Senate Credit Mobilier Committee held a secret session to-day, in which they examined the evidence taken by the Poland Committee, with the view of making up a report. Nearly all the evidence is now in, and the committee will probably present their report about the middle of next week. John B. Alley will be examined to-morrow in relation to the ten thousand dollars given to Senator Harlan by Durant, and if Durant made his claim on the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the sum paid.

Judge Poland says his committee can only report evidence as to Colfax, without making recommendations.

The President's Southern Tour Postponed.

There was a long and earnest Cabinet consultation to-day, the principal subject under discussion being the condition of public business. At the end of the conversation the President announced that after due consideration of the matter, he had arrived at the conclusion that it would be proper to defer the contemplated visit to the South. The conditions of business which will be created by the incoming of a new administration will be such as to require his presence and that of the Cabinet in Washington. For these reasons he will not visit the Southern States in March, as he had intended, if the public service would admit. It is also learned that there was some discussion in the Cabinet on the question of calling the session of the next Congress, but there were no intimations that such a call would be made, though the new Senate will be called to meet in extraordinary session on the 4th of March, and a proclamation will be issued probably to-morrow.

No Impeachments Probable.

The House Committee on Judiciary have not yet met to consider whether there is sufficient cause from the evidence before the Poland Committee to prefer articles of impeachment against any public officers. According to report, the committee, with one or two exceptions, will report adversely to any such proceedings.

O'Brien Respited.

The President to-day respited, until March 23, ex-Policeman O'Brien, sentenced to be executed on the 28th of this month.

Weather Probabilities.

Clearing weather, fresh westerly winds and clear, cool weather prevail in the Middle and South Atlantic States.

Scientific Alcohol Bill Signed.

The President has signed the act to remit the excise tax upon alcohol used by universities for scientific purposes.

The Modoc War.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 20.—A dispatch from Yreka to-night says: Meacham, Applegate, Case and Gen. Canby, the Modoc Peace Commissioners, arrived at Fairchild's ranche on the 19th inst. and sent a messenger for Robert Whittle and his Modoc wife, Matilda, who will go with them to Captain Jack's camp. Matilda is to solicit an interview and ask Captain Jack to appoint a day for the council and terms. The Commissioners will insist on an unconditional surrender of Captain Jack and trial and conviction for murder by the civil authority, and for the removal of the remaining Modocs to a distant coast reservation.

Two mortars, a lot of hand grenades and other munitions of war were shipped from Benecia arsenal to-day. General Gillem and all the troops stationed at Yreka have been sent to the front. Probably two days must elapse before the result of the Peace Commission can be known.

President Grant's Residence Destroyed by Fire.

ST. LOUIS, February 21.—The residence of President Grant, known here as the "Old Dent Homestead," situated six miles from this city, was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon.

HARRISBURG.

Legislative Proceedings.

WESTERN PENITENTIARY REMOVAL.

Favorable Action by the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 21, 1873.

SENATE.

Reports from Committees and Bills Read in Place

By Mr. WALLACE: A supplement to the act for the improvement of creeks.

By Mr. Wallace: A supplement to an act for the regulation of Courts.

By Mr. GRAHAM: A supplement to the Security and Guarantee Company, granting discounting privileges.

Consolidating Wards in Pittsburgh.

Mr. HUMPHREYS called up Senate bill 106 to consolidate the wards of the city of Pittsburgh.

Penitentiary Removal.

Mr. GRAHAM called up the resolution for a Commission to inquire into the propriety of removing the Penitentiary, and explained that this was only a preliminary, in order to afford the Legislature the necessary information, and would not cost one dollar. Passed.

Settlement of Estates.

Mr. WALLACE: Senate bill No. 140 to facilitate the settlement of estates of decedents. Agreed to.

The Church Bill.

Speaker ANDERSON called up the Church bill, which authorizes congregations to elect trustees over their property. Postponed for the present.

Adjourned till Monday evening. The House was not in session.

THE RIVERS.

PITTSBURGH, February 21.—The Sam Brown arrived from Cincinnati at 9 o'clock, P. M., with ten barges. She met the following towboats on their way down: February 20—James Blackmore, at Captiena; John Hannah, same place; Fearless and Niagara at Big Grove Creek; Rover at Wiege; John Peney at Kates Rock; Abe McDonald below Bellair Bridge; John Diepold and Acorn at Baker Island; Sam Clarke at Walkers; Fairplay and Evan Williams at Liverpool; Lioness and Diamond at Line Island; Tom Dodsworth, Tom Rees and Hercules at Philley; Reindeer at Racoon; Whale at Montgomery Island; Resolute landed at Freedom; Lysle landing at Morris; Coal Valley at Logstown; My Choice at Economy.

NEW ORLEANS, February 21.—Arrived: H. C. Yeager, Cincinnati. Departed: S. Killinger, Cincinnati; City of Quincy, St. Louis; John M. Maude, Memphis. Clear and pleasant.

LOUISVILLE, February 21.—River risen six inches; rising; 71 feet under the bridge. There was a sudden change in the weather last night; high wind, light snow and the mercury fell from 45 to 20 by daylight, continuing cold, cloudy and windy all day and to-night. Arrived: Nick Longworth, Cincinnati. A private dispatch from Frankfort says the Dove No. 2, in descending the Kentucky river, bound for Cincinnati, when below Lock No. 5, struck a snag and sunk. The water is running over her boiler deck on the larboard side, and is two feet deep on the main deck on the starboard side. She has a full cargo, including 2,700 sacks of wheat. All will be a total loss. Nothing can be done for the boat until the water falls. The Dove was insured in Cincinnati for $6,000; value $10,000.

CAIRO, February 21.—Arrived—Jos. Kinney, St. Louis, 2 A. M.; Alice, St. Louis, noon; Continental, St. Louis; Grand Lake, New Orleans, 1 P. M.; Babbage, St. Louis, 1; Henry Probasco, Memphis, 4. Departed—Alice, Memphis, noon; Jos. Kinney, Vicksburg, noon; Tom Jasper, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Grand Lake, Pittsburgh, 1; Mary Miller, Arkansas river; Jno. Gilmore, St. Louis, 5; Probasco, Cincinnati, 5. River risen 8 inches. Clear; thermometer 34.

CINCINNATI, February 21.—River 41 feet; declining. Departed—Andes, Wheeling; Messenger, Pittsburgh. Clear and cold.

MEMPHIS, February 21.—Clear and pleasant. River rising steadily at the rate of an inch an hour. Arrived—Richmond, St. Louis. Departed—Capital City, Vicksburg; Marble City, St. Louis; John Tolle, New Orleans; James Parker, Cincinnati.

EVANSVILLE, February 21.—It rained and snowed last night; cold and clear to-day; now cloudy; mercury 19 to 30. River risen seven inches. Down—Commonwealth, 9 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, 7 A. M.; Andy Baum, 6 P. M.; Idlewild, 9. Up—Fayette, 9 A. M.; Rose Hite 4 P. M.—generally with good trips. Business fair.

ST. LOUIS, February 21.—Arrived—General Anderson, Columbus; Jasper, New Orleans; Elliott, and St. Joseph, Memphis; Iron Sides Pittsburgh. Departed—Belle Memphis, Memphis; Iron Sides, Cairo. River falling slowly. Weather cloudy and cold, froze hard last night, and will do the same to-night.

VICKSBURG, February 11.—Down—City of Alton, Glencoe, Indiana, Selma, Alice, Reno and Thomas Sherlock. Up—John Howard and C. B. Church. Clear and cool. River rising.

NASHVILLE, February 21.—River stationary. Weather fair and cold. Arrived—Lawrence, Cincinnati; Exchange, Pittsburgh; Aid and Edydville, upper Cumberland; P. H. Gray, Cairo. Departed—Ella Hughes, upper Cumberland.

ST. PETERSBURG.

Destructive Fire—The Main Part of the Town Burned.

TITUSVILLE, PA., February 21.—The *Courier* has an extended account of a great conflagration at St. Petersburg, Clarion county, Pa., by which the main part of the town was swept away this afternoon and evening. The fire commenced at about half-past three o'clock, and, driven by a high wind, spread with great rapidity. The Opera House, Adams Hotel, Emlenton Pipe Company's office, Postoffice, Savings Bank, St. Petersburg Hotel, Occidental Hotel, Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph office, Western Union Telegraph office, hardware and clothing stores, were among the buildings burned.

"A little child can run it," is the reason why the "American" is so popular among ladies, for it requires no exertion, is easily kept in order, is never "cranky" and is always reliable. All the styles of the American may be seen at No. 178 Liberty street.

Why Did Jacob Weep?

"Jacob kissed Rachel and lifted up his voice and wept."—SCRIPTURE.

If Rachel was a pretty girl and kept her face clean I cannot see that he had much to cry about.—BELL.

How do you know but that she slapped him in the face.—JOHNSTON.

Maybe she bit him.—ROSS.

No, gentlemen. The reason Jacob wept was, he was afraid she would tell his mother.—SHROM.

Gentlemen, hold your tongues. The cause of Jacob's weeping was the refusal of Rachel to allow him to kiss her again.—ACHRE.

Green, verdant one and all of you, Jacob wept, because Rachel had lost her Mordorf broom and he was afraid the tremendous rush for them would exhaust the supply before he could get her another one. There's no danger, however, as all the grocers keep the Mardorf.

The Centre of Attraction

is at 38 Fifth avenue, where the celebrated Arizona diamond jewelry is sold.

The Genuine Article.

In these times of adulteration, when we scarcely expect to find any article of food or drink strictly pure, it is refreshing to know, and information invaluable to the trade, that at least one firm remains whose stock of liquors are always of the highest brand, and entirely free from any impurities. Messrs. Dillinger & Stevenson, wine and liquor dealers and importers, at No. 57 Second avenue, have acquired a reputation for selling an article which can be relied on as genuine, and just as they recommend it. Their fine Wheat Whiskies, genuine Irish and Scotch Whiskies, together with the different brands of Wines, Brandies, Rums and Gins, are all of the best quality. Their terms are very moderate, and this fact, together with the quality of their goods, is inducement sufficient for a liberal patronage.

"Oh, I couldn't keep house without my 'American,'" said one lady to another. "It's as good as half a dozen domestics in helping me along. It is so simple in construction that it never gets out of order, and I can sit down at any time and find it in good working order." The "American" headquarters are at 178 Liberty street, Mr. James Espy, general agent.

A Good Quality at Moderate Rates.

One of the most extensive and best known firms of wholesale liquor dealers of this city is that of Messrs. S. S. Waters & Co., whose store at No. 33 Diamond, is always well filled with the choicest brands of goods in their line. This firm is not only well known to the trade, but the public generally have found, by actual experiment, that when pure liquors of any kind are desired, they can be procured of Messrs. Waters & Co. What ever may be demanded—whether the oldest Foreign Whiskies, or Native Wines—the order will be promptly and satisfactorily filled. These goods are all of the very finest brands and warranted to be pure and free from any adulterations, and are from such account generally recommended by physicians for medical proposes. The firm sell at very reasonable prices, and we commend them to the patronage of our readers as in every way worthy their confidence.

Pocket and table cutlery at all prices at Evans' Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue.

Fine Cigars.

The finest cigars that can be made, from the choicest qualities of the leaf, are in store at the cigar parlor of Mr. S. A. Barr, No. 132 Smithfield street. Mr. Barr thoroughly understands the wants of smokers, and is determined to keep his stock up to the standard. He has now a fine new lot of Havanas, just received for his patrons, who should at once call there and get their supplies.

FOREIGN.

Quarrel Between French Legitimists and Orleanists—Report of the Committee of Thirty—President Thiers Eulogized—Gradual Emancipation of Slavery in Spanish Dominions Advocated.

FRANCE.

Rupture in the Assembly.

PARIS, February 21.—The vote of the Committee of Thirty on Wednesday in favor of creating a second Chamber of the Assembly, led to a complete rupture between the Right and Right Centre.

Report of the Committee of Thirty.

VERSAILLES, February 21.—In the Assembly to-day the report of the Committee of Thirty was presented and read. The constitutional project is elaborately discussed and supported with strong arguments. The report seeks to demonstrate the necessity for making Ministers responsible to the Assembly for their acts, and shows that this principle carries with it the responsibility of the executive. A warm eulogy is paid to President Thiers for his patriotism and illustrious services to the country. Much space is devoted to the proposal for the creation of a second Legislative Chamber. Such body, the report argues, would act as a counterpoise to the demagogic principles of absolute sovereignty members. It would be eminently a chamber of resistance.

The reading of this portion of the report was interrupted by loud cries of disapproval from the Left.

Legitimists vs. Orleanists.

PARIS, February 21.—A quarrel between the Legitimists and Orleanists has broken out afresh, with increased bitterness. The *L'Union* newspaper accuses the Dukes De Broglie and D'Audiffret Pasquier of making a contract with Thiers and the Assembly, their motive being solely to obtain office for themselves and friends.

SPAIN.

Gradual Emancipation of Slavery Advocated.

MADRID, February 21.—The *Imparcial* to-day has an editorial advocating the withdrawal of the Porto Rico abolition bill now under consideration, and the substitution of a project of law for the gradual emancipation of slavery in the dominions of Spain, after the plans proposed by Senors Gasset and Becerra.

Insurgent Defeat Confirmed.

The *Gaceta* publishes an official confirmation of the report that Ollo's band of Carlists have been defeated at the heights of Miravalles by the troops of the Republic. The insurgents lost heavily in the action.

Don Carlos in Spain.

The *Imparcial* has advices that Don Carlos entered Spain three days ago.

PROPOSALS FOR POSTAL CARDS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 22, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until THURSDAY, the 27th day of February, 1873, for furnishing United States Postal Cards for, and during a period of, four years, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1873.

SIZE AND QUALITY OF CARD.

The Cards will be three by five and one-eighth (3x5⅛) inches in size, made from "bond paper" stock, (cotton and linen mixed,) tub-sized, the fibre beaten out long, worked together in a solid sheet without pasting, and suitably calendered on both sides for printing and writing in ink or pencil. The card-board must weigh six (6) pounds per thousand (1,000) cards, and each card, at the option of the Postmaster General, must bear a water-mark from water-mark rolls to be furnished by the Government.

PRINTING, DIES, PLATES, ETC.

The cards will be surface-printed on one side only, from hardened steel plates made from a die, the property of the Government. Two forms of plates for thirty-six (36) cards each will be furnished to the contractor, mounted to the height of ordinary printing type on metal blocks, spaced accurately, to cut the size of the cards, ready for the press; said plates to be kept in repair and renewed at the cost of the contractor.

The Department reserves the right to cause the design, die, rolls, plates, color, and water-mark of the card to be changed whenever the public interest may be subserved thereby; and to require, when necessary, new designs, dies, rolls, plates, colors, and water-marks, equal in every respect to those supplied by the Government, to be furnished within a reasonable time, at the contractor's cost, subject to the approval of the Postmaster General. And it is expressly understood that all dies, rolls, plates and water-mark rolls, made or used at any time during the existence of the contract, shall be the absolute property of the United States, and shall be delivered in good working order to the Postmaster General, or his authorized agent, whenever demanded.

NUMBER OF CARDS FIRST YEAR.

The estimated number of cards required for the first year is one hundred million, (100,000,000) but the contractor must furnish all that may be called for without reference to this estimate, be the same more or less.

BUILDING SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

The cards will be required to be manufactured in a fire proof building, and in separate apartments, distinct from those in which any other work is done by the contractor; and when finished must be placed in a fire and burglar proof safe or vault, to be specially provided for that purpose, and said apartments and safe or vault shall, at all times, be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department.

PACKING.

The cards must be banded in parcels of twenty-five (25) and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on; each box to contain not less than five hundred cards; the boxes to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manilla paper and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When four thousand (4,000) or more cards are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the pasteboard or straw boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop iron. Said cases and packages shall be addressed by the contractor under the direction of an agent of the Department. Wooden cases containing the cards, to be transported by water-routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing.

DELIVERY.

At the time the contract takes effect the contractor shall have on hand ready for delivery, not less than five million (5,000,000) cards, and shall, from and after that date, deliver with all reasonable dispatch, packed, adressed, and labeled as aforesaid, such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C., or at the postoffice in the city or town where the contractor does business; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster General; the cost of delivery, as well as all expenses of packing, water-proofing, storing, addressing, and labeling, to be paid by the contractor.

The Department shall have the right to require of the contractor, at the expiration of the contract, or at any time during its existence, to furnish an extra quantity of cards not exceeding a supply for three (3) months.

INSPECTION—AGENT OF THE DEPARTMENT.

An agent of the Department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the cards, who shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the cards are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same, and whose duty it will be to require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room at the place of manufacture, for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the United States.

The contractor, his employes, and agents shall conform to such regulations as the Department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.

REPORTS.

The contractor will be required to report weekly, under oath, the number of cards manufactured, (finished, unfinished, and spoiled,) the number issued during the week, and the number available for issue; all spoiled cards to be destroyed by the contractor in the presence of the agent of the Department.

BLANKS.

In addition, the contractor will be required to furnish labels, and direct the same for each package in accordance with the daily lists furnished by the agent of the Department; together with all other blanks required to be inclosed with the cards; also all blanks for daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly returns relating to the number of cards furnished, and stock on hand or in process of manufacture.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract, if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or, in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department cards inferior to the sample furnished to the bidder by the Department.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for cards actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AWARD—AGREEMENT—BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded, the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement, in writing, with the Postmaster General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster General, bonds, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) as a forfeiture, for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress, entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved August 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contract shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States to any court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfil every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide, that, if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require a new bond, with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish, to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract

SPECIMENS AND FORMS OF BID.

Specimens of the printed card and card-board, (without the water-mark, which is not yet completed,) together with blank forms for bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

GUARANTEE—PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand cards, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Postal Cards," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞THIRD U. P. CHURCH.—SERVICES TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and 7½ EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. FRAZIER. Sabbath School 9 A. M. Diamond street, near Grant. Comd.

☞CENTRAL UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH corner Sandusky and South Diamond streets. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. M. Johnston. Seats free and all are cordially invited. Sabbath School will meet as usual at half-past one o'clock P. M.

☞Advertisements on this page under the several heads of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Let," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS

WANTS.

WANTED—A DWELLING HOUSE with 5 or 6 rooms, new or in good order, in Allegheny City, convenient to Western avenue or Pleasant Valley cars, by a small family, no children. Address "M." GAZETTE office, stating rent.

WANTED—AGENTS—LLOYD'S SHIPPING Map of the U. S. for 1873 is out to-day, with 3,000,000 names. County rights given; cost $100,000 sells for $1: 40x30 large. J. T. LLOYD, Philadelphia, Pa. fe15:h79:d&s

WANTED—10 PUDDLERS IMMEDIATELY out of the city, also helpers, fare paid; also farm and garden hands, carriage drivers, several girls for general housework, cooking and light work of all description in city and out; women and girls want housekeeping, sewing, operating in stores or families, washers and ironers in laundries, cook, scrubbers, diningroom girls in hotels, restaurants, seminaries and boarding houses; men want laboring work at low wages in the city. Apply at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge Pittsburgh. fe6

TO LET.

TO LET—ROOMS IN THE CITY BANK building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, one on third floor, 12x14 feet, two on the fourth floor, size 18x31 and 14x18 feet. These rooms are among the finest in the city. Gas and water in all of them. The location of this Bank makes them the most desirable now for rent. For terms, &c., apply at the Bank. fe22:l3

TO LET—A BRICK COTTAGE, WITH 6 large rooms, with outbuildings, and six or twelve acres ground, one and half miles from city line, on the Washington turnpike. Enquire of WM. N. FRANTEN, on adjoining place, or of GEO. HEAPS, 193 Fifth avenue. fe21:h95

TO LET—OFFICE.—INTENDING TO move our office to northeast corner of our building, we will rent the one we now occupy. It is 25 feet front on Penn street, well lighted; has a large vault, suitable for a bank; can give any depth required. F. SELLERS & CO., 327, 329 and 331 Penn, corner of Tenth streets. fe21-l99

TO LET—THAT VERY DESIRABLE two story Brick Dwelling, No. 15 Locust street, Allegheny, having nine rooms, cellar and garret, with all modern conveniences for a good home, near two street railways, with the privilege to purchase at a fixed price. Enquire on the premises, or to JAMES TIBBY, JR., 84 Water street, Pittsburgh. fe15:h71-TTHS

TO LET—STORE ROOM AND CELLAR, No. 66 Wylie avenue, with fixtures complete for Dry Goods store, &c. A. M. BROWN, 114 Fifth avenue. fe13:h36

TO LET—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS on Montgomery avenue, three doors from Federal street. These rooms will be rented as offices or as sleeping apartments, with board. For particulars see S. T. McCLELLAN, No. 117 Federal street, Allegheny. fe18:h8

TO LET—WAREHOUSE—THAT ELIGIBLE business warehouse, No. 211 Liberty street, at present occupied by G. A. Graff. Enquire of R. H. KING, at office of Cash Ins. Co., No. 22 Fifth avenue. fe14 69

TO LET—THE WAREHOUSE NO. 48 Wood street, now occupied by Messrs. Pickersgill & Co., for rent from 1st of April next. Apply to SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers, Wood and Third street. fe7:l29

TO LET—UPPER STORIES, NO. 83 Wood street, suitable for light manufacturing rooms, well lighted and easy of access. Enquire of HERRON & BATES, under St. Charles Hotel. fe6

TO LET—A GOOD TWO STORIED Brick Dwelling, having five rooms, hall, cellar, finished attic, gas and water. Street cars pass the door. It is No. 193 Rebecca street, Allegheny. Enquire of THOS. MARSHELL, 243 Rebecca street. Possession given immediately. ja18:g32

TO LET—THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS

Dwelling House and Ample Grounds,

Sixth ward, Allegheny, known as

Rosedale Gardens,

On which I now reside. Possession 1st April.

L. PETERSON, JR.,
187 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, and corner Washington and Preble avenues, Allegheny, or
HERRON & BATES, Real Estate Agents,
ja21:g47 Under St. Charles Hotel, Wood St.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE—THAT DESIRABLE property, the residence of the late James McQ. Woods, No. 152 Fayette street, Allegheny, containing 7 rooms, with finished attic, bath room, and wash house, all in complete order. Lot 48 feet front, by 125 feet in depth. For terms, apply to McQUEWAN & DOUGLAS, No. 57 Penn avenue. fe21:h98

FOR SALE—2 GOOD ENGINES AND 2 doubled flued Boilers, with everything connected in complete and good order. Apply to SULLIVAN & FREEKER, No. 58 Seventh avenue, Pittsburgh. fe6:h23-TF

FOR SALE—A LARGE VALUABLE Lot on Sandusky street, Allegheny, near and south of North Park. Enquire of THOMAS BOYD, Architect, No. 231 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. fe14:h54

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND COMPLETE shop with machinery, suitable for carpenter or cabinet shop. Good location. For particulars enquire of THOS. BOYD, Architect, No. 231 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. fe14:h61

FOR SALE OR RENT, CORNER FRONT and Tank streets, Beaver Falls, Pa., a dwelling containing 5 rooms and store room attached, with counters, &c. A good business site. Rent eighteen (18) dollars per month. For terms of sale enquire of WM. HARRISON, at Weigh Scales, in front of door. ja27

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY.—A three story brick dwelling, 596 Penn avenue, containing 11 rooms and supplied with all the modern improvements. Lot 25 feet by 100. Terms reasonable. Inquire of H. T. MORRIS, 98 Fifth avenue. ja7:g82

FOR SALE—SEWICKLEY PROPERTY—Frame House of 7 rooms on Beaver street, convenient to Station. Lot 60 by 200 feet to a 16 foot alley. Frame stable, well and cistern with pumps in both. Price low and terms to suit purchaser. Inquire at 126 Second avenue, Pittsburgh. ja16

FOR SALE—A FINE BRICK RESIDENCE of two halls and ten rooms; slate roof; good cellar; stable &c. Great variety of fruit, and ten acres of ground, with a large front on the National Turnpike, one and a half miles west of Zanesville, O., will be sold on easy terms, by S. L. CUTHBERT, 202 Liberty street. fe20

FOR SALE.

GOLDEN WEDDING and FAMILY CIRCLE WHISKY, free or in bond, all ages to suit the trade. Each barrel shows by Government stamp its age.

JOSEPH FINCH & CO.,
my2 189 First avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.—JOHN M. COOPER'S STEAM PUMPS. For all purposes for which Steam Pumps can be used. These are superior to any used. BOILER FEED PUMPS guaranteed to pump water heated to 212 degrees. Heaters furnished when ordered.

JOHN M. COOPER,
au8 962 Penn street.

FOR SALE.

House of 5 Rooms and Hall, 81 Ackley street	$2,300
House of 9 Rooms and Hall, 45 Monterey street	9,000
House of 8 Rooms and Hall, South avenue	7,500
House of 6 Rooms and Hall, 307 Sandusky street	5,000
House of 6 Rooms and Hall, 34 Jefferson street	3,500
Lot 110x90 on Jackson street	10,000
Lot 20x120 on Gallagher street	300
Lot 72x121 on Observatory Hill	2,700
Lot 20x120 on Buena Vista street	2,500

Also Stock in Pleasant Valley Railway, Pittsburgh Savings Bank, &c. Apply to W. P. PRICE, 34 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa. fe12

FOR SALE.

BRICK HOUSE

2 story, of 6 Rooms, Bath Room, Kitchen and Finished Attic; Range in Kitchen; Hot and Cold Water and Gas throughout; Lot 21 feet by 90 feet, adjoining which is a Lot 24 feet front by 90 deep. Situate 66 Boyle street, Allegheny. For terms, inquire of R. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street Allegheny.

Also, LOTS At Hoboken Station,

Nine miles up West Pennsylvania Railroad. Now is the time to secure a cheap and desirable Lot at this beautiful place. Lots are 25 by 120, 40 by 160 feet, 1, 5 and 10 acres. Inquire of R. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street, Allegheny city.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

The undersigned, Administrator *cum testamento annexo* of the estate of the late Mrs. ELLEN CAMERON, deceased, offer for sale the following described property, belonging to said estate, in the First ward, city of Pittsburgh, one three story BRICK HOUSE, No. 44 Second avenue, containing eleven (11) rooms, well finished; marble mantles in parlor; gas and water through out the house; is built in latest modern style, and is elegantly finished; cellars dry and cemented. For further particulars call on or address

R. ROBINSON, Administrator,
No. 75 Federal street, Allegheny City,
Or 10½ Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE NATIONAL MINING CO.,
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 19, 1873.

☞A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the National Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Pittsburgh, Pa., on TUESDAY, March the 18th, 1873. By order of the Directors.

MERCER B. COOPER,
fe21:h78 Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRIPARTITE BRIDGE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, January 21, 1873.

☞AT AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF the Stockholders of this Company, held on the 16th day of January inst., the Board of Directors were instructed to call a SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders, for the purpose of determining whether or not the Corporation should be dissolved. In accordance with their action, a SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders and Subscribers to the Capital Stock of the TRIPARTITE BRIDGE CO., will be held at the Banking House of Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, on the 27TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., to consider and determine whether or not, the construction of said Bridge should be abandoned, and the Corporation dissolved; and if the question be decided affirmatively, then to take such action as may be necessary for the final dissolution of the Corporation. Every subscriber to the Stock is earnestly requested to be present.

By order of the Board of Directors.

fe7:h26 D. ROBINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL CO.,
No. 99 First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, February 17, 1873.

☞THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company to elect a Board of Directors and for other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, on

MONDAY, MARCH 3d,

AT THREE O'CLOCK P. M.

fe17:h75 WM. LOEFFLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

☞DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH,
Inspector.

OFFICE NORTH CLIFF MINING COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, February 10, 1873.

☞A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the "North Cliff Mining Company of Michigan" will be held at the office of the Company in Pittsburgh, Pa., on MONDAY, the 10th day of March, 1873, at 3 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

fe11:h46 H. HOLDSHIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, February 5, 1873.

☞THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Toll House, MONDAY, March 3d, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M.

fe5:h24 JNO. G. HOLMES, Treasurer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STOCKS TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION at COLE & IRWIN'S Sales Rooms, No. 68 and 70 Fifth avenue, Masonic building, on MONDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., at 7½ o'clock,

30 shares Improvement Trust Company.
15 shares Consolidated Gas Co.
20 shares Pittsburgh & Castle Shannon R. R. Co.
10 shares Tenth Ward Bank.
25 shares Enterprise Savings Bank.
10 shares Keystone Bank.
10 shares Temperanceville and West Pittsburgh Savings Bank.
20 shares Pittsburgh Savings Bank.
10 shares Citizens Fire Insurance Co.
25 shares Armenia Insurance Company.
25 shares Boatman's Insurance Company.
40 shares Union Insurance Company.
10 shares Monongahela Incline Plane Co.
100 shares Columbia Oil Company.
500 shares Triumph Oil Company.
50 shares Pittsburgh & Castle Shannon R. R. Co.

fe22:l1 N. WHITING & CO., Auctioneers.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of JOHN BIGGERT & SON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, JOHN BIGGERT retiring.

The accounts of the late firm will be settled by F. C. BIGGERT, who will continue the business at 116 Market street.

JOHN BIGGERT,
F. C. BIGGERT.

CARD.

F. C. BIGGERT,

(Successor to JOHN BIGGERT & SON,)

DEALER IN

Weed Sewing Machines,

General Agent for Western Pennsylvania,

fe22:l1 116 Market street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

TWELVE LOTS,

24x114 feet fronting on Juniata street, Sixth ward, Allegheny.

SIX LOTS,

24x100 feet fronting on Preble avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny.

ONE LOT,

83 front on Juniata street by 144 feet in depth, and 34 in width on Rosedale street; said lot bounded by Onie avenue and Ohio river on South Side.

ALSO, ONE PIECE OF GROUND,

100 feet fronting on Pennsylvania avenue by 104 feet fronting on Chartiers street, on which is erected two small and one large brick dwelling.

All of the above property will be sold to suit purchasers on good terms.

For particulars enquire at office of

ALEX. PATTERSON,
Corner of Juniata street and Preble avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny City. ja 2:11

HOMESTEAD!

North Homestead!

HOMESTEAD TERRACE.

Homestead Park!

THE HOMESTEAD BANK

And Life Insurance Co.

Offers at private sale, on its special terms—Ten Payments, No Interest, and Life Insurance WITHOUT charge, a few very fine Building Sites at HOMESTEAD on the P. C. & Y. R. R., and at NORTH HOMESTEAD, in the Twenty-second ward, Pittsburgh.

The Company takes this occasion to announce that has secured a large and very handsome Property which will be known as

Homestead Terrace,

A level plateau on the A. V. R. R., and Wildwood avenue two miles this side of Verona borough. It is the *first desirable outlet* on this line, and will be a convenient and delightful rural home for persons engaged in the manufactories of the upper wards, from whence the commuted fare will hardly exceed that on the street railway. It has been secured on terms that will bring "quarter acres" within the reach of those with very limited means, and will be ready for market at an early day.

ALSO,

over 200 Acres, 3½ miles from the city, on Pan Handle Railroad, which is designed to lay out in the similitude of an *Ornamental Park*, with avenues conforming to the natural surface, and Lots, in size and shape in harmony with their positions and surroundings, thus avoiding all unsightly and expensive grading, and preserving and *forever adding* to the natural beauty and rural character of the place, which will be known as

Homestead Park,

and as the chosen residence of those who appreciate a

BEAUTIFUL HOME.

As soon as the proper plans can be arranged, this property will be opened to settlement and will be sold for a fraction of the price demanded in other localities equally distant from business.

It Will Pay Every One

to call at the bank, 116 Smithfield street, and get full information before purchasing elsewhere.

Champion Cornice Works.

RASNER & DINGER,

Manufacturers of Plain and Ornamental

Galvanized Iron Cornices,

WINDOW CAPS, &C.,

TIN ROOFING AND GUTTERING,

No. 16 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Work done in any part of the United States. Satisfaction guaranteed. TTHS

ELKINS, BLY & CO.,

Riverside Oil Refinery,

Manufacturers of

Carbon and Head Light Oils,

And Dealers in

LUBRICATING OILS,

Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh.

Orders from the Wholesale Trade solicited.

A Rare Offer.

We will send the

$4.50 for 50c. LADIES' OWN MAGAZINE

(Price $2 a year,) three months on trial, and a pair of pictures a (superb chromo and a steel engraving), worth $4, all for 50c. Object to introduce our popular magazine and get agents for it. The Magazine is so Large and Fine, and its premium pictures so beautiful, agents make $5 to $20 a day.

M. C. BLAND & CO.,
fe20:h20 Publishers, Chicago, Ill.

ASSIGNEE SALE.—SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 15, at 2 o'clock, by order of Archibald M. Marshall, Assignee of T. F. GRUBBS, a Bankrupt, will be sold on the premises, in Second ward, Allegheny City, the two Lots, with the frame improvements thereon, Nos. 217 and 221, Federal street, above North avenue, and at corner of Benson alley; each Lot being 15 feet front on Federal street, and 90 feet more or less in depth. To be sold divested of all liens. Terms of sale, cash.

fe20:h99 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

HORNE & CO.'S,

77 and 79

MARKET STREET,

FULL LINES OF

COTTON GOODS

JUST OPENED.

New Designs

IN PRINTS,

Of Popular Makes.

BLEACHED AND BROWN

Sheetings and Shirtings,

Ginghams, Crashes,
Irish Linens,
Table Damask,
Huck and Linen Towels,
Napkins and Doylies,

New Black Alpacas,

Pure Mohairs,
Drillings,
Dress Linings,
Paper Muslins, Cambrics.

Full lines of the above at lowest Eastern Prices
Also large additions to stock of

Handkerchiefs,
Embroideries,
Laces, Lace Goods,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Neck Rufflings,
Shirt Fronts,
Corded Satins,
Fringes, Gimps,
Buttons, Braids,

And Small Trimmings generally.

SOILED GOODS.

Previous to taking stock we offer a large lot of heavy

Country Blankets,

Slightly soiled, at much less than cost.

Also, a job lot of

WHITE QUILTS,

Slightly soiled, at a great bargain.

Also, a large lot of

REMNANTS,

Of low, medium and high priced Dress Goods, at about half the original cost.

Five Cases Dark Prints,

Slightly imperfect, at 8 cents.

ONE CASE 33-INCH

SHIRTING MUSLIN,

AT 10 CENTS.

Five cases fine 4-4 soft finished

Bleached Muslin

Of a well known make, usually sold at 18 cents, at 12½ cents.

The above goods are all sold at much less than their value and are well worthy the attention of intending purchasers.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

d&s

B. 128. B.
128.

Call and See Real Bargains.

ONE CASE VERY FINE ALPACAS,

ALL COLORS, AT 20 CENTS.

These goods are the best value that has ever been brought to this market.

At 30 cents, an extra quality

BLACK ALPACA.

At 65, 75 and 87½c, superior value in

Pure Black Mohairs,

AND

VERY FINE BLACK ALPACAS.

At 25 cents, exceedingly choice Spring styles

Striped Poplins.

At $2.25 and $2.50, extra value in

BeHon Black Silks.

NEW STYLES

TYCOON REPPS.

BOGGS & BUHL,

128 Federal Street, Allegheny.

MWF

H. J. LYNCH,

No. 96 Market Street.

Just received a splendid stock of

Sacques and Talmas,
Silk Velvets,
Velveteens and
Beaver Cloth.

COUNTRY BLANKETS, SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS in great variety.

CLOVER HONEY IN GLASS JARS, just received for sale at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE,

ROLLING MILL

AND

NAIL FACTORY.

Having decided to give our undivided attention to the manufacture of Pig Metal and Railroad Iron, we offer for sale our EAGLE ROLLING MILLS, consisting of

One Eight inch Train;
One Ten inch Train;
One Fourteen inch Train, (Bar Mill);
One Sixteen inch, three high, (Bar Mill);
One Eighteen inch Nail Train;
Two Muck Trains;
Two Rotary Squeezers;
Thirty Puddling Furnaces, single;
One Puddling Furnace, double;
Seven Heating Furnaces;
Ore Mill, complete;
Forty-two Nail Machines, in perfect order;
Two Splice Bar Punches;
Shears, Lathes,
Steam Pumps, &c., &c.

This property is very favorably located for manufacturing Iron economically—contains 5 acres 74 perches, fronting on the Ohio River four hundred and thirty-one feet.

The above will be sold upon reasonable terms.

JAMES WOOD & CO.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL

Insurance Agency.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

COMPANIES REPRESENTED:

CONN. MUTUAL LIFE,	$35,000,000
ÆTNA, (FIRE) HARTFORD,	5,000,000
ORIENT, (FIRE) "	650,000
ÆTNA, (FIRE) N. Y.,	250,000
STANDARD, (FIRE) N. Y.,	300,000
PENN, (FIRE) PHILA.,	250,000
ALPS, (FIRE) ERIE,	350,000

Policies issued and losses adjusted and paid by

S. S. CARRIER,

59 Fourth Avenue.

REMOVAL.

Having Removed to their Large and Elegant New Warehouse,

287 LIBERTY ST.,

PITTSBURGH,

Where we are now offering the best Brands

LOUISVILLE AND VIRGINIA

Tobaccos,

And best brands of

Fine Cut Chewing, Cigars, &c.,

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Our stock is unsurpassed in Variety and Quality, and we guarantee satisfaction to all who may call with us.

R. & W. Jenkinson,

287 Liberty Street.

REMOVAL.

GILL & BRO.,

WHOLESALE

Boot and Shoe House

Have removed to the new, large and elegant four story Iron Front Warehouse,

No. 253 Liberty St.,

5 Doors from Head of Wood St.,

And are now receiving one of the largest SPRING STOCKS ever brought to the market. An examination is solicited by all buyers before purchasing elsewhere.

All goods sold at the lowest Eastern rates

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

A FARM CONTAINING

150 ACRES,

About 100 acres under cultivation, balance in good timber. Improvements are a large

TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,

Frame Barn, and other outbuildings; nearly one-third underlaid with coal; sufficiently well watered and an plenty of good fruit; is directly on the line of the Y. & C. P. Gas Coal Company's Railroad. Said farm is situated in

Wilkins Township, Allegheny Co., Pa.,

Five miles east of Wilkinsburg, on the Southern pike. Apply to

SAMUEL HENNING,
Wilkinsburg P. O.

IMPERATIVE SALE.

THE BUILDING,

No. 68 Federal St., Allegheny,

For many years occupied as a Housefurnishing Store, by E. W. HURLEY, must be sold. Mr. Hurley is forced by this necessity to dispose of his stock, which MUST BE

SOLD BEFORE APRIL.

This stock embraces numerous articles for HOUSE-FURNISHING needed in almost every family, and will be sold LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE, for cash, to be removed, the Shelving, Show Cases, Counter, Lots of Drawers of all sizes, all suitable for seed or apothecary store, &c.

Tools, Benches and Machinery.

Whatever is left of Goods, Wares, Tools, Furniture, and House will be sold at a sacrifice. Look for great bargains at Hurley's.

fe13:h72-TTHS

WANTED.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

The highest price paid for good rags, in large and small quantities, by

ABDIEL M'CLURE,

SUCCESSOR TO

H. R. McCLELLAN & CO.,

263 PENN STREET.

We have also the best and largest stock of BROOM, BROOM MATERIAL and WRAPPING PAPER in the city, to which we call the attention of the trade. Call and see us.

JONATHAN GALLAGHER,

Office for Purchase and Sale of

REAL ESTATE

OF ALL KINDS,

47 East Diamond Square,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

A NEW CHROMO,

ENTITLED THE

New Recruits

Given to each customer by

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,

fe18:h61 56 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street

JOSIAH KING,..........N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON,..........D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1873.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum	$10 00
Do. for six months	5 00
Do. for three months	2 50
Do. for one month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers	$1 50
Clubs of five	1 25
Clubs of ten	1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also, nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1873.

THE adoption by the House of General Butler's bill for the distribution of the Geneva award, will, provided the Senate ratify the action of the House, cut off the insurance companies, and probably save the Government, at least, $5,000,000 of money. We have already stated our faith in the justice of this bill.

JUDGE SHERMAN makes, what on its face seems a very clear and fair explanation of his connection with the repeal of the business tax by Congress, showing that he used no influence either with Senator Sherman or General Garfield, and that he received no fee. If no rebutting testimony is brought forward, his statement will meet every reasonable expectation.

AMONG the curious developments in settling the estate of Mr. Greeley, is the fact that young Vanderbilt owed him $50,000. His father, the Commodore, has bestowed $5,000 each, on Mr. Greeley's daughters, with the promise of more—which means, we judge, that he proposes to deduct the $50,000 from Vanderbilt junior's share in his estate, and pay the debt.

J. P. LESLEY, Esq., has submitted to Governor Hartranft, in response to inquiries from the latter, estimates for a new geological survey of the State. He gives $47,000 as the cost for the first year, and a few thousand less for subsequent years. He proposes to prosecute the work at the rate of five or ten counties a year, giving the results of each year's survey to the people, as soon as completed.

IT REALLY seems as though Philadelphia need not be nervously anxious over the question of means for the Centennial celebration. Philadelphia has contributed nearly $2,000,000 through her various organizations, and this is certainly enough to start with. The *Press* reported $1,700,000 several days ago, and since reports $100,000 from the horse railroad companies. As the time draws near, popular interest will increase, and with it, subscriptions will be more abundant. It is too early yet for Philadelphia to be nervous.

THE success of the syndicate, in placing our new Government loan, is now reported to be even less than was at first imagined. Two hundred millions was the amount at first reported, but this has shrunk away to one hundred millions, of which one-fourth was taken in this country. The partial failure is now attributed to the hostility of the German bankers, who, not being allowed a place in the syndicate, have opposed the loan, and purpose, it is reported, to invest in six per cent. railroad bonds, in place of Government five per cents. Altogether this financial movement looks a little embarrassing.

THE bill introduced in the State Senate, by Senator Graham, for the appointment of a State Board, to examine and determine on the Text Books in our schools, is a very proper measure, if it can be successfully carried out. The danger is, that efforts will be made to corrupt the board, but if good men can be appointed, this will be of little importance. The advantages are, that it will save the incessant agitation of the subject in our local boards, and provide a uniform series of Text Books for the State. This will be of great value, particularly in such portions of the State as give but little attention to educational matters.

SENATOR GRAHAM has opened the way for Allegheny to get rid of the Penitentiary located in her midst, by presenting a memorial to the Senate for its removal. It will be a wise as well shrewd thing if our friends, interested as we know them to be in the removal of the unsightly Penitentiary, will take measures for meeting any demand that may be made in order to secure this change. It has been suggested that the State give the present institution to the Western University, and it might be inclined to do it were the land for another Penitentiary provided. But unless something of the kind is done, we imagine the Legislature will be proof against all appeals to its generosity.

AFTER all, perseverance hath its reward. Judge Davis was found pliable, and now the exceptions in Stokes' case are to be argued before a full bench, by which means two months, at least, will be added to the term of his life. It is probably true, as a rule, that a person should have the full benefit of every reasonable doubt, but in this case there is no room for any but the most trivial uncertainty. That he killed Fisk, deliberately and purposely, was the belief of the Judge and jury who heard the evidence in his case. If he should suffer the full penalty of crime, law will be more highly respected in New York. We cannot think the argument will change his fate, though it may prolong his existence.

ONE very salutary result of the Credit Mobilier investigation will be to show Congress the utter danger and wrong of subsidizing railroads with land grants. Too much attention has been directed to individuals, in the course of the investigation; but now these and their little peccadilloes are found to be of little consequence in comparison with the great wrongs inflicted on the Government and the public by the swindlers who ran the Credit Mobilier. They really managed to make the Government build the road, while they sold millions of dollars' worth of first mortgage bonds and pocketed the proceeds. One hundred million of dollars are the reported profits of this Credit Mobilier, which simply means that the road cost that much more than it should have done, and that the surplus was divided among Ames and his coadjutors. When the force of this fact is fully felt, there will be less interest about Ames and Brooks, than about the course of the Government toward the Pacific Railroads. That the payment of interest should be stopped, and a direct effort made to secure the road to the control of Government, will be accepted as clear. In the meantime, the revelations made should teach Congress to have nothing more to do with land grant subsidies to railroads.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S message to Congress, touching affairs in Utah, will commend itself to the good sense of all. An attempt has been made to prejudice, in advance, this document, the impression being given out that he would seek power to nullify the local territorial government. What he does seek is to have the United States Courts protected in the discharge of their functions. At present, under laws enacted by the territorial legislature, the local courts can issue writs of *habeas corpus*, thus releasing prisoners under the jurisdiction of the United States Courts; and this power is freely used as a means of setting the authority of the United States at defiance. The President anticipates trouble, and possibly actual outbreaks in the territory, should Congress adjourn without rectifying this condition of things. The Mormons, in the meantime, choose to regard the new movement as a persecution, and are said to be looking for a new paradise somewhere in Arizona. They will be compelled to be very respectful to the Apaches in that region, or they will find that the tender mercies of the Indians are cruelty, compared with that of the Goverment. It is really preferable, however, that a people who have made such improvements as are to be found at Salt Lake, should remain and enjoy them, in peaceful subjection to the laws of the country.

IT is worthy of notice that there are several railroad jobs before Congress, which may be very urgently pressed as the session draws near its close. One of these is the Little Cottonwood Railroad Company of Utah, and another is the Kansas and Colorado Railroad Company, which seeks the privileges and franchises given the Union Pacific road by section third of the acts 1864 and 1866. Still another is, "to revive, amend and extend so much of the act of August 11, 1856, as relates to the railroad from Brandon, in the State of Mississippi, to the Gulf of Mexico." There is a very large and valuable land steal in this. The "Great Southern Railroad Company" claims the right of way through Florida for a railroad and telegraph. This is evidently a scheme to get control of the public lands without returning an equivalent. The last in the list is Elyton, Corinth and Tennessee River Railroad. The road is not located definitely, but is to run from the southeast to the northwest one hundred and thirty miles in the State of Alabama. This company asks several privileges, among which is to buy the land for ten miles each side of the road at the price charged when the lands were withdrawn by the Government. This is the snake in the bill, for while the charter may become invalid in five years, if the road is not built, this does not apply to the right of purchase, by the company, of the lands at the old Government price. The danger from these steals will be particularly great in the closing days of the session of Congress.

THE happy manner in which Minister Sickles conveyed to President Figueras the recognition by President Grant of the new Republic is very agreeable, and the reply of the Spaniard was in equally good taste. It is implied in the dispatches received that the new administration will not have a perfectly smooth career, the army being reported favorable to a monarchy. The Cuban question has already loomed up uncomfortably. The effort is being made to mollify the gem of the Antilles by the conferment of deputy privileges, but these will be gathered up, of course, by Spaniards, and not by Cubans. If so, the insurgents will not be mollified, and the war will go on. This cannot fail to be an element of weakness to the new Government. Evidences crop out already, in various parts of Spain, that the Communists from Paris and elsewhere, are at work. The demand for arms, employment, short hours, and high wages, by the workingmen, are all so many indications of Communal activity. This, after all, will prove a severe trial to the new Government. But should the army become mollified, and obedient to the powers that be, these incipient demonstrations will yield to the strong arm of power. It is early to accept the new Republic as an established institution, as its enemies are numerous, even in its own household, and its dangers portentous. Yet we are glad to think that the best that can be done, will be, by the patriots and scholars who are in power. Never was a new government better organized, so far as the material is concerned. So far as the various pretenders to the throne are concerned, their efforts may serve to unite the people in favor of the existing government. If by this means local partizanship can be avoided, the army patriotized, the pretenders driven off, we may see Spain emerge from her present embarrassments, the model republic of Europe.

AS THE plan and purpose of President Grant's southern trip become known, it is seen to be a very important event. It is not meant as a pleasure tour, but is designed to put him in possession of accurate information as to the condition and desires of the South. He will seek interviews with the people in the various cities at which he may stop, and will not be under the control of the politicians. He desires the thorough pacification of the South, and proposes to so adapt his future policy to this end, that there shall be no occasion for ill-feeling between that section and the North. He also desires to ascertain, so far as he can, what is needed for the material development of the South, in order that he may take measures intelligently to aid the several States that may be in need of assistance. In this, and various other ways, the President is evidently preparing to give the country the best administration it has ever enjoyed. The experience and independence gained during the past four years, are to be thoroughly utilized in the future; and those who know the practical sagacity of the President, and his aptitude for learning the wishes and feelings of the people, anticipate very important developments during the next four years. His past administration, rightly viewed, was a wonderful success—but rather in keeping away hindrances and evils, than in any forward movement. The long-standing boundary dispute, the Alabama question, the evils of the old-time Indian policy, and those of political appointment were removed—the whole comprising a very important series of benefits to the country. These obstacles out of his path, and the President evidently purposes to devote his attention to the internal development of the country, thus linking his name with great and beneficent public works of permanent value. As a preliminary to this, he seeks the thorough pacification of the country—the development of an era of good feeling between the people. In place of sitting at Washington, and depending on politicians' representations, he proposes to mingle with the people of the several States, and learn by personal contact and conversation their views and feelings. Already, we have intimations that he will be cordially received, a fact which promises the entire success of the projected visit.

COL. D. L. EATON.

The many friends of Col. D. L. Eaton, in this city, will be pained to know he closed his life at his home in Washington, D. C., Sunday, the 16th inst. A letter from his most estimable lady, received only the day before, informed us that he had been confined to his house since the early part of November, but was then better. But a letter just received from Col. Eaton's intimate friend, General Howard, conveys the painful intelligence that the hope was delusive. Last Summer he spent in Maine, and returned in the early part of Autumn to Washington, improved, as he thought, in health, to enter upon his new duties as Cashier of the First National Bank. He was soon, however, laid aside from labor.

Colonel Eaton was born in Perry, Maine, about 1826. He fitted for College in Yarmouth of that State, and graduated with honor in Bowdoin College. After teaching two years he studied law in Portland, under Judge Shepley, now of the United States Circuit Court. He then came west and soon settled in this city, where he was for some time one of the editors and proprietors of this paper, and subsequently was connected with the *Commercial Journal*.

On the breaking out of the rebellion he entered the army as paymaster, and continued to serve until its close. At the termination of the war he settled in Washington, and was one of the most efficient officers of the Freedman's Bank. He was justly and highly esteemed in that city, being a Trustee of Howard University, a member of the Council, and a most efficient member of the Congregational Church in that city. Twice he was appointed by the President Councilor. Although in feeble health, he took an active part in the affairs of his adopted city, as his able speech in behalf of generous improvements, and his elaborate report on the importance of and advantages for manufactories there, fully show.

He was a modest, unobtrusive man, making no pretentions to anything he was not. He was honest above suspicion, generous, despising all meanness. He was a warm friend, a kind and affectionate husband and father, a sincere and earnest Christian. He was an excellent scholar, an easy and brilliant writer and speaker. He has left a most estimable wife and a son and daughter.

We cannot do better than to add the closing part of Gen. Howard's letter to a friend in this city:

"It is 25 years since you met him and me at Yarmouth. How noble he was at 19 and 20, as a student—square, honest, frank; able as a speaker, temperate as a leader. His later life had all the virtues of his earlier, with Christian graces superadded. His failing health crippled him, yet he has had a complete life, and is now at home with God. His wife is greatly afflicted, but full of Christian hope; his little ones sob aloud, but they count on seeing him again. Death hath no sting, no real sting, because God giveth the victory through our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ."

THE BEAVER PETITION.

We have received a letter from one of our subscribers at Beaver Falls, intended to set us right relative to the petition sent to Congress against the introduction of Chinese labor in the Beaver cutlery works. To prevent all misapprehensions, we will clearly say, at once, that we strongly sympathize with the mechanics and workingmen of Beaver Falls, and exceedingly regret the introduction of Chinese labor to their disadvantage. Yet the editorial paragraph our correspondent quotes from the GAZETTE is perfectly right in itself. The question involved is a very broad one, and has been frequently discussed in Congress. Senator Wilson (we think) introduced a bill in the Senate, nullifying all labor contracts made in China; and where persons are brought to this country as coolies—that is, bound or apprenticed for a term of years—it is held that, under existing laws, they can be legally released, as this is a species of slavery.

On the other hand, it has been held that under the Constitution, if Chinese choose to come to this country, and when here voluntarily enter into contract to labor at a low remuneration, they have a perfect right to do so. Voluntary immigration is amply protected under our laws, and the right to labor for little or no remuneration is one of the inherent privileges of the people of this country. Now the point for our Beaver Falls friends to determine is, under which class do the Chinese in their midst belong? If they were brought here as coolies, or under labor contracts made in China, there are laws already in existence under which those contracts can be annuled. If, on the other hand, they came to this country voluntarily, and entered into their contracts here, there is no existing law that will touch them, nor will Congress be likely to enact one, as the question has been repeatedly discussed, and always with one result—that Congress has no power, under the Constitution, in the premises.

But what can be done, and that very effectually, is to apply to our Legislature for laws that will give the desired relief. For example, companies employing Chinese labor might be specially and heavily taxed; a large tax might be laid on the Chinese themselves, the effect of which would be to lead them to look after sufficient wages to pay them. We merely suggest these points—they may start others that will be found even more practicable. It will be remembered that beyond a few general laws, Congress would do nothing, even for California, loud as was the call made. But the Legislature of that State took hold of the matter, and now there is comparatively little complaint.

The petition of our Beaver friends assumes that the contracts with the workmen employed there were made in China. If so, these men are slaves, and can be set free under the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment. We doubt, however, the wisdom of asking the repeal of the tariff on such articles as or may be manufactured in the United States, by means of Chinese labor. This would strike vastly more American mechanics and workingmen, than can be done at all by imported labor. The remedy would be worse than the disease. There are comparatively few Chinese skilled laborers in the country, while such a law as is asked for would reduce the wages, or throw out of employment many thousands of American workmen. The contest at Beaver Falls is, as we understand it, purely local. The cutlery company claim, that unless they employ cheap labor, they must close their works, as at the prices paid American workmen they lost money. We do not know as to the correctness of these allegations,—but they are made. If true, the American workmen are just where they would have been anyhow. At all events, our friends have not sought the proper remedy, and so far from our editorial paragraph embodying an error, it was strictly correct. Many thoughtful people think that this Chinese problem will work itself out, if let alone.

THE CONVENTION.

A letter elsewhere published, giving some account of what has been accomplished, the progress now making, and the important questions under discussion by the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia, will be read with interest. The Convention is making haste slowly, but none the less surely, in meeting the grave questions of administrative and electoral reform that called it into being. So far, most of the work has been done in the committee rooms, and this preliminary labor is not yet concluded, but in a short time reports will be made from nearly all the committees, embodying the amendments to the present Constitution recommended by them, and the whole plan of reform will have gone through its preparatory stages, and will be ready for the final action of the Convention. Out of this mass of material the Convention will frame its work, which, we trust, will be a model fundamental law; one that will not propose changes for the mere sake of change; but, while keeping step with the political progress of the age, will hold fast to things that have been tried and approved. There are certain specific reforms much discussed, so universally demanded by the people, that we have no doubt of their incorporation in the new Constitution. These alone, and we mean only those on which the public mind has settled, as essential to safe and honest government, will be of incalculable advantage to the people individually, and to the State considered as a political unit.

The suffrage question, now under discussion by the Convention, is one of much interest and vital importance. To revive the drooping interest of the best class of our citizens, in political and municipal affairs, there is a necessity for greater safe-guards around the ballot box. No one values a vote, when he fears its voice will be buried under an avalanche of spurious ballots. The great point, therefore, is to make the ballot box sacred from fraud. This will do more to elevate our politics than any other single cause. The Convention, so far as it has progressed on the suffrage article, has shown an appreciation of the evil we speak of, and a practical determination to crush it. It is a good plan to require a month to intervene between naturalization and voting. It puts it out of the power of scoundrels to flood the State with forged naturalization papers, and induce the ignorant or depraved to use them. It will relieve our foreign citizens from a reproach that constantly meets them, but for which they are far less to blame than the native political managers. The section requiring two months' residence in an election district before voting, and the assessment of a State or county tax two months, and its payment one month before voting, will put a stop to the vice of colonizing. It will be an expensive operation to change a doubtful district under this regulation. The propositions requiring the ballot to be numbered and a corresponding number to appear on the poll list, with the voter's name, is a wise precaution against "repeating" and stuffing the ballot boxes, charged against both parties in Philadelphia and in the anthracite coal regions. In regard to requiring the signature of the voter on the ballot, and, if he cannot write, his name written and attested by a resident of the district, it is open to the objection with many that it interferes with the secrecy of the ballot. Not any more than the numbering process, if the election officers are sworn, and the vote is only made public in an election contest. So far as this writing the name on the ballot is calculated to add a feeling of personal responsibility to the voter, for his discharge of the duty, it seems to us a wise and thoughtful policy. It will tend to elevate and make more impressive the elector's duty. This is precisely what is needed most.

Our friends in the country, who know nothing of election frauds, save what they read in the papers, may think all these precautions tedious and unnecessary; but we submit to them that they will be the gainers by these restrictions, as well as the honest people of the great cities. If their ballots are overslaughed by false votes cast in another portion of the State, the elective franchise is a barren privilege to them. It is a question that concerns every citizen of the State, that no illegal vote shall be polled within its bounds, for any officer, high or low, State or Federal. We like the thorough manner in which the Constitutional Convention seems disposed to treat this important question.

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

If the newspaper of a hundred years ago approximated any ways near the journal of to-day, in the fullness and minuteness of its news, or in the variety of its advertisements, a single copy would give us a better idea of the way our forefathers managed things politically, socially and commercially, than a score of volumes of dignified history. It would photograph, as it were, the exact condition of the community in which it was printed, just as our papers of to-day, will hold the mirror up to nature to the student of a hundred years hence. This thought occurs to us in looking over a copy of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, of Saturday, January 27, 1798, for which we are indebted to the kindness of a gentleman in Harrisburg. The first number of the GAZETTE was issued on the 26th of July, 1786, and the copy before us is No. 595, volume 12. It was "printed by John Scull (its founder) in Front street, next door to the corner of Market street." The sheet is twenty-four by eighteen inches, and the four pages contain each four columns. About one-third of the paper is taken up with advertisements, and it is here we must look for "locals," for not a line of editorial or home news does the paper contain, except the brief announcement that the eastern mail had not arrived when it was put to press. Four of the twelve columns of reading matter are devoted to the proceedings of the Legislature and of Congress. Even at that early day there appears to have been some contest over the State Treasurership, but hardly because of the resulting advantages of an "unexpended balance." We read in the proceedings of the House on the 8th of January, that

"A letter from Peter Boynton, Treasurer of the State, giving a statement of his accounts and praying he may be re-elected to office, was read."

The next day Mr. Boynton was elected by the two houses in joint convention, his competitor being Frederick A. Muhlenburg. The Legislature then, as now, was occupied a great deal with Philadelphia matters. We read of a bill presented and referred for the abolition of slavery in Pennsylvania, and another ratifying amendments to the Constitution of the United States. The Congressional proceedings are brought down to within seventeen days of the publication. They embrace a message from the President (John Adams) complaining that five clerks, at salaries varying from $700 to $1,200 per annum, were insufficient to do the business of the War Office. There is a record also of appropriations of money to General Kosciusko and the daughters of the French Admiral, Count de Grasse. The GAZETTE of that day was a warm supporter of the administration in its controversy with the French Directory, which culminated in brief hostilities, in which our sailors gained their earliest laurels. It prints appeals for union and harmony to resist the lawless depredations of France on our commerce. Paris news is published of November 4, received by an arrival at Salem, Massachusetts. This was just eighty-four days from the French capital to the head of the Ohio, and it was good time for the year of grace '98. On an emergency, we can now communicate with Paris in as many minutes. The latest Philadelphia advices are nineteen days prior to the date of publication, but much better speed was made than that on great occasions. An "extraordinary instance of longevity," is recorded, well worth reprinting. It is as follows:

"A letter from Bergen, in Norway, dated the 15th of October, states that some days previous a man named Joseph Lorington, died in a small village between Eyde and that town, in the *one hundred and sixtieth* year of his age. He retained his senses entire until the hour of his death; the day previous to which he assembled his friends and announced to them the disposition he had made of his property in their favor. He has left a young widow and several children. He has been married seven times. The eldest of his surviving sons is *one hundred and three years old;* his youngest is only *nine.*"

A lively and interesting pair of brothers, truly, with nearly a hundred years between their birth days. Turning to the advertising columns of the GAZETTE, for home matters, we find the inevitable Sheriff's sale notice, signed by James Sample, Sheriff of the county, whose grandson, H. K. Sample, is now a representative in the State Legislature at Harrisburg. Adam Funk, undoubtedly one of the earliest operators in petroleum, advertises a "quantity of best Seneca oil." The "Indian Queen Inn," kept by Thomas Gregg, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and the "General Washington Inn," on Second street, seem to have been the popular taverns. John M'Masters advertises "four lots on Liberty and Seventh streets, well enclosed with a pailing fence and in clover and blue grass." There are other real estate advertisements, and among them Francis Wilson advertises "a small tract of land on Grant's hill, on which there is an excellent coal pit, lately opened, which produces good coal." George McGunnegle has for sale a two story brick house "together with a share in a well, and lot of ground, fronting on the public square in the borough of Pittsburgh." Wm. Eichbaum advertises for wood ashes and potash, "for which a liberal price will be given at the glass house opposite Pittsburgh," also "for all kinds of broken glass." Of date of December 30, 1797, the readers are informed that

"The sloop Russel, now in the harbor of Presqu'ile, will sail on the first of April next for Detroit. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, or to Mr. William Beard in the town of Erie."

A trip to the north-west was so serious a matter in 1798 that three months' notice is given of the sailing of a vessel from a lake port. A notable advertisement is the prospectus of John Israel, in the publication of a newspaper to be called "*The Herald of Liberty*," in the town of Washington, on the second of February, ensuing, "provided there are a sufficient number of subscribers," from whom, it is stated, "no money will be required until the end of the first six months." Mr. Israel promises for his enterprise "unremitted industry and a strict adherence to truth."

The summary we have given pretty nearly exhausts the number of the GAZETTE before us. There are the usual dissolution notices, the list of uncalled for letters in Pittsburgh and Greensburg, and—a runaway wife, whose husband objects to being saddled with her debts. This old paper is a very slim affair compared with the modern journal, printed and circulated by steam and supplied with news by electrical currents that circle the globe; yet in its day it was a welcome visitor to the frontiersman, and was appreciated with a keener relish, we suspect, than the more ambitious newspaper of to-day is by the larger class who snatch a hasty glance at markets and telegrams—the last murder or yesterday's fire—and then throw it to one side. An equal and proportionate degree of progress in journalism in the next seventy-five years is hardly within the power of the imagination to realize, yet it is pretty sure to come, in tri-daily papers, circulated with the rapidity of lightning to remote points, and in whose columns all the business concerns of communities will be conducted by a judicious system of advertising, invented and patented by the latest Franklin. This is the material aspect; the moral and intellectual one no mind can grasp or guess at. And with the Credit Mobilier staring one in the face, it is hard to say whether the grade will be up hill or down.

THE USURY QUESTION.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

A friend dropped in a few days ago, and laid before me, on my library table, a manuscript discussing broadly the whole financial situation, including the rate of interest on debts or loans. He wanted to compare views with me, before sending the writing to the printer. I carefully read the manuscript through, as I am very much at leisure. I found much complaint of high rates for money, and bitter denunciation. When I had finished reading, I looked into his face, and asked:

"What rate of profit do you realize on the wares you make and sell?" He responded promptly: "One hundred per cent." I continued: "How many times a year do you turn your capital?" Said he: "About four." I exclaimed: "You make a clear profit of four hundred per cent. a year, and yet object to paying capitalists ten per cent. a year!" "Ah!" he answered, "I operate under a patent." I could but add: "You like a law giving you an absolute monopoly, and almost limitless profits, and at the same time you want to bind the capitalist, by law, to the lowest possible rates at which you can extort loans from him. Which is the Shylock, you or he?"

True, this is an extreme case. But the principle here involved, as often happens elsewhere, is best exhibited in the light of an extreme comparison.

As classes, manufacturers and middlemen are accumulating fortunes more certainly and rapidly than money lenders. They average from ten to thirty per cent. profit on sales, and turn active capital from four to twelve times a year. Large sections of manufacturers, as well as their workmen, combine to force prices up beyond the natural requirements of the markets, at the same time howling dismally at the grasping and insatiable appetite of men or institutions that loan money. A large majority of the people have little patience with this state of facts.

P.

FAYETTE FARMERS' CLUB.

Address by Hon. John Gillfillan on "The Coming Boy"—How to Keep Farmers' Boys at Home—"Give the Boys a Chance."

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

OAKDALE, February 11th, 1873.

The Fayette Farmers' Club is "still afloat," and characterized by that thoroughly live condition which has thus far marked its career. The exhibition of farm implements and produce, which it gave last Spring, was an achievement of much merit. This coming Spring the club anticipates having a plowing match, for which we bespeak the patronage of all, *county politicians included*, as usual. On different occasions the club has availed itself of the eloquence of outsiders, and on Monday evening, February 10th, we listened to an able address delivered before it by Hon. John Gillfillan. His subject was not "The Coming Woman," but "The Coming Boy." It was both appropriate and good, and was ably handled. We know of many boys who would willingly have labored hard and long to have brought their parents within hearing of the speaker, if there were hopes of their being impressed with the solid truths that were poured forth. He first spoke of the necessity of "our boys" having a good education, and claimed they *ought* to have it, *must* have it, and those who are, in the future, to fill important positions on the arena of usefulness, *will* have it. After having spoken at some length on this he glanced over the defects of our common schools, and then spoke of the necessity of encouraging the boys, all or them, to remain at home. The oldest boy, he said, if shrewd, and if he manifested an aptitude to appropriate the property of others to his own use, should not on this account, be encouraged to study law. The second, because he seems to have but little conscience and exhibits a desire to "cut and slash" at everything with which he comes in contact, should not for this reason be molded into a doctor, by from ten to eighteen months' training. And the third, he should not be fashioned into a preacher without regard to whether he is sufficiently talented to make a good one. In families where such is the case, and the parents are fortunate enough to have another boy, he is too apt to be kept at home, to do heavy drudgery in order to save the expense of employing aid, taught to envy his brothers of their pleasure, and good clothes, and thus disgusted with farming before he reaches the years of manhood.

Farmers should strive to have all their boys remain at home; they should encourage them, giving them an interest in the products of the farm, allowing them a share in the stock, etc.; should permit them to know how all the business of the farm is transacted, and to do a portion of it. Home should be made attractive by furnishing the house and ornamenting the surroundings. Make it a place of pleasure and enjoyment, abandon the old custom of living in the kitchen, even in muddy weather; move into the parlor and live there the entire year. Have company at your house, teach the boys to go into society and not to avoid a social dance, or an innocent game. The old constitution under which farmers raised grain, cattle and fancy sheep must be abolished and a new one adopted under which more vegetables shall be raised and farming made more remunerative. After touching on the importance of keeping our Continent the American Continent as long as possible, and of the prevention of our being eradicated by foreigners, he cautioned the farmers to "give the boys a chance" and to make them feel that "there is no place like home," and brought his remarks to a close.

His discourse was much appreciated by all present, as was evinced by a hearty vote of thanks.

The club has reason to feel flattered with the success that has crowned all its undertakings. For it we bespeak a prosperous future.

K.

MODOC INDIANS.

An Interesting Review of Their Depredations.

The recent exploits of the Modoc Indians against the forces sent to battle with them sufficiently prove that they are "a warlike race," but as considerable has been said about their peaceful disposition, a few facts from their record may prove interesting to our readers.

The history of their depredations and massacres begins with the year 1846, when warriors of the tribe killed one white man at a place in their country now known as "Bloody Point." In the summer of 1847 they murdered a man named Garrison, forty miles east of Goose Lake, and soon afterward cut off and massacred a party of twenty-eight persons at Bloody Point. In 1849 they cut off and murdered a party of eighteen persons near Wright's, or Tule Lake. In 1851, near Lost river, murdered F. Tewillegar, Chas. Smith and Reason Haines. In August, 1852, at and near Bloody Point, they killed Mr. Coats, John Ormsby, James Long, Felix Mortin, Mr. Wood and 34 other persons, names unknown. In January, 1854, the same tribe massacred Hiram Hulin and Westley Mayden near Lost river. June 15th, same year, they killed Daniel Gage on Siskiyou Mountain and captured a train with goods. August 19, 1854, at Gravelly Ford, they murdered W. A. Perry, Geo. Lake, E. B. Cantrell, Jno. Crittenden, John Badger, Alex. Sawyer, and a Mr. Woods. In September, in Rough River Valley, they kill Manville M. Keene and Mr. Stewart, and Calvin M. Field, Samuel M. Warner and John Cunningham on Siskiyou Mountain. In 1858, Felix Scott and seven others were murdered by them at Goose Lake, and Coloin's party for Salt Lake was forced to turn back. In 1860, they murdered Eli Deedford, Samuel Probist, James Crow, S. F. Conger and J. Brown, near the Klamate lakes; and in July, 1861, killed Joseph Bailey, Samuel Evans and Edward Simms, and badly wounded John Sheppard.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

ELK county has voted against the local option law.

THE County Treasurer of Venango county realized about $2,500 from that office this year.

GREENE COUNTY has a population, according to the last census, of 25,887; whites, 25,374; colored, 513.

PINEGROVE township, Venango county, has voted on the local option question, and decided against it by a vote of 55 to 40.

ON the 10th instant, Alexander Brittain, of Shippinsport, Beaver county, had both of his arms broken at a planing mill at Beaver Falls.

A FEW DAYS since, a little child of Enoch Engle, of Industry township, Beaver county, fell into a spring near the house, and was drowned.

MR. ELISHU EVANS, of New Brighton, was killed on the Railroad near that place on Wednesday last. He was upwards of eighty years of age.

ON last Saturday morning, James Wilson, a man of some sixty years of age, employed at Macready's paper mill, over in Lambertville, Bucks county, hung himself therein.

AN INSANE MAN named Dougherty, who was on a passenger train going to Towanda, in charge of some friends, escaped from them and jumped from the rear end of one of the coaches, and was instantly killed.

AT a communion held in the First Presbyterian Church of Bridgewater, on the 16th inst., forty-five persons were added to the church, forty on examination, and three on certificates from other churches. These, with five added at the communion in January, made fifty additions to the roll in 1873.

THE valuation of personal property in Clarion county subject to a tax of three mills on the dollar is $500,000. Property subject to a tax of one per cent. on the dollar, $15,000. Amount of tax on watches $100. Assessment of tax, 1,750. Population at last census, 26,960. Number of taxables, 5,714.

ON the 9th of Febuary, Mrs. Davidson, a resident of Hulmeville, Bucks county, while out of her mind, hung herself in an outshed attached to her home. Her husband, on his return from church, discovered she was missing—and upon making search, found her suspended from one of the rafters, and life departed, although the body was still warm when taken down.

A CRIMINAL SUIT was instituted against the Board of Managers of the Washington County Agricultural Society, last week, by Dr. LeMoyne, for a violation of the law, last fall, in permitting horse-racing at their exhibition. The Doctor notified the Society of his intentions previous to their exhibition, and no attention was paid to it by the Association.

THE Chester county *Republican* says: "A letter was received by Mrs. Sarah Allcutt, at Linwood Station, Delaware county, on the 5th inst., that had been written on the 5th of February, 1859, and posted four days later, at Elkdale, Chester county. It enclosed a two dollar note on the Wilmington and Brandywine Bank. Its whereabouts during the interval of thirteen years is entirely unaccounted for. The distance between the two offices is about twenty-two miles."

ON Saturday morning last Mr. Philip Antis met with probably a fatal accident in Clearfield. He was attacked with apoplexy at the head of the stairs of his son-in-law's house, and fell headlong down the stairway, striking on the steps with such force as to break a number of his upper ribs near where they unite with the breast bone, besides sustaining other severe bruises on the head and body. Upon examination it was ascertained that one of the broken ribs had penetrated his lungs. The physicians in attendance entertain no hopes of his recovery.

MR. SAMUEL SHELLITO, the oldest man in Crawford county, and perhaps in this portion of the State, died in North Shenango township, on the 4th inst., at the advanced age of *one hundred and two years*. Mr. Shellito was born in Ireland and entered the British army when twenty-two years of age, serving twelve years, and participating in numerous engagements to put down insurrections, but was never during the time off the Island. He emigrated to America in 1811, and four years after settled in the township in which he died. He was married at the age of forty, and leaves behind him descendants to the third or fourth generation.

AN unprecedent mortality is prevailing in Maunch Chunk from various diseases, probably attributable to the character of the winds producing among the mountains an oppressive dampness, which has continued for months. Six funerals were held on Friday, and on Saturday five adult persons and two children died. On the main street, in a circuit of 100 feet, four houses are draped in mourning. Some of the oldest citizens of Maunch Chunk, whose residence there date back fifty years, have fallen. The diseases most prevalent are fevers, and a malady much like the epizootic exists and is spreading. There are over 100 cases of the latter, many of them complicated with other ailments and likely to result fatally.

ON Tuesday the conductor of a freight train on the Erie and Pittsburgh railroad, while coupling cars in Erie, got the heel of one of his boots caught between a tie and the rail, and was unable to extricate it. The car was moving slowly and bore him down, crushing his left leg near the thigh, and his left left arm near the shoulder. It is a wonder that neither was severed, as the wheels passed over them. The wounds bled but very little, but it was evident that they were of a mortal character. He was removed to his home, and although surgical aid was immediately summoned, he died during the day. He was rational to within half an hour of the time of his death. He leaves a wife and four children, the youngest of which is but two weeks old.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

Dividing the Provincial Governorships.

MADRID, February 20.—The Governorship of forty-eight Provinces in Spain will be divided equally among the Radicals and Republicans. The Secretaries of the Radical Governers are to be Republicans; those of the Republican, Radicals. Elol retains the Governorship of Madrid for the present.

The Cuban Question.

MADRID, February 20.—Minister Sickles intimated to the Spanish Government that the United States were not disposed to press the embarrassing question relative to Cuba, desiring to place no obstacles in the way of the Republic.

Uncle Sam's Conduct Explained.

MADRID, February 20.—In the Assembly this afternoon Senor Castelar explained the apparent refusal of the United States Congress to vote congratulations to the Spanish Republic, by showing that the parliamentary rules prevented the consideration of resolutions when they were first proposed, and read a dispatch from Secretary Fish, declaring that the American people welcome the Republic.

FRANCE.

Republican Celebration at Saragossa.

PARIS, February, 20.—The Republicans had a grand celebration at Saragossa on the 15th instant, the city having been practically delivered into the hands of the people. The Monarchical members of the city government resigned, and their places were filled by Republicans, who were immediately installed. All political prisoners were released, and the officers of the artillery resigned and surrendered their batteries to the Sergeants. A red flag was displayed from the Governor's residence and other places. In the evening all the public buildings were illuminated.

ASIA.

Two Hundred Persons Drowned.

LONDON, February 20.—A report has just been received here that a cafe in Smyrna, situated on the shore of the gulf, having been undermined by the tides, was suddenly swallowed up in the waves, and that between one hundred and two hundred persons, mostly Greeks, were drowned.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Talk-o'-the-Hill Explosion.

LONDON, February 20.—The explosion in a coal mine at Talk-o'-the-Hill, Staffordshire, on Tuesday, caused the death of twenty miners—not forty. The bodies have been recovered.

RUSSIA.

The Expeditionary Force to Khiva.

BERLIN, February 18.—A St. Petersburg correspondent of the *North German Gazette* says that the expeditionary force to Khiva will not exceed 7,000 men.

ARKANSAS.

Another Fearful Railway Accident—A Car Turned Over an Embankment—Twenty Four Persons Injured.

LITTLE ROCK, February 19.—An accident occurred on the Ft. Smith Railroad at 5:30 o'clock A. M. As the eastern bound mail train due in this city at 7:05 was rounding a curve two miles east of Plumer's Station, forty miles from this city, the rear car, in which were thirty-two passengers, ran off the track, and turned over down an embankment. It was a box car, which was closed on both sides, leaving no chance for the passengers to escape. No bell rope led from the car to the engine, and consequently no alarm could be given. Before being turned over the car was dragged nine hundred yards before the train was stopped. Twenty-four out of thirty-two passengers were injured, and one reported killed.

HARRISBURG.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Bill Recalled and Amended.

The Local Option Bill Again Postponed by the House.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 18, 1873.

Governor Hartranft and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Quite a buzz of excitement was created about the Capital last night by a report that Governor Hartranft had indicated a determination to veto the Pennsylvania Railroad bill, permitting that corporation to increase its capital stock indefinitely and isssue mortgage bonds in the same unlimited way, unless the bill was amended so as to place some limitation on the power granted the company. This was confirmed by the fact that as soon as the Senate was called to order, at its evening session, a resolution was passed requesting the Governor to return the Railroad bill for amendment. This morning the House passed the same resolution, and in a few minutes the Governor had returned the bill to the Senate. Senator McClure immediately moved to take it up, and reconsider the vote by which it passed. This was carried, and he then moved an amendment restricting the increase of capital stock of the company to an amount not exceeding that now allowed by law.

General White asked what amount of capital stock was now authorized to be issued by the Railroad Company.

Colonel McClure (after a word of consultation with Mr. Moon), said seventy-five millions of dollars.

The amendment was then adopted, the bill sent to the House and the amendment concurred in as soon as read in that body, and without a word of discussion.

HARRISBURG, February 19, 1873.

Local Option and its Prospects.

The House to-day resolved to adjourn from to-morrow afternoon until Monday evening, in order to give the committees on the contested seats from Luzerne county, an opportunity to visit Wilkesbarre, and take certain testimony necessary to their investigation. As these committees include about thirty members of the House, the propriety of an adjournment is apparent. They will have a good time up in the anthracite region, and all sorts of hospitalities have been tendered for their Saturday and Sunday enjoyment. Pending the discussion on the adjournment over until Monday, Mr. Mahon endeavored to get the House to face the music on the supplemental Local Option law, but it was of no avail. On a yea and nay vote there will be an undoubted majority for that bill, but many members who will vote for it, when the record will stare them in the face, are yet anxious for its defeat, if this can be done by indirect means. They have two classes of constituents to satisfy: the temperance interest and the rum interest, and if they can go through the session with whisky on one shoulder and cold water on the other, without endangering their popularity at home, they will be perfectly happy. A straight-out advocacy of the local option bill will insure them the cold shoulder of the all-powerful beer and whisky influence at the primaries. Opposition from it may give them trouble from the temperance people at the polls. They are in a very awkward sort of a split stick. Of course this don't apply to our Allegheny county representatives; those bold, brave men are not to be deterred in their duty by any such considerations; they are decidedly, manfully, and unequivocally determined in their determination to permit future circumstances to determine their course. No humbug there. It is gratifying in these degenerate days to know that our representatives, no matter what may be the crooked ways of others, are alive to the responsibilities of the hour. Brave boys!

The Coal Measurement Bill.

The bill introduced by Mr. Newmyer, and reported on favorably by the Committee on Mines and Mining, "to protect miners in the bituminous coal regions of this Commonwealth," brought down to the State capital this morning a strong delegation from Pittsburgh, in opposition, which included such heavy coal operators as J. C. and T. C. Dickson, D. Reesinger, F. C. Negley, Charles H. Armstrong and others. This afternoon these gentlemen met the Allegheny county members, and submitted their objections to the proposed measure.

The first section of Mr. Newmyer's bill provides that within three months from the passage of the bill any miner employed by an individual or corporation in the counties of Allegheny, Lawrence, Beaver, Mercer, Westmoreland, Fayette and Washington shall be entitled to receive or collect wages for mining all sizes of merchantable coal, either nut or lump, at the rate of seventy-six pounds to a bushel, and two thousand pounds to a ton.

The second section requires in the counties aforesaid, where coal is mined by measurement, cars of each mine of uniform capacity.

The third section gives the miners the right in all mines to employ a check weighman, to be present at the weighing of coal, with power to test the scales and measures. Should differences arise between the owner and the check weighman, the same shall be determined by arbitrators. It is also made the duty of the check weighman to see that the miner is correctly credited with the merchantable coal mined by him, and differences in regard to the same shall be referred to the Sealer of Weights and Measures of the county in which the mines are located.

The fourth section subjects any owner or agent fraudulently evading the law to a fine of not less than $100, or imprisonment for not less than forty days, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

HARRISBURG, February 20, 1873.

A Square Vote on Taking up the Local Option Bill.

One or two other bills of no importance were considered, and the time was drawing near for adjournment, when Mr. Mahon, in charge of the Local Option bill, made a motion to suspend the rules and proceed to its consideration. Mr. Josephs immediately made a motion to adjourn. This would throw the next session over until Monday evening. Mr. Mahon got leave to explain, and in a few words showed the vote on the motion to adjourn would be decisive of the supplemental local option bill. The people were looking to the Legislature to pass it, and believed in acquiescing in their will. All he asked was a fair and square vote, but members must recollect, he said, if the motion to adjourn prevails, the bill would fall from want of time.

The House voted on Mr. Sam Josephs' motion to adjourn, and it was carried by—yeas 45, nays 43—absent or not voting 12. Of the Allegheny county delegation Messrs. Newmyer and Young voted *against* adjournment, Messrs. M'Cormick and Wainright voted to adjourn, and Messrs. Ballantine, Ramsey and Sample did not vote. This is the way the vote appears on the official list, but Mr. Sample states he voted against adjournment, and immediately left the hall. Other gentlemen confirm this statement. The vote in detail was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Albright, Amerman, Ash, Bates (Crawford), Bates (Mifflin), Beach, Brockway, Burns, Conrad, Daily, Daniels, Darrah, De Lacy, De Witt, Dry, Eagan, Hegeman, Heiges, Henry, Hildebrand, Houseman, Josephs, Kaufman, Koons, Lamon, Loucks, McCullough (Philadelphia), Morris, Newell, Petrikin, Porter, Pyle, Singley, Smith (Fayette), Smith (Philadelphia), Staples, Stier, Strock, Tittermary, Vogdes, Wainwright, Welsh, Williams, Elliott.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Baily, Baird, Black, Bowman, Brunges, Bullard, Burkholder, Cross, Dartt, Greenawalt, Hancock, Jones (Potter), Kisner, Laidley, Lane, Lawshe, Lawson, Levering, McCracken, McCreary, McCullough (Berks), McKee, McMillen, McMahon, Myer, Mitchell, Morford, Mylin, Newmyer, Noyes, Nyce, Oliver, Orvis, Prizer, Reynolds, Schminkey, Shuler, Waldron, Wilcox, Wolfe, Young.

It will be seen that if the three Allegheny county members not recorded as voting had voted negatively, the adjournment would have been defeated, and the bill would have come up for final action. Neither Messrs. Ballantine or Ramsey were in the hall when the vote was taken. Mr. Sample states he was present and voted, but the clerk failed to receive his vote.

"Look to the Senate"

While the House was engaged in trifling over the supplemental local option bill, and endeavoring to prevent a vote in Pittsburgh and Allegheny on the third Friday of March, on the license question, the Senate passed another bill on the subject, which will take the place of the one unacted on in the House, and which cannot now be reached in time for the Sheriff to give the necessary three weeks' legal notice of an election. The new bill was sent to Senator Graham some weeks since, but was mislaid, and only discovered this morning, when it was passed by the Senate without a negative vote. Senator Graham changed the date for the election to the third Friday of April, so as to give ample time to get the bill through the House, and permit the Sheriff to give the requisite legal notice of an election. The bulk of the licenses in the county expire on the first of May, and the License Board, under this election, will receive fresh instructions from the people. The bill as it passed the Senate to-day is as follows:

A supplement to an act to permit the voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licences to sell intoxicating liquors, appoved March 29, 1872, so far as it applies to Allegheny county.

WHEREAS, Doubts have arisen in the minds of some as to whether the act to which this is a supplement has not been repealed so far as regards the county of Allegheny, by the act entitled "An Act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors in the county of Allegheny," approved April third, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two; therefore

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., that the said last mentioned act, was not intended to repeal the act to which this is a supplement, but the same is hereby declared to be in as full force and effect as if the act approved April 3, 1872, had never been passed, and that the election for provided to take place under and in pursuance of said act of March 27, 1872, shall be held on the third Friday of April Anno Domini 1873, and every third year hereafter in the several wards, boroughs and townships in said county not excepted in said act.

The absentees in the House to-day, when the test vote was had, will be glad of the opportunity this bill affords, to put themselves "right on the record." They will have to look sharp, however, or it may slip through in their absence.

THE CAPITAL.

Report on the Credit Mobilier Investigation.

Report on the Louisiana Trouble.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 18, 1873.

Report on the Credit Mobilier Investigation.

The report of Poland's Committee is very voluminous. The committee, after stating their views on the question of the jurisdiction of the House in the premises, say they are of the opinion that an act of members not in the present House should be treated as worthless, coming within the jurisdiction of the present House. In relation to Ames, he sold members Credit Mobilier stock at par when it was worth double that amount, with a corrupt purpose. The facts as to Brooks show that he used his influence as a Congressman and Government director of the Union Pacific to get possession of stock. The statute applicable in cases of bribery of this kind is then cited, and the committee proceed to say that in their judgment the facts reported in regard to Ames and Brooks would have justified their conviction thereunder. The committee accordingly report resolutions expelling Ames and Brooks.

WASHINGTON, February 20, 1873.

Hon. Josiah M. Wilson this morning made a report in part relative to the affairs of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Credit Mobilier, and other matters specified in the resolutions of the House. The report enters elaborately into the history of the Union Pacific Railroad, and shows that the act incorporating it was not passed to further the personal interests of the corporators, nor for the convenience of the great public alone, but in addition to these, the interest, present and future, of the Government, and such as were to be subserved. The committee also give a history of the Credit Mobilier in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad, based on the testimony already made public.

In speaking of the Hoxie act, the committee say the interests of the Union Pacific Railroad were utterly disregarded.

The committee show the different amounts received by various parties, and say: "If it was impossible to build the road according to the act of Congress, they had no right to build it. They could easily have represented their difficulty to Congress, which has dealt generously with them from the beginning."

The committee think the facts shown would furnish ground for a judgment of forfeiture of all the franchises of the corporation, but it would be harsh and unjust to forfeit the right of the present stockholders, a large majority of whom have bought this stock in good faith in the market, for the wrong-doing of their predecessors.

The committee submit the accompanying bill, and recommend its passage. The report is signed by J. M. Wilson, Samuel Shellabarger, George F. Hoar and H. W. Slocum.

Thomas Swann submitted the minority report.

The following bill is reported by the committee:

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to aid the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes, and to secure the interests of the United States and of the people in the Union Pacific Railroad."

SECTION 1. The Attorney General shall cause a suit in equity to be instituted in the name of the United States against the Union Pacific Railroad Company and against all persons who may in their own names, or through any agents, have subscribed or received capital stock in said road, which stock has not been paid for in full in money, or who may have received as dividends or otherwise portions of capital stock of said road or proceeds or avails thereof, or other property of said road, unlawfully and contrary to equity, or who may have received as profits or proceeds contracts for the construction or equipment of said road, or other contracts therewith, money or other property which ought in equity to belong to such railroad corporation, or who may, under pretense of having complied with the acts to which this is an addition, have wrongfully and unlawfully received from the United States moneys, bonds or lands which ought in equity be accounted for and paid to said railroad company or to the United States, and to compel payment for said stock and the collection and payment of such moneys and the restoration of such property, or its value, either to said railroad corporation or to the United States, whichever shall in equity be held entitled thereto.

SEC. 2. Said suit may be brought in the Circuit Court in any circuit, and all said parties may be made defendants in one suit, and decrees may be entered and enforced against any one or more of the parties as defendant, without waiting the final determination of the case against other parties. The court, when said case is pending, may make such order and decrees and issue such process as it shall deem necessary to bring in new parties or representatives of parties deceased, or to carry into effect the purpose of this act. On filing a bill, writs of capias and attachment may be issued by said court against any parties defendants, which writs shall run into any district, and shall be served as other like process, by the marshal of such district, on which property, real or personal, may be attached, to abide the event of the suit, as like property may be attached on a writ issuing from the Circuit Court in such district.

SEC. 3. The books, records, correspondence, and all other documents of the Union Pacific Railroad Company shall at all times be open to inspection by the Secretary of the Treasury, or such persons as he may delegate for that purpose.

SEC. 4. The laws of the United States providing for proceedings in bankruptcy shall not be held to apply to said corporation.

SEC. 5. No dividend shall hereafter be made by said company but from the actual net earnings thereof, and no new stock shall be issued or mortgages or pledge made on the property on future earnings of the company without the leave of Congress, except for the purpose of funding and securing the debt now existing, or renewals thereof.

SEC. 6. No director or officer of said road shall hereafter be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract therewith, except for his lawful compensation as said officer.

SEC. 7. Any director or officer who shall pay or declare, or aid in paying, any dividend, or creating any mortgage or pledge prohibited by this act, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding two years and by a fine not exceeding $5,000.

Reports on the Louisiana Trouble.

The majority report contends that the validity of the Kellogg Goverament was not established by the decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana. The only question settled was whether Morgan or Kennard was entitled to hold the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Howe, resigned. Neither Warmoth nor Pinchback was a party to the cause, nor was any member of either Legislature, and the claim that either question was settled by the decision is too preposterous for serious refutation.

Mr. Trumbull's report says that but for unwarranted and illegal interference, the McEnery Government and Legislature would have been peacefully inaugurated, and that there has been no decision of the Supreme Court declaring the Kellogg State Government and Legislature legal in any case over which said court had jurisdiction to make such decision.

Mr. Trumbull argues that McMullan is legally chosen United States Senator, and that by his admission to a seat, and the recognition of the McEnery Legislature as the legitimate Legislature of the State, the peace of Louisiana will be speedily restored, and effect given to the fairly expressed will of her people.

Senator Morton's minority report on Louisiana affairs condemns Judge Durrell's order as usurpation of authority, but regards the decisions of the Supreme Court of Louisiana affirming the legality of the Lynch Board and recognizing the Kellogg Legislature as an authoritative settlement of the dispute. He regards the attempted organization of a new Legislature irregular and without semblance of authority, and says the Government of the United States cannot go behind the action of the Legislature as to the election and qualification of its members, or behind the decision of the Returning Board, constitutionally created by a State law, as to who were elected State officers and members of the Legislature.

HORRIBLE OCCURRENCE.

A Man Drawn Feet Foremost Between Iron Rollers.

The New York *World* says it is scarcely ever within the province of a newspaper to chronicle a more sickening accident than that which happened to James Milligan, who was drawn feet foremost through two massive iron rollers only three and a half inches apart and which are used in flattening bars of steel for the plates of saws. Mr. Milligan was employed as blacksmith's helper in the steel rolling mill of Wheeler, Madden & Clemson at Newberg, N. Y. On Monday he was climbing upon a board laid across rods over the rollers, in order to place in position a wrench which is used to regulate the space through which the heated steel and iron are passed, when the board suddenly tipped, causing him to fall. His feet struck upon the steep side in front of the rollers, which were revolving at the rate of sixty times a minute, and were instantly caught between them. The poor fellow had only time to utter the single cry of "Oh!" while his body, feet foremost, was being drawn through a space of only three and a half inches. Hardly a second had elapsed before the body was a shapeless mass of flesh, blood, bones and clothes, presenting as it did, the most horrible and sickening sight that eyes could look upon. It dropped from the rollers a limp and quivering mass, and when straightened out covered a space of ground that two men would occupy. Not a whole or perfect bone remained in the body, and many bones were protruding through the flesh and clothing at different places. The head was a fearful sight to look upon. It had gone through the rollers face upwards, and it came out completely flattened and partially turned. Flowing from the smashed skull were the brains and blood in a stream sickening to behold. Strong-minded, able-bodied men were horrified and hardly able to stand and look at the scene, which really beggars description. His comrades who witnessed the terrible affair were struck dumb with awe, and rendered almost motionless and as silent as the corpse before them, except when questioned. The deceased served three years in the late war, was about thirty-three years old, and leaves a wife and two little children in moderate circumstances.

—A new planet was discovered on the night of February 17th, by Dr. Charles Peters, of Clinton, New York, at ten hours no minutes right ascension, and north thirteen degrees forty minutes declination, in rapid motion north, of the eleventh magnitude.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Personnel of the Constitutional Convention.

What Mrs. Swisshelm Says Concerning the Men and Measures.

[*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19, 1873.

The Old Keystone State has done herself honor in the selection of the men sent here to remodel her Constitution. One seldom sees a more respectable and intelligent looking body of men. In two visits to the hall I have failed to discover one representative of the pot-house politician—one man whose face would not inspire confidence. President Meredith has not been in the Chair, but I have seen him before, and know that he is the noblest Roman of them all, and that the Convention did itself honor in choosing him for that place, even though infirmity forbids his constant fulfillment of its onerous duties. The Chair was filled, both times I was present, by Mr. Lawrence, a gentleman of commanding appearance, tall and dignified, with a full, clear voice, an intellectual head and finely cut features, and who seems to be a capital parliamentarian. I was especially proud of our Pittsburgh representatives—Mr. Howard, with his large, genial head; D. N. White, with his keen vision and his concentrated thinking apparatus, crowned with grey hairs, won in a long life of useful labor; Mr. Patterson, the youngest member of the Convention, and a fine representative of your bar—are calculated to do honor to the "State of Allegheny."

You may laugh at it as a woman's conceit, to judge of men's actions by their appearances, but only when we gather grapes of thorns and figs of thistles need we expect true and just action from men with bad faces. The Lord makes no mistake in his labels. When he sends a soul into the world capable of noble deeds, he puts it into the right kind of an envelope, and writes, on the outside, an exact description of the essence within, and when we have learned to read his hand-writing, we shall know each other's possibilities at sight.

The question now occupying the Convention is one of great moment, viz.: the motion made by Mr. Patton, of Bradford, to require electors to indorse their ballots. It is meeting with great favor, and is advocated or opposed without regard to party lines. At first view this seems to destroy the secrecy of the ballot, and may be opposed as subjecting poor men to the influence of employers; but careful consideration will no doubt convince both the Convention and the people, that the good arising from such a regulation must greatly overbalance any evil that can arise from it. It will incalculably facilitate the work of detecting frauds; would, in great measure, do away with that inconsiderate voting done through personal importunity at the polls; would induce men, generally, to prepare their ballots at home, where they would be much more likely than under the present system to express their individual convictions. It would add to their feeling of responsibility, as men generally think more of their signature than of any mere verbal indorsement. It would put an effectual stop to the falsehoods by which the small fry of local politicians mislead candidates; and we should no longer have to consider which one of the twenty who raved and swore they would vote for Smith did actually put that solitary ticket into the box.

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the judges of elections know how every man votes, and in ordinary cases, under the proposed change, none but them need know. If the vote is right, the secret remains with the judges, as now; but if there be fraud it can be traced and punished. Our present plan has proved quite inadequate to secure a fair expression of the will of the electors, and the indorsed ballot seems to me to hold out a reasonable prospect of preventing, or at least greatly lessening, the opportunities for fraudulent voting.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

BREVITIES.

....The Union Agricultural Association of Burgettstown will hold their annual fair on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, October 7th, 8th, and 9th, 1873.

....The Hebrew fair at Titusville was quite a success financially, as well as otherwise. The total receipts amount to $4,533.03, the expenses being $1,250, leaving a net gain for the church of $3,283.03.

....The residence of Mr. Thomas Paisly, on the New Brighton road, seven miles below Allegheny, was burglariously entered early yesterday morning, and two overcoats and other wearing apparel carried off.

....Johnson Toppin, a deckhand on the towboat Whale, fell off the bow of a coal flat which was in the tow, and before help could be rendered was drowned. The accident occurred near Bellaire bridge on Sunday morning last. The yawl of the steamer was launched, but Toppin had sunk out of reach of the rescuers. He was a young married man, and resided at Wellsboro.

....The County Commissioners of Mercer county have just made their annual report from which it appears that the whole value of real estate in the county is put down at $19,977,870. Personal property at $937,957. Value of money at interest $186,717. Value of occupation at $920,122. Number of carriages 1,518, valued at $101,775. Excess of furniture $56,220. Gold watches 360 and silver 371. Dogs 5,353. Number of taxables 14,396.

....Jno. B. Gough, the eminent temperance lecturer, is not, as many suppose, of American nativity. He was born on the 22d of August, 1817, at Sandgate, Kent county, England, and came to this country when twelve years old. In his youth he was employed in a book store in New York, where he contracted habits of gross intemperance. He took the temperance pledge in 1842, and broke it. He afterwards renewed his pledge, and since 1843 has been faithful to it, and attained to great distinction as a public lecturer in both hemispheres.

....The Cleveland *Herald* gives an account of a family named Keuger, consisting of six persons, father, mother and four small children, residing at 66 Davis street, in that city, who fell suddenly ill a few days ago without any apparent cause. A physician was summoned and remedies applied for another disease, but the patients continued to become worse until Monday, when Dr. Rosenwasser took the case in hand, and in a subsequent investigation discovered the presence of trichinæ. Inquiry revealed the fact that the family had been accustomed to eating cold sausage, which contained raw pork and was diseased. The father and mother were more seriously affected than the children, but it is hoped that all will recover.

The Allingham Homicide.

A special to the *Evening Chronicle* of yesterday says: The Allingham homicide case is exciting intense interest in our community. The town is filled with witnesses and others from that section of the country in which the murder occurred. It is stated that about seventy-five witnesses have been subpœnaed on each side. It will be recollected by your readers, that old John Allingham, a well known resident of Eldersville, this county, was killed on the night of December 4th, under circumstances of marvelous ingenuity and atrocity, and that a colored man named Henry Briceland was arrested as the guilty party. Briceland has been in our jail since the evening of December 6, and has since conducted himself with marked propriety. The prosecution is represented by District Attorney Thomas H. Baird, and N. Richardson and Hanson Good of Wheeling, and the defense by D. F. Patterson, Boyd Crumrine and George O. Jones, all of this place. This morning the Grand Jury returned a true bill against Briceland, and the case was immediately called for trial, when the following persons were empanelled as jurors: David McGimpsey, farmer, Donegal; R. T. Robinson, farmer, Carroll; O. H. P. McCoy, farmer, Buffalo; Demas Lindley, farmer, Morris; George J. Long, carpenter, California; Alexander Haft, merchant, Chartiers; John McBirney, farmer, Mount Pleasant; Joseph Pattersen, farmer, Hopewell; William H. Cook, farmer, Canton, and William B. McIlwaine, farmer, Somerset. At this point Court adjourned till 2 P. M.

LATER.

In this case nothing of very special importance was developed yesterday. In the morning Mathew Ridhardson and David C. Martin were examined. Richardson testified that in the fall of 1871 Briceland had told him that if it wasn't for the law he would blow Allingham to h—l, for reporting that he had had improper connection with a girl in Eldersville. Martin testified that Briceland had told him he was going to prosecute Allingham; that he would spend his last dollar in having his revenge, and that he would lose his own life or have Allingham's. In the afternoon Detective Cupples, of this city, who, it will be remembered, was detailed to work up the case, was put on the stand, and testified substantially, the same as that before the Coroner's jury, and which has already been published.

A Spiritualistic Matrimonial Ceremony.

We had the pleasure on last Saturday evening of witnessing the nuptial ceremonies of Edward D. Kreutzer and Miss Jane E. Keppel, Mrs. Jonathan Watson joining the pair in the holy bonds of wedlock. The services were very interesting, being the first Spiritual marriage performed in this place by the lady. Mrs. Watson claims the right to perform marriage ceremonies by virtue of her being accredited Spiritual Minister of the society in this city. At about 8 o'clock a small company had gathered in the parlor of a house in the rear of the laundry on Franklin street. The happy pair soon made their appearance. Mrs. Watson having previously passed into an abnormal state, immediately arose and delivered an invocation to the Diety. Recovering her consciousness she requested the couple to join hands, and proceeded in the usual manner to make the twain one flesh, using the old formula. After congratulations from the guests, refreshments were served, and the party dispersed late in the evening. Mrs. Watson informs us that she has married several couples before this in Rochester, and she evidently felt quite at home during the services.—*Titusville Herald.*

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

In this court, Messrs. Koller & Bitting, of Philadelphia, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of Richard B. Douty, of Northumberland county. The usual order was issued.

H. J. Dink, of this city, filed a voluntary petition for adjudication in bankruptcy. Referred to register Harper.

On petition of Simon DeGraff, one of the Directors of the Onondaga Iron and Nail Works, of Lawrence county, bankrupts, an order was made staying proceeding in the case, and appointing Register Shafer to take testimony and report the same.

A petition of assignee, presented, an order was made confirming the sale of the real estate of George J. Rogers, bankrupt, of Cambria county.

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1873.

IT IS NOW claimed that the condition of Stokes' case is such that a final hearing before the Court of Appeals may not be reached for two years. He is to be removed, in a few days, from his cell to his former comfortable quarters.

THE Senate Committee to investigate the Louisiana election have made a sufficiently varied report to suit all parties. The majority declare the election held illegal, and that no Government exists in that State. Morton declares in favor of the Kellogg Government, and Trumbull in favor of McEnery. This is confusion worse confounded.

THE DISTURBANCES in Spain, thus far, are less than we imagined would develop. Barcelona has shown some signs of trouble, but less from a lack of Republicanism than from the absence of some recognized leader to take the place of the Monarchial office holders. As soon as the Central Government shall appoint officials, we imagine that all turbulence will be at an end, and the people orderly and quiet.

As IS very natural, several English papers strongly denounce the Geneva award, when they find that the United States Government is likely to get some of the money. They do not seem to realize the very palpable fact that the entire award was made to our Government, and that it does not concern the English Cabinet what becomes of the money after it is paid. The point of interest with them is to pay the award.

IF REPORTS from New Orleans be reliable, the unrecognized government at that place, propose a *coup d' etat*, purposing to drive out the Kellogg government, and assume the reins of power. This is rather a bold project, considering the fact that they will be compelled at the same time to drive out such forces as the United States may be able to command. If the proposition before Congress for a new election should prevail, we hope that it will operate to amicably solve the difficulty.

LARGE as the foreign trade of the British isles was in the year 1871, that of 1872 was considerably in excess of it. In 1871 the total was £553,820,000, and in 1872 it was £609,338,000, an aggregate of over three thousand millions of dollars in a single year. This statement, however, is somewhat deceptive, as the increase was only in values, and not in quantities or qualities. Vast as are our own imports in the United States, those of the British isles are far beyond them, the aggregate having been for 1870, £330,754,000, and for 1872 £353,376,000, an increase of £22,622,000 in a single year, being for last year over $1,766,680,000, or nearly three times our own aggregate.

THE report of the Senate Credit Mobilier Committee does not involve any of the Senators, and closes with a bill directing the Attorney General to proceed in law against persons who have received dividends or moneys from the Union Pacific Railroad, except on stock or bonds bought and actually paid for. It also limits the company from any further issue of stock, and requires it to use its income to provide for its indebtedness. This is really a more practical report than that of the Poland Committee, and if it shall be adopted, will go far toward compelling the railroad corporation to make good the deficiencies which have grown out of past bad management. The evidence developed before the two committees illustrates the importance of Congress holding a tight rein over the Pacific Railroad. This done, and beyond all doubt, it will ultimately work safely out of its difficulties.

As WE suspected would prove the case, a resolution has been referred to the Judiciary Committee of the House at Washington, instructing it to inquire into the propriety of impeaching Vice President Colfax. Of course, this is the last that will be heard of it, as it ought to be. Resolutions are also in readiness, looking to the expulsion of all those involved by the evidence in the Credit Mobilier business,—but these will be probably brought forward in the shape of amendments to the report of the Poland Committee. Thus we have foreshadowed the tactics by which the proposition to expel Ames and Brooks is to be defeated. At all events, if there is an apparent disposition to expel, which we doubt, there will be enough in these several items to keep up a running fight in the House for the week that will remain of the present session. When the Speaker's gavel falls, at noon on the fourth of March, and he declares the session ended, what a sigh of relief there will be!

WE VERY gravely doubt whether the Republican press of the country will endorse the course of Congress in reference to its implicated members. From the day of its inception, this party has claimed to be pure in its principles, and ready, so far as might be possible, to enforce personal purity among its members. It is true the Credit Mobilier investigation was originated by Speaker Blaine, a Republican, and that a Republican Senate has several of its members under investigation, yet it is required that exact justice shall be meted out in all cases. In that of Caldwell, for example, there can be no doubt but that he made use of money to secure his election, and deserved expulsion—but he is likely to be let off on the ground that he was not legally elected. We do not desire that unnecessary severity should be shown toward any person, but there can be no doubt that the Republican party will be benefited by a rigid application of justice in all necessary instances.

THE bill pending at Harrisburg for the repeal of all laws exempting real estate from taxation, with certain exceptions, includes, among their exceptions, cemeteries or burial grounds belonging to any religious bodies. This would exempt St. Mary's Cemetery, which belongs to the Roman Catholic Church, while the Allegheny and Uniondale cemeteries would be subject to taxation, because they do not belong to a religious body; in other words, a cemetery, the rights of sepulture in which are denied to every "hotestant" or unshrived person goes free, while the Allegheny and Uniondale Cemeteries, that offer sepulture to all, without distinction of color, race or creed, and have no private ownership, but applies or reserves all their revenues for their perpetual maintenance, are to be taxed. What think you of this, Messrs. Legislators? It will be clear to every unbiased person, that if one class of these cemeteries must be taxed and the other not, those which belong to no religious body, but are alike free to all, are of the class that should be exempted. We do not desire either to be taxed, but we protest against the proposed distinction and the principle on which it rests. If, as is alleged, land is held in Philadelphia or elsewhere, under cemetery charters and yet not used for cemetery purposes, let it be taxed; and if cemeteries are owned and managed by individuals or corporations for profit, let such also be taxed.

LOCAL OPTION.

There is no mistaking the fact that this community is aroused over the action of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, on Thursday, in postponing, and thus virtually defeating the supplemental Local Option bill, which was intended to perfect certain crude provisions of the original law, and secure to the people of Pittsburgh and Allegheny the right to vote for or against granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors in their respective cities. What adds to the feeling is the fact that the postponement of the bill was secured by the negative votes and the absence from their duties, of certain members of the Allegheny county delegation. On the test vote, Messrs Wainwright and M'Cormick voted against the local option bill, Messrs. Newmyer and Young voted for it, and Messrs. Ballantine, Ramsey and Sample were absent. In regard to the negative votes, we suppose M'Cormick and Wainwright are fully prepared to accept the responsibility of their acts, and justify them so far as they can to their constituents. Of the absentees, we have no wish to judge harshly, but it is certainly unfortunate they were not in their places when a decisive vote was taken on a measure in which their constituents are so deeply interested as this one of license or no license. Mr. Sample, we are informed, insists he voted with the friends of the bill, but the clerk failed to hear his response, and his name is not on the record. Messrs. Ramsey and Ballantine profess to be in favor of giving the people a chance to vote, and it will be for them to explain the cause of their absence at a time when their votes were all-important and would have reversed the decision of the House throwing the bill over. We are thus particular in referring to the record made by our members, because the general feeling on the subject is one of the severest censure to those who by their presence or absence contributed to the failure of the Senate bill. The people are in earnest in demanding the immediate application of the Local Option principle to these two cities. The members of the Legislature may hold such opinions as they please about the efficacy of the overthrow of the license system—they may be for or against license; that is not the point. What a large majority of the citizens insist on is, that they shall have the same right accorded them to express their opinion at the ballot box, and into this the views of the members as to the expediency or inexpediency of overthrowing or continuing the rum traffic have no right to enter. The people will assume the whole responsibility of deciding that question. They only seek the opportunity, and the attempt which has been made to deny them this will prove futile, and cover its promoters with a very dangerous sort of ridicule. If secret pledges were given last fall to the liquor interest, and this dilly-dallying way of defeating Local Option is in pursuance of these pledges, let us know it at once, that the people may enter into negotiations with the liquor leagues as to precisely what legislation the leagues will permit them.

Another bill passed the Senate on Thursday, in anticipation of the action of the House, giving to the people of this county the right to vote on the license question on the third Friday of April, instead of the third Friday of March, as provided in the House bill that has just failed. This causes a delay in the election of one month, but will be of no benefit to the liquor dealers, for all licenses will expire, should the election go against license, on the 1st of May, just as provided in the original bill. In reality their cause has been weakened by the cunningly devised programme carried out in the House on Thursday, by the incitement it has given the temperance men to prompt and energetic action, and that it will be taken the feeling now existing in this community sufficiently attests. The Senate bill for an election in April will come up in the House next week, when Messrs. Ballantine, Ramsey and Sample will have an opportunity of definitely defining their position. Messrs. Young and Newmyer are on the record, we are glad to say, with the friends of the bill, so no doubts or apprehension need be entertained of their position. Messrs. Wainwright and McCormick appear to be equally decided; but the other way.

The call issued for a public meeting at the City Hall to-night, to consider the action of the Legislature, is signed by some of our most prominent and earnest citizens; men not at all likely to go off on a tangent on any question. We hope the meeting will be largely attended, and its declarations will be emphatic in affirmance of the right of the people to vote on this question of license; that it will encourage the members who have discharged their duty, admonish the halting, and censure those who have openly defied the will of their constituents.

EQUALIZATION OF TAXES.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The subject of this article is now the all-absorbing topic of conversation among the property owners. They have been notified by the City Assessor to put a "cash value" on their real estate, and return it to him within sixty days; and in case of their failure to solve this nice little problem, that he will do it for them. I hardly need say here, that many have no idea about what the "cash value" of their property is. For them to comply with the requirement of the City Assessor, then, would simply be a matter of guess work. In fact, the difficulty of ascertaining the "cash value" is so great with them, that they are unwilling to attempt it at all, and they will, therefore, leave it for the City Assessor to do, and say, if the Board of Revision should do them injustice, that they would then have the right to appeal to the County Commissioners for redress. I conversed with many who have decided to take this plan, and make no return. The good or bad results of this, will largely depend upon the ability and fairness of the City Assessor, who so far as I know, is without any experience in this line. A great number of others are solving this intricate question with all the ease imaginable. They say, with strong emphasis, "that three sworn men in each ward, elected by the people for the especial purpose, have put the cash value on their property, and so they just return it and the thing is done. Many large property owners are making this return, and it differs from the former only by its taking it out of the hands of the City Assessor and leaving it to the Board of Revision to settle. Many others can not get the consent of their minds to follow the example of the latter class, and set themselves to work to find out all the disadvantages of their property, and then make their figures but very little above the County Assessor's. A large class of others are really at a loss to know what return to make. They are unwilling to act dishonorably in the matter, and would like to make, as near as they know how, an honest valuation of their property, and yet, from the fact that their neighbors are not doing it, they are afraid that they may be made to suffer unjust taxation should they carry out the better dictates of their judgments in respect to it. They know that they would not be able to make an appeal, with any hope of success, to the County Commissioners to reduce their own valuations, should they be higher in proportion than others. Notwithstanding this, from all that I can hear, a respectable number of citizens will act justly in making their returns, for they cannot think of subjecting themselves by unjust ones to the charge of being either selfish or dishonest. One of this class, occupying a responsible position, said to the writer of this, when speaking on equalization, that he purchased, not long since, a house and lot for five thousand dollars in cash, and that he would return them at what he had given for them, and added, that those owning property joining his, would not return theirs so high; but notwithstanding this, he could not return his for anything less than he paid for it. Now, Mr. Editor, the sketch which I have given of the various returns, which are being made by the owners of property, is no matter of fancy, but a reality. And as the owners' return of the cash values of their property is required for the purpose of enabling the Board of Revision to equalize the County Assessor's valuations, I ask in all earnestness, can it do it, when by far more unequal than theirs? I answer emphatically no. At most, it will only increase the labors of the equalizers, and render their work more imperfect and unsatisfactory, should they depend upon it. The quicker, then, this part of the programme of equalization is abandoned, the better for our city tax-payers. And it seems to me, that the Councils should at once stop this useless and enormous waste of money, and should they continue to refuse to interfere in the matter, then the citizens should hold public meetings and protest against it.

The county assessments of the real estate of Pittsburgh can never be equalized without being personally examined by experts in real estate of our city. The appointment of five or ten, of the right kind of men, with power to call and examine witnesses to assess all the property in the city, might accomplish this important work to the general satisfaction of our citizens. In view of the preceding, I call upon the Councils, as a citizen and tax-payer, to give this subject their early and careful attention. There is now no need of further evidence, that the owners' return of the cash value of his property as a whole, is a perfect failure to effect the object of its requirement.

OBSERVER.

PITTSBURGH, February 22, 1873.

Chinese Labor Question.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

"Justice No. 2," in Thursday's GAZETTE, seems not to have apprehended the point which I sought to make in the article which he reviews. It was no part of my object to *recommend* immigration of Chinese, or to advocate their employment, but simply to account for both, as having been superinduced by those who clamor most against both; *i. e.*, that the working classes, by their leagues and combinations for short hours and high wages, were driving capital away from mills and mines, or compelling mills, mines and other industries to look abroad in the world for the means to keep down the cost of manufacturing. I do not object either to unions or combinations among work people, *per se*, but against their excessive demands, whereby an excuse was furnished for the evil we all deplore. I might have added that besides short hours and high wages being carried too far, the leagues and unions undertake to enforce rules for governing their employers, denying them the privilege to take apprentices, or restricting to one apprentice to a prescribed number of men, thus stopping up the avenues to trades, depriving our children of a chance to become skilled mechanics, or workmen, and so securing to themselves a monopoly of skill. These and kindred enormities are so pernicious and damaging, that, if carried much further, will become intolerable and must of necessity be stopped, either by legal enactments or by the introduction of large numbers of laborers from other parts of the world. It was in this view of the subject that I said those who complain so loudly and persistently of the Chinese coming among us, have only themselves to blame.

JUSTICE.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A HOWITZER used by the Medocs is supposed to have been captured by them from General Fremont in 1846.

FOUR-FIFTHS of the champagne sold in New York city is made in New Jersey, from various chemicals, but principally from cider.

THE lady City Physician of Springfield, Mass., has failed of re-election by one vote, in a total of nine. It is said she acceptably fills the position.

THE whole number of passenger arrivals at San Francisco from China and Japan for 1872 was only 9,773, while during the same period 4,887 took passage from San Francisco for those countries.

NOT a bad speech was that of the Ridgefield man, who, being unexpectedly called upon to address a Sunday-school, after several desperate but vain attempts to say something appropriate, hoarsely muttered, "Dear children, never fool with powder."

A CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, butcher lately killed, skinned and cut off the head of a cow, when the mutilated animal actually kicked him between the eyes so hard as to knock him down, all through involuntary muscular action caused by stiffening of the tendons.

THE Corning *Gazette* says there are at present but four young men in that town who part their hair in the middle. One year ago they numbered over twenty, but death and the lunatic asylum and penitentiary have cut down their numbers to the present figures.

A SERVANT girl at Detroit took a little walk with a steady-going, industrious young fellow; they were married, went back home, had some cider and cake, and in an hour after the ceremony the bride was ironing, and the husband sawing wood, like sensible folks.

THEY are having a rat plague in several of the German provinces. The fields of clover and colza are said to be devastated by the vermin, and when arsenic and phosphorus pills have been scattered to destroy them, hares and othe game have been poisoned, and great damage done.

A RED squirrel made his habitation in the Reformed Church of Rhinebeck, N.Y. It may be seen almost any time, capering on the bell-rope or running about the floor. Last Sunday evening it listened attentively to the minister's discourse from an elevated position near the organ.

NINETY-SIX of the doctors of Montreal have signed a paper designed to "undeceive the public mind of the mischievous error that alcoholic liquors are beneficial." They declare that "abstinence from intoxicating liquors would greatly promote the health, morality, and happiness of the people."

A WOMAN juror in Wyoming, recently, had with her in the jury-room her babe, two months old; and the party who lost the suit which she aided in settling now asks that the verdict be set aside on that account. He insists that the presence of the child was contrary to the law. It is not stated whether the child had influence as the thirteenth juror.

FOLK have gone to work again on Indian hill, near Middletown, Ct., in the belief that if they get down deep enough they will find anthracite coal. There is a tradition that coal was found there about a century ago, and every now and then comes on a sort of intermittent coal fever, and they go to digging fiercely for the "black diamonds." Clairvoyants and a "seventh son of a seventh son" have been consulted, who are sure there is "a vast deposit of coal" down there.

AN extraordinary hen in Lewiston, Me., cackled with admirable regularity, but then she laid ne'er an egg. An exasperating irregularity like this demanded scientific attention. The hen was sacrificed, and the post mortem developed the presence of twenty-two good eggs inside this incomprehensible fowl. We are reminded of a somewhat analogous phenomenon among human beings; but then in spite of the noise they make, we don't think a post mortem would bring to light anything like that number of good (intellectual) eggs.

A RECENT English work on billiards gives some interesting particulars connected with the game. It was only in 1827 that slate tables were substituted for wood and marble, and only in 1835 that india rubber took the place of flock and list. Again it was not until 1807 that leathern tips were invented for cues, which rendered side strokes possible. About 1818 the side stroke was discovered by one Bartley, the proprietor of billiard rooms at Bath, England. Bartley had a marker named Carr, to whom he confided his secret, and Carr, when pressed to reveal it, produced boxes of what he called "twisted chalk," to the use of which he attributed his powers, and which he sold at 75 cents each.

A TROY family having a false grate in one of the rooms of the house, placed some red paper behind it to give the effect of a fire. One of the coldest days this winter the dog belonging to the household came in from out of doors, and seeing the paper in the grate deliberately walked up to it and laid down before it, curling up in the best way to receive the glowing heat as it came from the fire. He remained motionless for a few minutes; feeling no warmth he raised his head and looked over his shoulder at the grate; still feeling no heat he arose and carefully applied his nose to the grate and smelt it. It was cold as ice. With a look of the most supreme disgust his tail curled down between his legs, every hair on his body saying "I'm sold," the dog trotted out of the room, not even deigning to cast a look at the party in the room who had watched his actions and laughed heartily at his misfortunes.

THE population of Egypt in March, 1872, was 5,203,405 souls, including 88,038 foreigners. In May, 1867, the population amounted to 4,915,000, showing an increase of 288,405 in five years. Alexandria, however, has shown a remarkable increase of inhabitants. In 1800 the city contained 7,000 inhabitants, and in 1842 the number had increased to 60,000. In 1862 the population had risen to 164,400, while in 1872 the census gives 219,602 inhabitants, of whom 53,829 were foreigners. This rapid increase during the last ten years, resembles greatly the rapid growth of the western cities in the United States. The number of foreigners in Alexandria may be attributed to the presence of English and American engineers and workmen employed on the internal improvements now in rapid progress in Egypt. Another cause may be the presence of American military men now in the employ of the Khedive.

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John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

PERSONAL.

BARNEY WILLIAMS will bring with him two hundred thousand dollars' worth of pictures for a private gallery.

GOVERNOR and Mrs. Horatio Seymour are traveling through the South, and are the recipients of marked attention.

THE Auburn *News* states that Miss Anna Dickinson is about to wed a distinguished young member of the press of New York.

SENATOR SUMNER has not entered the hall of the House of Representatives since the joint meeting to declare the vote for President, four years ago.

MRS. MATTIE READY MORGAN, widow of the celebrated Confederate General John H. Morgan, was recently married to Judge William H. Williamson, of Lebanon, Tenn.

DAVID KIRK, a schoolmaster at Garden City, Minn., had his eyes filled with cayenne pepper by a refractory pupil whom he was about to warm in another locality and manner.

FRED. DOUGLASS has turned his wag, and says, that in view of the Credit Mobilier investigation, there is no danger of negro suffrage lowering the standard of legislative honor.

MR. GERALD CURRATT, a suagron of Wadebridge, Cornwall, Enland, died recently from the effects of an overdose of laudanum. He was a grandson of the celebrated Irish orator.

GOVERNOR SPRAGUE'S house at Narraganset, near Newport, has more than sixty apartments, and is provided with a telegraph wire leading to New York, or, one might say as well to London, Constantinople, San Francisco and Canton.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE has brought an old historic homestead farm of some sixty acres near Washington, from which he often walks to the Capitol when the morning is fair, a distance of a mile or more. He is spending some care and cost in embellishments, and means to end his days in this quiet retreat.

PET names, it is suggested, might be utilized as, for a printer's wife, Em; for a lawyer's wife, Sue; for a teamster's wife, Carrie; for a fisherman's wife, Net-ty; for a shoemaker's wife, Peg-gy; for a carpetman's wife, Mat-tie; for an auctioneer's wife, Bid-dy; for a chemist's wife, Ann Eliza; for at engeneer's wife, Bridge-it.

MR. JONES, the new Senator from Nevada, is said to be the first native of Wales elected to the United States Senate. In 1855 he said to a cousin: "James, I am now going to work for myself, for I have worked long enough for others, and I am not going to visit home before I am elected to the Senate of the United States."

THE will of Mrs Harrison Gray Otis gives $2,500 to the Female Orphan Asylum, Boston; $2,500 to the National Sailors' Home, Quincy, Mass.; $2,500 to the Sailor's Snug Harbor, Boston, and $5,000 to any Massachusetts institution for the benefit of the soldiers who served in the war that may be in existence at the time of her death.

MISS EMMA DOVER, daughter of a surgeon in London, a kleptomaniac, who steals boots, carpets, and other miscellaneous articles wherever she can lay hands on them, is to try the reformatory power of six months in jail. In Chicago they send such subjects home with a word of sympathy, administered on account of their "irresponsible weakness."

MRS. ANNIE SAVERY, of Des Moines, Iowa, is "in the hands of her friends," who are pushing her claims for the United States Consulship at Havre, France, and have secured a very influential crowd of backers, including the whole Iowa delegation to Congress, and the united delegation of five other States, besides a dozen or fifteen Senators, including Henry Wilson.

MR. JAMES SPEER, formerly United States Attorney General, in a recent lecture before the Indianapolis Library Association, very ably defended the jury feature of our jurisprudence. All the experience of a protracted and busy professional life had convinced him that the outcry which is periodically raised against the system is not well grounded, and that no other human tribunal on the whole better subserves the ends of justice.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

CARBOLIC SOAP,
AT JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

John C. Baker & Co.'s Genuine Medical Cod Liver Oil is the greatest remedy of the age. Its virtue is proved daily, in arresting diseases of the throat and lungs, debility, scrofula, &c. We have constant reports from patients, stating that it helps them immediately, when everything else has failed. The article prepared by us is not unpleasant in taste, and can be taken with ease by the most delicate. We are the only parties in this country making a special business of it. Be sure to get John C. Baker & Co.'s Oil 718 Market street, Philadelphia. Sold at

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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367 Liberty Street,
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STEAM ENGINES,
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STEAM PUMPS,
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STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
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FURS!

Ladies' Furs,
Children's Furs,
Misses' Furs,
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
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R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street.
Call and examine
Prices and Qualities
Before purchasing elsewhere.

J. G. WEIR,
COACH AND WAGON BUILDER,
CORNER WASHINGTON AND POPLAR STS.

Hollidaysburg Seminary.

Next Session opens January 6th, 1873. Numerous references in Pittsburgh and Allegheny. For Catalogues, with Photographs of the Buildings and Grounds, address

REV. JOSEPH WAUGH,
no23:d77-S Hollidaysburg, Pa.

UNCLAIMED BOX AT AUCTION.—A BOX stored by D. C. McCORMICK, at 303 Liberty street, and said to contain OIL PAINTING, will be sold for charges at Public Sale, on MONDAY, March 3d, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Warehouse of M. F. HERRON & CO., 415 Liberty street, opposite Union Depot Hotel, unless called for and charges paid on or before day of sale. ja28:g85-TS

Foul Air in Tunnels.

Travelers who have passed through the Mont Cenis tunnel assert that though it is a rather close and smoky place, it is nevertheless little worse than ordinary tunnels in those respects. But on the other hand, there is an unpleasant story of a freight train that some time since came to a halt in the tunnel for the reason that the engineer, fireman and brakemen were one and all rendered insensible by the foulness of the air. Both these accounts may be perfectly true, for the greater length of time required by a slow freight train to make the passage could easily explain the inconveniences sustained by those in charge of it. To remedy the deficient ventilation of the tunnel, it is proposed to build a partition dividing it into two separate tunnels, so that a continuous blast of air can be forced through in such a direction as to blow the smoke of the engine in advance of the train, and keep the train itself always in a pure atmosphere. This plan deserves the attention of the builders of the Hoosac tunnel, especially as there is now a prospect that the tunnel will actually be completed.

PROTESTANT SCHOOLS have so rapidly increased in Rome that the Xavier Society, established for the very purpose, has hit upon a novel way to head them off by establishing a Catholic as near as possible to every Protestant school. One benefit will arise from this: the instruction of the Roman youth who were too generally permitted to grow up in ignorance under the papal regime. The Marchioness Patusi has been chosen President of the organization, and is going to give her personal attention to heading off the enterprise of that excellent American lady, Mrs. J. B. Gould. The Chaplain of St. Peter will allow the Marchioness three hundred lire a month for the maintenance of her free schools, and she will give the children a dinner every day, as an inducement to keep them away from Mrs. Gould. This liberal method of "feeding the lambs" will no doubt prove attractive, but we do not believe the American teacher will easily be outgeneraled.

THIRTY-ONE vessels laden with wheat cleared from San Francisco for Liverpool during the month of January. These vessels represented 49,108 tons, carrying 1,486,699 centals of wheat, valued at $2,963,286. Tonnage previously reported—July being the beginning of the cereal year—231,638; centals of wheat, 6,817,956, valued at $12,007,641. The ship Glory of the Seas, 2,103 tons, built at East Boston, sailed from San Francisco January 14 with 66,080 centals of wheat, valued at $138,768, being by far the largest cargo loaded during the month.

DRY GOODS.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Market Street,
ARE
OPENING DAILY

New and Desirable Goods, to which they invite the attention of buyers.

Embroideries,
Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Lace Goods,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets,
Undershirts and Drawers,
Neck Ties, Scarfs and Bows,
Morrison's Star Shirts,
Linen Shirt Fronts,
Gents' Linen Collars and Cuffs, (late shapes,)
Tidy Cottons,
Marking and Embroidery Cotton,
Braid Tapes,
Buttons, Shoe Laces,
Suspenders, Hair Goods
And Small Wares,

At low prices. Some extra good bargains in

Felt and Balmoral Skirts,
Country Blankets,
Barred Flannels,
Opera Flannel,
Waterproof,
Velvets,
Velveteens,
Shawls, &c.

WHOLESALE ONLY.
77 and 79 Market Street.

DRY GOODS
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NEW STOCK.
BOTTOM PRICES
Arbuthnot,
Shannon & Co.,
239 AND 241
LIBERTY STREET.

Muslin Underwear,
MARKED DOWN,
LADIES' CHEMISE,
NIGHT DRESSES,
SKIRTS, &c., &c.,
Greatly reduced to close out assortment now complete.
Macrum & Carlisle,
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SEAMLESS KIDS,
IN SPLENDID SHADES,
BLACKS, BROWNS,
SLATES, WHITES,
And a beautiful line of
OPERA SHADES,
In 1, 2 and 3 button and Marquise.
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CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c

CARPETS.
The Largest Stock,
The Choicest Stock,
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OIL CLOTHS.
The Richest Designs,
The Brightest Colors,
The Best Goods.
Window Shades, Mattings, Stair Rods.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue

CARPETINGS.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO
Have just received for the
FALL TRADE
An unusually attractive assortment of
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings, &c.,
In styles and qualities never before shown in this market, all of which they are prepared to sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Avenue.
oc17

DRY GOODS.

1873. Feb. 13, 1873.

New Goods Specialties

At 12½c, London Silk Plaids.
At 15c, Imperial Repp.
At 18¾c, Striped Japs.
At 12½c, Gray Dress Goods.
At 25c, Beautiful Spring Goods.
At 50c, Black Striped Mohairs.
At 62½c, Black Striped Sateens.
At 50c, Beautiful Striped Goods.
At 25c, Black Poplin Alpacas.
At 25c, Colored Poplin Alpacas.
At 50c, Black Alpacas—extra value.

Black Silks, Japanese Silks, Colored Silks, Mohairs, &c., in Great Variety.

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Western Insurance Company
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Incorporated April, 1849.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $225,000.
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Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.
Office First National Bank Building corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

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Insures on Liberal Terms on all Fire and Marine Risks.
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R. A. HALL,
Human and Artificial Hair Goods
AND TOILET ARTICLES.

We are always receiving new goods and all the latest styles as soon as they are out. Also, a good stock of everything in the Real and Imitation Hair line can be found at 79 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Ladies and Children's Hair Dressed and Shampooned, either at the store or at your residences, by female hair workers. Switches and Curls made of combings.

Geo. B. Miltenberger
SOLE AGENT FOR
The Kedzie Water Filters.
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CARPETS!
EVERY GRADE
BODY BRUSSELS
$1.75 PER YARD.

DRY GOODS.

Housekeeping Goods
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

At 6¼c, Fast Colored Prints.
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At 6¼c, Bleached Muslins, short lengths.
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Towels, Crashes,
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A full stock at low prices, at

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STOVES, RANGES, &c.

THE
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MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
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BOSTON RANGE,
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PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
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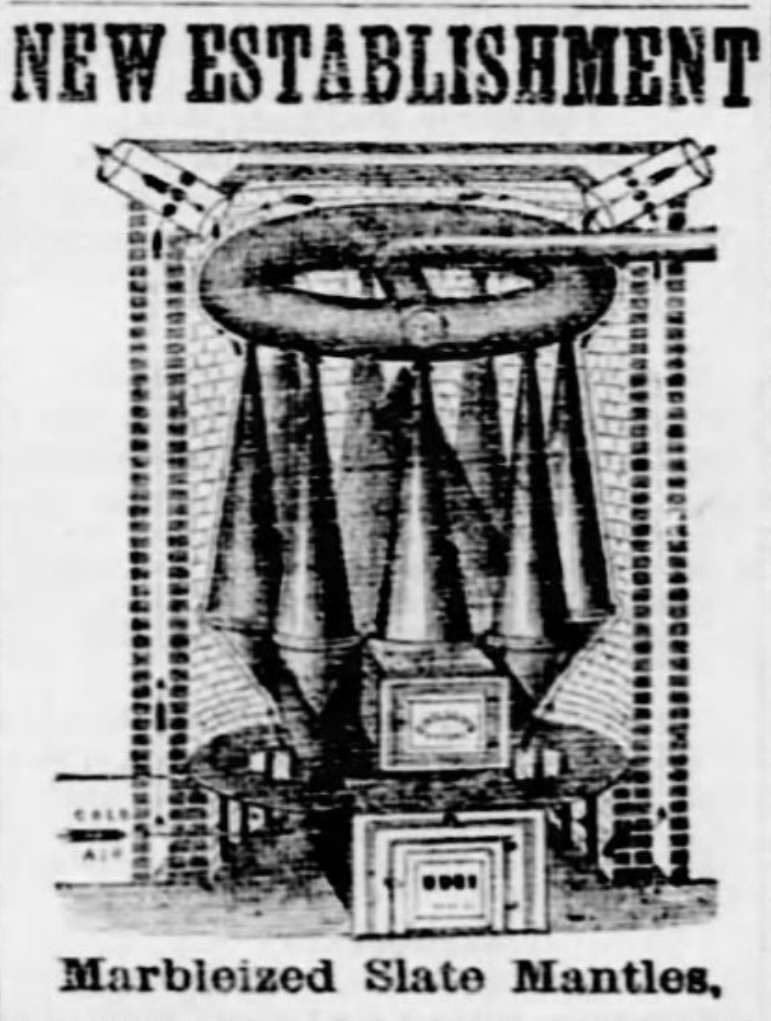
NEW ESTABLISHMENT



Marbleized Slate Mantles,
FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES,

Having fitted up the above STORE for the manufacture and sale of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I would respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders, Churches, School Committees and the public in general, to our stock of goods, consisting of

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,

which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, oil or acids.

I am now manufacturing and offer for sale the most desirable patterns and best finished Mantles ever offered in this market.

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Of the most popular and desirable patterns.
Old's Utility Fire Grate,
The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the gas and smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent. of fuel.

The New Cone Furnace

which has a large amount of radiating surface, and for simplicity of construction, ease of management, economy in fuel and durability, will commend itself to all who will examine it. It will heat your building with one-third less coal than the common furnaces now in use. The BEST FURNACES for Coke, Bituminous and Anthracite Coal.

We solicit a liberal share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

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Oscar F. Lamm & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
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LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.
128 SECOND AVENUE.

1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved brands,
with a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemaker's stocks, wholesale and retail.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIALTIES ON COUNTER
FOR
Thursday, Feb. 13.

At 37½c, White Skirts.
At 50c, Buff Skirts, stamped.
At 62½c, Wool Embossed Skirts.
At 25c, Hemmed, Stitched, Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, worth 75 cents.
At 25c, Gents' Hemmed Stitched Handkerchiefs, all Linen.
At 50c, Embroidered Linen Collars, worth $1.
At $1, Embroidered Linen Sets, worth $2.
At 3c, Ladies' Ruffled Collars.
At 3c, Ladies' Linen Collars.
At 6c, Ladies' Colored Gloves.
At 37½c, Children's Linen Aprons.
At 50c, Black Alpaca Aprons.
At 25c, Ladies' Colored Dove Veils.
At 50c, Ladies' Colored Silk Ties, worth $2.

Hamburg Edgings,
STAMPED WORK,
Lace Collars, Laces, Edgings, Children's Waists, Underwear, Robes, Skirts, Piques, &c.

To all of the above the attention of buyers is respectfully invited, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

ORDINANCES.

APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE.—AN Ordinance levying a City, Poor, Business and Sewerage Tax for the year 1873, and establishing the rate of Water Rents, and appropriating the revenues therefrom.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That there shall be assessed, levied and collected from the persons, professions, trades and property in and of the city of Allegheny, made taxable, a tax of 14 mills on the county valuation for the use of the city aforesaid: also 7 mills on the county valuation, exclusive of improvements, for sewerage purposes; also 3 mills on the dollar for the support of the poor of the city; also there is assessed and levied for the present year a tax of 1 mill on the dollar for the use of said city on the amount of the annual sales of all goods, wares, merchandise, and upon all articles of trade and commerce sold in the city, whether sold by auction or otherwise, provided that all persons whose sales do not amount to one thousand ($1,000) dollars shall be exempt.

SEC. 2. And it is hereby further enacted that the ordinance amending the seventeenth section of chapter seventeen, increasing the rates of water rents twenty-five (25) per cent., be and the same is hereby re-enacted in all its parts and provisions, except the rate of water measure, which shall remain as fixed by ordinance passed the 25th day of February, 1867.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted that Section Second of an ordinance passed the 11th day of February, 1869, fixing the rate of vehicle license, be and the same is hereby re-enacted in all its parts and provisions.

SEC. 4. That all receipts arising from taxes, water rents, markets, fines and forfeitures, and all other sources, together with moneys in the hands of the Treasurer not otherwise appropriated, be and the same is hereby appropriated to the following purposes:

APPROPRIATIONS:

No. 1.	Salaries	$32,465 00
" 2.	Interest	27,800 00
" 3.	Fire Department	43,609 00
" 4.	Printing	4,590 00
" 5.	Streets	28,000 00
" 6.	Wharves	3,000 00
" 7.	Surveys	3,000 00
" 8.	Police	42,005 00
" 9.	Contingent Fund	12,204 60
" 10.		
" 11.	Water Works	35,000 00
" 12.	Outstanding	109 51
" 13.	Gas	18,000 00
" 14.	Sinking Fund	20,000 00
" 15.	Wharf Bonds	1,960 00
" 16.	City Property	15,000 00
" 17.	Health	1,500 00
" 18.	Bills Payable	30,562 78
Total		$318,161 89

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

January 1st, 1873.	
To balance on hand	$19,007 74
City tax	125,205 68
Business tax	13,[illegible]00 00
Water tax	85,732 64
Markets	20,050 00
Weigh scales	6,700 00
Wood and bark	400 00
Vehicle license	9,000 00
Board measuring	303 40
Sale of ferrules	2,000 00
Fines and forfeitures	6,000 00
Lot regulations	1,000 00
Ground rents	2,500 00
Railroads	6,626 89
Interest on unexpended balances	2,000 00
Wharves and landings	2,694 32
U. S. P. O. deposit	530 00
Due from various persons	13,371 62
Switch license	75 00
Pleasant Valley R. W.	504 00
Board of Health	300 00
Total	$318,161 89

SEC. 5. That all ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, this the 13th day of February, A. D. 1873.

JAMES McBRIER,
President of Select Council.
Attest: D. MACFERRON,
Clerk pro tem of Select Council.
ALFRED SLACK,
President of Common Council.
Attest: R. DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council. de17

AN ORDINANCE—Relative to Leasing the Stalls, Stands, &c., in the Market Building.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the Controller be and he is hereby instructed to execute leases for ten years of the butcher stalls, garden stands and store rooms in the Market Building, dating from the first day of April, A. D. 1873, at the following rates per annum, garden stands 25 per cent. of an advance on previous rates. Butcher stalls:

Nos. 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17 and 18	$150 00 each
Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15 and 16	135 00 each
Nos. 19, 20 and 22	1[illegible]0 00 each
Nos. 1, 2 and 89	170 00 each
Nos. 23 and 24	140 00 each
Nos. 25 to 38 inclusive	112 00 each
Nos. 39, 40 and 42	136 00 each
Nos. 43, 44 and 69 to 76 inclusive	101 00 each
Nos. 45, 46 and 47 and 63 to 68 inclusive	78 00 each
Nos. 48 to 58 inclusive	69 00 each
Nos. 59, 60 and 62	90 00 each
Nos. 77 and 78	130 00 each
Store Rooms:	
South West Corner	$ [illegible]00 00
North West Corner	1,000 00
North East Corner	600 00

It being a condition of the leases of the several store rooms that they shall be entitled to occupy nothing whatever within the Market building outside of the respective limits.

SEC. 2. That so much of any Ordinance as may conflict with or be supplied by the foregoing, be and same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law this 13th day of February, 1873.

JAMES McBRIER,
President of Select Council.
Attest: D. MACFERRON,
Clerk of Select Council pro tem.
ALFRED SLACK,
President of Common Council.
Attest: R. DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council. fe20

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the further issue of Sewerage Bonds.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the Controller be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to prepare an additional issue of Sewerage Bonds, of sufficient amount in the aggregate as may be necessary to pay the city's portion for the construction of the Sewers now under contract and that may be contracted for during the present year, provided, the amount does not exceed $30,000; said Bonds to be of the denomination of $1,000 each, to mature in ten (10) years from date of issue, and to have coupons attached, bearing interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum, payable on the first days of July and January in each and every year, said bonds to be signed by the Mayor and Treasurer and countersigned by the Controller.

SEC. 2. That all sales of said bonds which may be issued, shall be made by the Controller of said city, by and with the advice of the Finance Committee, and in all other respects the issue, sale and disposal of said bonds shall be in accordance with the "acts of Assembly relative to Sewers in the City of Allegheny, approved the 24th day of March, A. D. 1869."

SEC. 3. That the faith, credit and corporate property of the City of Allegheny be and is hereby pledged for the redemption of said bonds at maturity and the interest accruing thereon.

SEC. 4. That so much of any Ordinance as may conflict with or be supplied by the foregoing, be and same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law this 13th day of February, A. D. 1873.

JAMES McBRIER,
President of Select Council.
Attest: D. MACFERRON,
Clerk of Select Council pro tem.
ALFRED SLACK,
President of Common Council.
Attest: R. DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council. fe20

AN ORDINANCE — Authorizing the Grading and Paving of Laurel alley, from Adams to Bayard street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the Committee on Streets be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to invite and receive proposals for the Grading and Paving Laurel alley, from Adams to Bayard streets, and to contract therefor with the lowest and best bidder or bidders, at their discretion.

SEC. 2. That for defraying the cost and expenses of the same, there is hereby levied a special assessment, said assessment to be made and collected as provided by the Act of Assembly, entitled an "Act relative to streets in the City of Allegheny," approved April 1st, 1870.

SEC. 3. That all Ordinances and parts of Ordinances inconsistent herewith be and are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law this the 13th day of February, A. D. 1873.

JAMES McBRIER,
President of Select Council.
Attest: D. MACFERRON,
Clerk of Select Council pro tem.
ALFRED SLACK,
President of Common Council.
Attest: R. DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council. fe20

AN ORDINANCE — Authorizing the opening of Fremont street, from its present terminus to Taggart street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That Fremont street be and the same is hereby opened from its present terminus to Taggart street, maintaining its present width, and that James Richey, John B. Ingham and Joseph Craig, freeholders, be, and they are hereby appointed viewers, to view the premises, appraise the damages, and make assessments of benefits, as provided by Act of Assembly, approved the 1st of April, 1870, entitled "An Act relative to Streets in the City of Allegheny."

Ordained and enacted into a law this the 13th day of February, A. D. 1873.

JAMES McBRIER,
President of Select Council.
Attest: D. MACFERRON,
Clerk of Select Council pro tem.
ALFRED SLACK,
President of Common Council.
Attest: R. DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council. fe20

AN ORDINANCE—Fixing Salaries of certain officers.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the salaries of the city officers herein designated be and the same is hereby fixed at the several amounts herein.

Chief Engineer Fire Department	$1,500 00
Superintendent Fire Alarm Telegraph	900 00

SEC. 2. That so much of any Ordinance as may conflict with or be supplied by the foregoing, be and same are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law this 13th day of February, A. D. 1873.

JAMES McBRIER,
President of Select Council.
Attest: D. MACFERRON,
Clerk of Select Council pro tem.
ALFRED SLACK,
President of Common Council.
Attest: R. DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council. fe20

GET THE BEST
Howe Standard,
Sampson Standard
SCALES,
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures, Scales repaired.
W. A. McCLURG,
86 Wood street.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY

Wholesale Department

Brown Cottons, all grades,
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Standard Prints, new styles,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
Shirting and Furniture Checks,
American and Russia Crashes,
Blue and Brown Drills,
Plain and Barred Poplins, best makes

DRESS GOODS.

Black Alpacas, Black Poplins,
Colored Alpacas and Poplins,
Corded Alpacas and Poplins,
Shirts and Drawers,
Notions, Gloves,
Hosiery, &c., &c.,

At very low prices at

WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St. Allegheny

LEGAL.

ASSIGNEES' SALE!

By virtue of an order and decree of the District Court of the United States for the District of West Virginia, the undersigned will upon the 10th day of March, A. D. 1873, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., at the front door of the Court House in the City of Pittsburgh, County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, sell at public auction, the following described real estate, as the property of Gordon & Wright, bankrupts, viz: all that certain lot of ground with the appurtenances, situate in McClure Township, County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania: beginning at a corner of lands of James H. Wright, Annie S. Phillips and Amelia E. Wright; thence along line of land of said Phillips and Amelia E. Wright, N. 17¾° W. 346½ feet to a private road; thence across it 37 45-100 feet to a post; thence recrossing it S. 86½° E. 33 feet to a post on its east side; thence by the same course and by land of James S. Liggett 189 feet to a post; thence S. 75° E. 137 73-100 feet; thence S. 85° E. 114 4-100 feet to a post; thence S. 20¾° E. 187 feet to a point, and thence by land of said James H. Wright, S. 76½° W. 295 feet to the place of beginning, containing one acre and 101 6-10 perches; and having thereon erected

A FRAME COTTAGE HOUSE

of six rooms and good cellar, also a Carriage House and Stable and other out buildings, it being the same premises which Geo. G. Frazier and wife by their Deed dated July 9th, 1872, and recorded in the Recorder's office of said Allegheny County, in Deed Book, vol. 301, page 6, &c., granted and conveyed to John T. Gordon, of the firm of Gordon & Wright, the equitable owners. This property will be sold subject to a mortgage thereon, now owned by the Armenia Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, dated July 9th, A. D. 1872, and recorded in the office aforesaid, in Mortgage Book, vol. 148, page 62, conditioned for the payment of $1,000 in three years from the date thereof with interest from its date, payable semi-annually: The interest thereon being paid up to January 9th, 1873.

ALSO

At the same time and place, clear and free from all liens. The following described real estate situate in the City of Allegheny (formerly the Borough of Manchester), County of Allegheny aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning on the north side of Fayette street, at the distance of 170 feet westwardly from Manhattan street; thence extending westwardly on Fayette street 23 feet 9 inches; thence extending back northwardly, preserving the same width, and parallel with Manhattan street, 196 feet and one inch, to an alley, of which it has the privilege, and having therein erected a frame house of three rooms; being the same premises which William G. Frazier by Deed dated April 30th, A. D. 1872, and recorded in the office aforesaid in Deed Book vol. 297, page 4, &c., granted and conveyed to John T. Gordon and held by him in trust for the said firm of Gordon & Wright, Bankrupts.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third cash in hand, one-third in six months, and the remaining third in twelve months, with interest from the day of sale, the deferred payments to be secured by tight Bond and Mortgage on the premises.

COLUMBUS COLEMAN,
JOSEPH APPLEGATE,
Assignees in Bankruptcy of Gordon & Wright, Bankrupts.
PITTSBURGH, PA., Feb. 12, 1873. fe17:h73

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has taken out Letters of Administration upon the Estate of ROBT. R. RAY, late of Allegheny City, deceased. All persons having claims against the Estate of the said decedent will present them to me, and persons knowing themselves indebted to the Estate will please call and settle immediately.

D. E. RAY,
Allegheny Trust Co.,
43 N. Diamond street, Allegheny.
ALLEGHENY, PA., Jan. 17, 1873. ja18:d40-S

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of Mrs. MARTHA K. FLEMING, late of Allegheny City, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims to present them duly authenticated to

S. LINDSAY, Jr.,
137 Liberty street,
fe8:44-S Executor.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS taken out letters of Administration c. t. a., on the estate of WM. A. RODGERS, deceased. All persons having claims will present them, and all persons indebted will make payment without delay to the undersigned, at the People's National Bank, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

SAMUEL REA, Executor.
PITTSBURGH, January 28, 1873. ja29:g89

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.

RICHARDSON'S
New Method
FOR THE
PIANO

Unequalled—Incomparable! So admitted by the leading Pianoforte Teachers of the country, and its annual sale of 25,000 copies abundantly testifies to the fact.

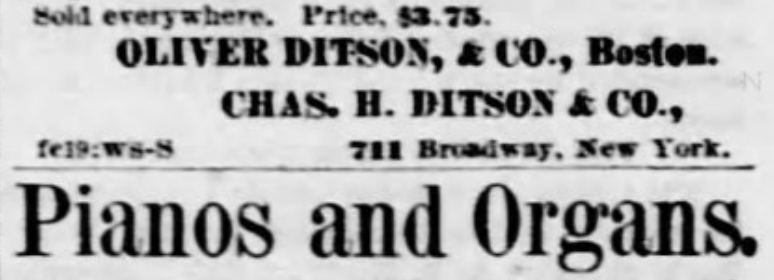
THE TEACHER
Cannot use a more thorough or effective method.
THE PUPIL
Cannot study from a more concise or attractive system.
THE DEALER
Cannot keep in stock a book for which there is surer and greater demand.

Sold everywhere. Price, $3.75.

OLIVER DITSON, & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
fe19:ws-S 711 Broadway, New York.

Pianos and Organs.

GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS.



FIRST CLASS.

The Best and Cheapest Pianos and Organs in the City.

Estey's Renowned COTTAGE ORGAN can only be purchased of the General Agents

BARR & KNAKE, No. 12 Sixth Street,
Sole Agents for the
BRADBURY AND SCHOMACKER PIANOS.

A large assortment of Opera Music, *Latest, Best* and *Cheapest* editions published in this and other countries.

Send for catalogue and price list. no21

DR. WHITTIER,
No. 290 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A regular graduate of Medicine, as his Diploma at office shows, has been longer engaged in the treatment of Venereal, Sexual and Private Diseases than any other Physician in Pittsburgh.

Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, all forms of Hernia and Rupture, all Urinary Diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones are treated with unparalleled success.

Spermatorrhea, Sexual Debility and Impotency, the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, which produce some of the following effects, viz.: Nervousness, debility, blotches, dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, rendering marriage improper and life miserable are permanently cured. Sealed pamphlet relating to the above sent for two stamps. Correspondence confidential; consultation free. It is self evident that a physician who treats thousands of cases every year must acquire great skill; many Physicians knowing this, recommend patients to his care. Medicine sent everywhere. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays, 1 to 2 P. M.

MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!

"Books for the million!" Who may marry, who not, Why? Impediments, causes and cure. Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 100 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPE 15 cents each, both for 25 cents. Address DR. WHITTIER, 290 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal
AND MANUFACTURER OF
COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE

OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.

Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.

Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hugus, Alexander Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park, McCurdy & Co., Reese, Graff & Dull, Wm. M. Faber & Co., J. B. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allan, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville railroad, Pennsylvania railroad, Allegheny Valley railroad.

AN ORDINANCE—Permitting the erection of Frame Stables.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That Section one (1) page 204 City Code, entitled Wooden Buildings, be and the same is hereby repealed in so far as the same prohibits the erection by W. H. Shoenberger of a frame stable on the rear end of his premises known as No. 181 Western avenue; also that the provisions of said section are hereby repealed in so far as the same applies to the erection of a frame stable by Mr. Joseph McNaugher, corner of Fairmount and Federal streets, Third ward.

Ordained and enacted into a law this the 13th day of February, A. D. 1873.

JAMES McBRIER,
President of Select Council.
Attest: D. MACFERRON,
Clerk of Select Council pro tem.
ALFRED SLACK,
President of Common Council.
Attest: R. DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council. fe20

ASH.
100 casks Common Soda Ash;
25 " Refined Soda Ash;
25 " Pearl Ash;
10 " Potash, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD

HOME NEWS.

"THE ALMOND EYES."

The Mongolian Strangers at Beaver Falls—Notes of Their Habits—Why the People Object—New Revelations Concerning the "Usurpers"—The Reasons for the Great Personal Feeling Against Them.

The presence of the olive-hued representatives of the "Flowery Land" in the pleasant little village of Beaver Falls, and the recent excitement occasioned in reference to them, is still a subject of general interest, and Beaver Falls promises to become a place of more than local fame—not because of its peculiar attractions as a pleasant, rural retreat, but because of the agitation which is now going on there in reference to a most vexatious "social question" which has troubled others besides its good people—the question of the disposition of its "Heathen Chinee."

The excitement which began about a week ago, and which has so stirred up the quaint little town, shows no signs of abatement so far as determined feeling is concerned, although there is, perhaps, less expressed on the surface, and the more considerate, hope for the success of the calm arbitration in which they are now engaged.

THE UNDERCURRENT OF FEELING.

To one not thoroughly acquainted with the details of the trouble, the peculiarly strong feeling manifested by the people of Beaver Falls on the subject, is something not clearly understood; it is true that the general charge made that the Chinese are "usurpers," that they are taking the bread out of the workingman's mouth, is sufficient to account for a large measure of feeling, but there is still a deep undercurrent that occasionally finds expression, and which seems to intimate a deeper feeling than even this would naturally arouse. A reporter of this paper, with a view of obtaining some light on this feature of the new sensation, as well as to gather further facts upon the general situation, called yesterday afternoon upon a gentleman of this city, but quite recently an inhabitant and business man of Beaver Falls, and one who had every opportunity to become thoroughly conversant with the whole case. Our representative found the gentleman at leisure, made known his business, and an "interview" followed, in substance as is herewith given.

Rep.—"I would like to know something further of this Coolie question. What is the reason for this peculiar excitement?"

Cit.—"Well, the case has not yet been fully explained; there are two sides to it. The people of Beaver Falls seem to think that they are more than ordinarily oppressed."

Rep.—"That's just what I'd like to have explained."

HARD TIMES.

Cit.—"It's easy enough to understand. In the first place they feel aggrieved, because the Chinese have stepped into their places. It has had a disastrous effect upon many of them. The families of some of the workmen thrown out, are actually suffering for want of necessities of life, and many others have left the town. I was told that recently twenty-five families left in one day, selling off their property and getting out as best they could. And these skilled workmen too."

Rep.—"That is a pretty bad state of affairs."

Cit.—"That's not all though. The prospect for the future is still more gloomy. If these Chinese prove successful,—which I do not think will be the result—the people fear that others will be brought on for the other manufactories."

Rep.—"Why the proprietors of these say they will not have any Coolies."

Cit.—"That's well enough to say, but it's not in human nature. If they can do, and can be had for less money, and there won't be a fuss, all the manufactories would have them. That's what the people say."

THE MANUFACTORIES.

Rep.—"How many manufactories are there?"

Cit.—Oh, it's a manufacturing place of considerable importance. There are about half a dozen different manufacturing establishments."

Rep.—"How many hands do they employ in the aggregate?"

Cit.—"I should judge not less than 1,000. Some of them are girls and boys, but nearly all men. The whole town, however, depends on the manufactories. And this feeling is not so very great against this single batch of Chinese—although it is strong enough against them—but it is a feeling against the whole system of Chinese labor."

Rep.—"Aside from their usurpation, are the Chinese particularly objectionable?"

Cit.—"Oh, as to that, tastes are different. They herd among themselves, and hold as little communication as possible with the people. They seem quiet enough, but are not so peculiarly inoffensive as is said."

Rep.—"I wonder there never has been any outbreak."

Cit.—"Well, that is largely due to the good sense of the people, who will have nothing of the kind if it can be prevented. The Chinese, too, go armed."

Rep.—"Why, I thought they didn't use weapons."

CARRYING REVOLVERS.

Cit.—They know the feeling against them, and every man of them carries a revolver or other weapon. I know of one case where one of them was in a store, making a purchase, when a man made some disparaging remarks, though not particularly insulting. The "Chinee" drew a revolver, and, had it not been for the interference of the store keeper, and the fact that the white man also showed a pistol, the "Chinee" would have shot him. Another time a "Chinee" ask a white man to walk over to the works with him, to protect him, and said, "Boys throw stones; me shootee; me know me hang, but me no care; me shootee boys," and the presence of his companion perhaps alone prevented him from carrying his threat into execution."

Rep.—"Why, they're belligerent."

Cit.—"Well these two cases I know of myself and others have been told me. There have been no outbreaks, however, thus far, and I hope and believe will not be now. I think the matter will be amicably arranged, but the people feel deeply aggrieved, not only because of loosing employment, but because of the way they allege they have been unfairly treated by the Economites."

Rep.—"How's that."

THE REAL ESTATE.

Cit.—"Well, the land in Beaver Falls originally was held by the Economites. They got it on a mortgage or something of that kind, very cheap. I understood it was not much more than $20,000. There were six hundred acres. They laid out four hundred acres for the town and sold the lots for from $200 to $300 a lot, and proposed to make it a desirable manufacturing place. They did well, erected school houses, built manufactories, put capital in them, and induced people to settle, by holding out such attractions. Workingmen settled there, bought property, and the town was rapidly building up until the Chinese were introduced and then everything flattened out." I suppose previous to that time there had been $400,000 worth of property sold."

Rep.—"Well, in the end don't it injure the Economites."

Cit.—"Certainly it does, they have yet 200 acres to sell, they couldn't now get more than perhaps $100 an acre. If this trouble was settled, the land would be worth from $1,200 to $1,500 an acre. I really don't think the Economites intended to do the people or town any harm. But they made a mistake.

Rep.—"If they have this land, and so much interest at stake, it really does seem strange that they would flatten out the place."

Cit.—"So it does. They have about $300,000 in the Cutlery Works, mortgages on a great part of the property in the town, interests in the manufactories, and in fact, ought to use every exertion to build the town up. And I really believe when they see the error they have made they'll rectify it. They have thus far always been honorable in their dealings, and just, and I believe they will sustain their reputation in this matter. That, too, I think is the feeling of the people of the town, and is the reason why everything has been conducted so amicably, and why they are now waiting so patiently.

Rep.—"So then you think the matter will be agreeably arranged?"

Cit.—"I do—notwithstanding the excitement. I believe the Economites, when they have fairly considered the question, will decide right, and to the satisfaction of the people of Beaver Falls. I was glad to see that the people were so calm-tempered. They keep their case right before the world, in that way, and really gain more than by any other way."

The interview at this point was interrupted, and our reporter returned his acknowledgments to the gentleman, and withdrew.

AN INDIAN DELEGATION.

What a Squaw Thinks of the Rights of the Winnabagos.

Win-ne-shook or Short Wing, Cal-le-mon, Waugh-so-min-ie, Cho-noz-in-ge, chiefs of the Winnebago tribe, and Mary Crane, a civilized squaw who acted as interpreter, were at the Union Depot Hotel yesterday, en route to Washington, to see the Great Father. Our reporter seeing that "Mary" was educated and much above the average of Indians, concluded to interview her and ask her a few questions in regard to their mission. She stated that they had come from La Crosse, Wisconsin, in the vicinity of which they have their lodges. There were only four lodges of them, the balance had received annuities from the Government, and had been removed, but they had neither received or asked any. It is now proposed to remove them, but they do not wish to go. They were poor. They had come thus far through the whiteman's kindness, and expected to get to Washington in that way. She said they were peaceable and honest, to prove which, she showed the reporter several testimonials from the most prominent citizens of La Crosse, including the Postmaster and Ex-mayor, and several officials. They went to Washington to lay before the President their grievances, which they knew he would make right, as they had heard he was very kind, and a Christian. They say it is proposed to move them, to send them far off in the West, where they do not want to go. They want to take from them the little land they cultivate. They ask nothing but of right from the white man. They were peaceful, and believed in the Christian religion.

The party looked very quaint, and attracted a large crowd about them upon their arrival in the depot. The police on duty there did all they could to keep the crowd back.

Unlike other Indians these were clean, and showed some semblance of civilization. The chief, Short Wing, was beautifully adorned with an army hat (he looks about sixty), an old beaver overcoat, a pair of flannel drawers, and all the beautiful concomitants of the Indian race, including brass earrings, war paint, etc. The balance were dressed in the costume usual to the noble red man. The woman wore a calico dress, and a string of small red beads that weighed no less than thirty pounds. Her panier was left in her far off wigwam.

....A new oil well, just completed on the Martin Farm, east of Martinsburg, is now doing over one hundred barrels per day. This well is owned by ex-Sherriff Ellsworth, and other gentlemen of Meadville.

The Great Organ—The Burdett—Not Sham Stops.

The Burdett Organ is the only one that contains no *sham* stops; every stop having a distinctive variety of tone. Purchasers are not deceived by an array of *sham* stops which other makers purposely get up to mislead unsuspecing customers, and to obtain higher prices than the instruments are really worth. For instance the celebrated *Celeste Stop* is in the Burdett organ, composed of a separate and distinct set of reeds, producing a delightful tone, while in most other organs there is no separate set of reeds, and the effect is but a muddy conglomeration of sound. If you desire an organ the most complete in tone and durability, and returning you dollar for dollar in musical excellence, get the Burdett, which can be obtained only at H. Kleber & Bro.'s warerooms, No. 122 Wood street. These first-class Burdetts are offered as low as the ordinary slop shop organ which has to be peddled around the country in order to find customers.

The Religious Amendment.

The following is a list of the names of the delegates appointed to attend the National Convention for the Religious Amendment of the Constitution, to be held in New York on the 26th instant:

Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Messrs. J. F. Crozier, S. R. Wallace, M. A. Gault, T. J. Allen, Theo. Sproull, S. R. McClurkin, J. M. Foster, Rev. Wm. Fulton, Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D., Mr. Thos. Simpson, Rev. D. Thorn, Messrs. Joseph Leitch, M. G. Euwer, S. M. Orr, Jas. Rafferty, John Pratt, D. R. Ingram, D. Macferron, Rev. J. W. Sproull, Rev. Wm. H. Knox, Rev. A. M. Milligan, Prof. J. R. W. Sloane, D. D., Rev. Mr. Witherspoon, Rev. S. Collins, Messrs. D. Chestnut, Thos. Jamison, Isaac Taylor, Rev. D. B. Willson, Mr. J. Morrison, Mr. J. R. McKee, Prof. Geo. P. Hays, D. D., Mr. Lewis Johnston, Prof. Neale, Rev. John Wesley Tirry, Rev. S. B. Reed, Mr. J. Spear, Dr. D. Methoney, Mr. John Euwer, Mr. D. Gregg, Rev. J. M. Johnson, Rev. Dr. Scovel, Rev. John Galley, Rev. S. R. Frazier, William M. Gormley and Robert Munroe.

Pittsburgh Female College.

If you have a daughter to educate and desire to find a first-class school for her, do not fail to read the advertisement of the Pittsburgh Female College. The College has for years lead every College in Pennsylvania, and deservedly ranks with the best schools for ladies in the United States. Indeed but few can claim to be its equal.

The buildings are large, well lighted and ventilated, finely located, and finished in good style. The course of study is well selected, and the methods of teaching thorough. Every department is made a specialty and supplied with special teachers. Five teachers are employed in the music department, and twenty-five in the different departments. The discipline and moral tone of the school are the best. Added to all this, the charges are claimed to be less than any school affording equal advantages and accommodations. The spring term will commence March 26. Send to the President, Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa., for a catalogue.

Wagons and Wheelbarrows.

We desire to do a service to any readers of the GAZETTE who would know the best place in the western country to get such articles as are extensively manufactured by Columbus Coleman & Son, on Marion avenue, Allegheny. We state in the first place, that this firm keeps on hand from 300,000 to 500,000 feet of well seasoned oak and hickory lumber, from which, with about forty workmen, they are constantly fabricating all kinds of brick, stone, mortar, graders' and miners' wheelbarrows, and wheelbarrows for stores and for boys. Also, every style of store, office, hotel and mill trucks. They are also constantly turning out spring and plain wagons in great variety; patent dump wagons for brick, &c.; and finally, their great specialty, the patent thimble-skein wagons, warranted to be of *lighter draught, better finished* and *cheaper* than any other wagon now in use.

Suit for Damages.

Dennis Brennan yesterday morning entered suit in the office of the Prothonotary of the county charging Patrick Usher with seduction and breech of promise of marriage. The affidavit of the plaintiff sets forth that the accused became acquainted with their family in the summer of 1871, at Brookville, Jefferson county, Pa., and that he then also became acquainted with Annie Brennan, a daughter of affiant. That he promised to marry her in July 1872, and it is alleged, under said promise seduced her. Annie is minor. Damages are laid at $5,000. Usher is said to be a contractor, and it is alleged, has a wife and family in Cincinnati, Ohio. A capias for the arrest of the accused was placed in the hands of the sheriff. When the paper was presented in court bail was fixed in the sum of two thousand dollars.

Counterfeiter in Limbo.

United States Detective Thomas Pender last night brought to the lock-up Pierre Kelly, whom he had arrested at the Central Hotel on the charge of counterfeiting. Kelly came down from Parker's Landing yesterday with two children, a girl and boy, named Gilbert. The girl, Ida, is jointly charged with him in passing counterfeit money. She is but a mere child, not more than twelve years of age. Their father is now in jail charged with the same crime, and awaiting trial. Kelly apparently was taken unawares, as the officer spied him in front of the hotel, when he had him called to a room and there told him he was under arrest. He appeared to look very innocent about the matter, and took it unconcerned and coolly. The little girl and boy were left at the hotel till this morning.

Robbery of Valuable Instruments.

A few evenings ago Dr. Hechelman, of Allegheny, made a professional call at the house of Mr. Henry Moser, which proved a very expensive one. Upon going into the house, the Doctor took off his overcoat and hung it on the rack in the hall. When he was ready to leave the house he found that a thief had entered the hall and taken the coat together with a silk hat. In a pocket of the coat the Doctor had left a set of very valuable surgical instruments, which were also taken. The set was valued very highly by the Doctor, who brought them from Europe but a short time ago, and who says the loss cannot be replaced this side of the ocean. The police were notified, but no arrests have yet been made.

More Mail Robbing.

Last night U. S. Detective Pender arrived in this city with John Bylon, a young man about eighteen years of age, who is charged with having stolen two bags of mail from the post-office at Crestline, Ohio. The robbery was committed about two weeks ago, and a short time afterwards young Bylon was arrested on some other charge. Suspicions were entertained that he had stolen the mail, and he was accordingly brought to this city and placed in jail for a hearing.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska lands.

How Unnecessary the Anguish many persons undergo from rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, toothache and earache. We say unnecessary because the application of MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT to the afflicted parts, or a few drops of it in the ears or tooth, affords instantaneous, and what is better, permanent relief. For cuts, wounds, bruises, swelling, and all injuries or diseases which require treatment externally, this liniment is everywhere recommended as the most potent and reliable healing agent in existence. For all external injuries or ailments of horses or cattle it is infallible. TTHS&S.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska lands.

12 Samples sent by mail for 50 cts., that retail quick for $10. R. L. Wolcott, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. 019:1yW.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska lands.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, February 20, 1873. }

We are glad to know that our table published some days ago, showing the business in 1872 of our fire insurance companies has met with general favor. We are now preparing and will publish some time next week another table showing the present condition of the companies, with their ratio of surplus or impairment of capital. We desire to make this column a reliable authority upon local stocks, and will endeavor at all times to give full and accurate information in relation to them.

For some days past prices in the New York stock market have been various—in some stocks prices advancing and in others receding. The market is neither *bull* or *bear*, but each clique manipulates its own fancy either up or down. It is hard to say what the future course of the market will be, and it is equally dangerous to operate on margins either for a rise or fall. But to operate on margins at any time is dangerous—too dangerous for men of limited means especially. The only safe way to speculate in stocks is to buy puts and calls, because this method requires but little money, and because losses are surely prevented.

The general opinion that the dividend recently declared by the Erie Railroad, upon its common and preferred stock was a "cooked" one is supported by the facts which have just come to light. It now appears that the directors did not unanimously vote in favor of the measure, as was stated by interested parties, for several members of the Erie Board were decidedly against it. It is said that four gentlemen, at least, voted against declaring the dividend, and strenuously opposed it from the first, on the ground that the road is in no condition to pay a single cent to the stockholders, and that the whole proceeding is merely a farce. The names of the dissenting directors, as ascertained from trustworthy sources, are Messrs. J. V. Pruyn, John Taylor Johnston, Samuel Babcock, and Geo. T. Olyphant. It is generally conceded by railroad men that Jay Gould was the prime mover in the declaration of the Erie dividend, and that President Watson and S. L. M. Barlow were in consultation with him in regard to the measure.

Our local money market to-day exhibited the same feeling mentioned before—a feeling of distrust for the future and the exercise of more than ordinary caution in putting out money under present circumstances. The suspension of the prominent house already alluded to causes the throwing out of very nearly all accommodation paper, even if well endorsed. Strictly first-class business paper can be placed at ruling rates, but inferior names are hard to place at any price, and no quotations can be made.

Gold opened to-day at 114⅜, and after remaining steady during the greater part of the day, closed at 114⅜, a decline of ⅛ from the opening price.

NEW YORK, February 20, 1873.

An extraordinary squeeze was given the money rate to-day, and the average was higher than any day this year. The banks were drawing in loans vigorously, and business must suffer unless relief is afforded soon by the Treasury. Loans were made at 1-16 and 3-32 to ⅛ per cent. per day, in addition to legal and coin interest, making the actual range of the day 18@52 per cent. per annum. Sterling heavy; 108⅝. Gold was quiet and steady; 114½@114⅝ all day. Loans 3@7 coin for carrying. Clearances $53,000,000. Treasury disbursements $92,000. The Government sold $1,500,000 at 114 51-100@114 63-100. Governments dull; a fraction lower. State bonds nominal, and business firm. Railroad bonds firm and moderately active. The stock market presented no important features, though prices were generally higher, the advance ranging from ¼@2 per cent., and most of the market in so-called Vanderbilt shares of Western Union having risen 2, New York Central 1½, Harlem 1½, and Lake Shore ¾ per cent. Pacific Mail was exceptionally weak and lower. The general market weakened late in the afternoon, but finally closed steady. The imports of foreign goods for the week are estimated at $10,000,000, and the customs receipts at $3,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of '81, 118⅝; 5-20s '62, 115⅝; do '64, 115⅝; do '65, 115½; new '65s, 114¼; '67, 116⅝; do '68, 116⅝; new 5s, 113⅝; Ten-forties, 114⅛. Currency 6s, 114⅝.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 94; Tennessee old, 79; do new, 79; Virginia new, 50; do old, 45; North Carolina old, 32; do new, 18.

STOCKS.—Canton 100; Western Union Telegraph 90⅞; Quicksilver 44; Adams Express 95; Wells, Fargo & Co., 85; American Merchants Express 68¼; United States do 75½; Pacific Mail 71⅛; N. Y. Central 103⅛; Erie 64⅝; do preferred 76; Harlem 124; do preferred 125; Rock Island 112⅝; Michigan Central 107⅜; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago 89; Northwestern 81; do preferred 90; New Jersey Central 103⅝; St. Paul 52⅝; do preferred 74; Wabash 73; do pref'd 84; Fort Wayne 93; Terre Haute 10; do preferred 40; Chicago & Alton 110½; do preferred 112; Ohio & Mississippi 46⅝; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati 93; Burlington & Quincy 115; Lake Shore 95¾; Panama 41¼; Illinois Central 118; Union Pacific 33⅞; Central Pacific 104⅛; Union 86⅞; Delaware & Lackawana 102; Hartford & Erie 9¼; Bankers' Bills 8⅞.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, February 20, 1873. }

APPLES—The demand continues very meagre, and prices are barely maintained; ranging from $1,50@2,50 per barrel, according to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 50 to 60c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$7,50@8 per bbl.

BROOM CORN—There is no change to note in prices, and the demand is mainly for small lots; may be quoted at 4½@5½.

BEANS—$2 25@2 75 per bushel, the outside figure for prime navo.

BUTTER—Prime butter is in light supply, and may be quoted firmer though no higher, 28@30—fancy might bring a shade more. Common and medium butter is in good supply and dull; ranging from 15 to 25, and inferior, 8@10.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, 3 lb. cans, $3 to $3¾ per doz; 2 lbs, $2,50; Tomatoes, $2,40 to $2,50. Winslows Corn, $3; other brands, $2,50 to $2,75.

CARBON OIL—Is still quoted at 16¾ to 16⅞ by the car load, and 2 to 3c more for small lots.

CHEESE—Prime Goshen is quotable at 17@17½, medium to fair, 15@16; common, 13@14; the inquiry is mainly for the first named.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is quoted at $7,50 per case for 50 case lots, and $8 for small lots.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock is large and increasing—one house reports having $10,000 worth—and with no improvement in the demand, the market is very dull; and prices are weak though not quotably lower. Peaches, halves, 7 to 8; Apples, 4 to 6; Blackberries, 10 to 12; Pitted Cherries 20 to 22; unpitted, 7 to 8.

EGGS—Continue weak and unsettled, and, notwithstanding the arrivals are only fair, holders continue anxious to realize and prices are lower; we now quote at 25@28—sales reported of several lots at 25, and if the weather does not turn in cold, we should not be surprised to see them down to 20 within the next twenty-four hours.

FLOUR—The arrivals, especially of spring wheat, continue large, and with a diminished demand, as is always the case when there is a prospect of a decline, and stocks accumulating, the market is weaker, but prices are unsettled; some houses have made a reduction, while others still insist on the old prices; but it is worthy of notice that they are all more anxious to sell. We reduce our quotations 25c per bbl as follows. $7,75@8,50 for spring wheat, the outside figure for choice baker's flour, and red winter wheat, $8,75@9,25. Rye Flour, $5,75@6.

GRAIN—There is but little doing in Wheat in this market, owing mainly to a scarcity of stock; the feeling, however, is weaker all over the country, and lower prices here expected before long; red winter may be quoted at $1,77@1,83 for fair to prime and white, of which there is little or none offering, would bring 8 to 12 cents per bushel more according to quality. Oats continue dull with more offering than are wanted, and prices are weak, and some holders are anxious to sell, while others have determined to hold for better or worse. Quotations may be fairly given at 43@45 cents. No improvement in the demand for Shelled Corn, but prices are nominally unchanged, 48 on track and 50 free in elevator, scarcely what it cost upon arrival here. Rye is quiet, and in the absence of sales, we continue to quote at 90. Barley is also reported quiet, as most of the brewers are full, but prices are nominally unchanged, 85@90 for spring, and 95@$1 for fall.

GROCERIES—Trade is by no means all that could be desired, but it is better and improving, and hopes are entertained that it will continue to improve from this out. It is hoped that the worst of the winter is over and that with a continuation of fine weather, such as we have had during the past two days, the demand for everything in this line will increase, and our merchants are well prepared for it, having large and carefully selected stocks of goods, which, it is scarcely necessary to add, will be put down to the lowest notch. The grocery trade of Pittsburgh has grown wonderfully within the past ten years, and the indications are that it is not done growing; however, it has been unusually dull since the 1st of the year.

SUGARS—Crushed, 13c; Granulated, 13c Powdered, 13¼c; A Coffee, 11¾c; B, 11½c; Ex. C, 11¼c; C, 11⅛c; Porto Rico, 10@10½c.

COFFEE—Common Rio, 22c; Fair, 23c; Good, 24c; Prime to choice, 25½@26; Roasted, in bulk packages 27c; loose, 26¼c; Java, 26@27c.

RICE—Carolina, 8¼c@9½c Rangoon, 7¾c@8

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 75@90c.

HAY—The market for Baled continues exceedingly dull, as the supply is largely in excess of the demand, but there is no change in prices, $23@28 per ton, according to quality and condition; there is no money for sellers at these prices; hence, a falling off in the receipts soon is confidently expected.

HOMINY—$4,25 to $4,75 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

MILL FEED—Continues dull; Bran may be quoted at 85@90; Seconds, $1@1,10; Middlings, $1,20@1,30.

ONIONS—Are coming in more freely, and prices are weaker, though as yet not quotably lower, ranging from $5@7 per bbl.

POTATOES—There is a fair jobbing demand, but the supply is ample, and prices remain unchanged: 80 to 85 cents perbushel.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 13c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 8c; Plain Shoulders, 6¾c; Rib Sides, 8c; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c; Clear Sides, 9c; Breakfast Bacon, 11¼c; Dried Beef, 18c; Mess Pork, $15,00; Ham Sausage, 16c, Leaf Lard: in trcs, 9c; half bbls, 9¼c; pails, 10⅛. Pigs Feet: in half bbls. $4,40 in ¼ bbls $2,20. Beef tongues, $7,50 per dozen.

RAGS—Quoted at 3¼@3½c.

SEEDS—Clover and Timothy Seeds are reported weaker, both east and west, but there is no quotable change here as yet. Sales in small lots, at $5,75@6 for the former, and 4@4,25 for the latter. Flax Seed, $1,90@2.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8¼c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 90@91c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, }
WEDNESDAY, February 19, 1873. }

CATTLE.

Trade up until to-day was rather quiet, and the market has not, nor is it likely to come up to the expectations that were entertained at the commencement of the week: it was thought yesterday after the reception of the reports from New York and Philadelphia, both of which markets were reported a shade better, that cattle would stiffen up and rule in favor of the seller, but thus far these expectations have not been realized, and, as already intimated, it is not likely that they will be. The arrivals of local stock, intended to be sold here, were comparatively light, but then there was a largely increased number of through cattle, 110 cars reported on Monday and Tuesday alone, and this was not without its effect though indirectly it may be; when there is a big "run" of through stock, buyers here operate cautiously, and there is not much doubt that if it had not been for this, our market would be better than it is. There have been but very few cattle bought as yet for New York, nor is it likely that there will be; we understand that some of the heaviest York buyers are buying the great bulk of their stock in Chicago for the present; this accounts for the increased number of through cattle, and at the same time it operates against this market by cutting down the demand. When there is a full attendance of buyers from New York and Philadelphia competition is pretty sharp, rendering trade lively; at present, however, the Philadelphia men are having it pretty much their own way, and it is said that they usually "bear down" when they get the chance, which is all right and proper. They have the same right to get cattle as cheap as they can that the sellers have to realize the biggest price the market will afford, and this they invariably do—it is a poor rule that won't work both ways. Philadelphia dealers are frequently denounced by the salesmen as hard buyers, but there would have been no trade at all scarcely this week had it not been for John McArdle, Roddy Maynes, James Aull, Duffy, Mooney, and some more of these Philadelphia men.

The arrivals up to this writing have been fair about the same, from all we could learn, as during the corresponding time last week, while in point of quality there was not much difference; the bulk of the offerings, as has been the case all winter, were of the lower grades, while of strictly prime shipping steers the supply is light, hence, the latter are selling quicker, and at relatively better prices than the former. Sales of 54 fair Texas, averaging 1,190 at 4½; 50 good 1,250 steers at 6; 16 ave. 1,228 at 6¼; 17 prime 1,330 at 6⅝; as yet there have been no sales above 6⅞, but extra 1,450@1,500 may be fairly quoted at 6¾@7c. Common to medium stock is averaging say from 4½@5¼, and inferior at 3½@4. This latter class of stock cannot be sold here to make any money for their owners, that is if they cost anything, as a good many owners have found out to their sorrow; but still they come, and there is no question but the great abundance of this common stock tends indirectly to keep down the value of good cattle.

SHEEP.

The arrivals thus far have been fair, about the same as during the corresponding time last week; in regard to the general condition of the market, the reports were rather conflicting. Some operators reported it a shade better for good stock, but that there was improvement in common; others that it was substantially the same as last week, while others, again, did'nt think it was as good. There is this, however, there are more sheep being sent to New York: it is true a good many of them go on commission, but it prevents an accumulation, and hence, the feeling is rather better, although there is no quotable change in prices. Erisman bought two or three cars for shipment to New York whereas last week, if we mistake not, he did not buy a single sheep, which would indicate that the situation in that market is improving. There was a full attendance of Philadelphia buyers, most of them bought pretty liberally at, from all that we could learn, about last week's prices.

Following is a partial report of some of the sales: 198 good 80 lb. Indianas, at 5.15; 291 scallawag Ohios at $2.80 per head; 109 common 80 lb. Indianas at 4.60; 76 prime 106 lbs. at 6½; 80 fair Illinois, 82 lbs. at 5¼; 178 common 80 lb. Indianas at 4.50; 80 prime 100 lb. Illinois at 6¼; 350 good 100 lb. Ohio at 6¼.

HOGS.

The arrivals continue light and the quality as a rule very common; as stated in our last report, it seems as if the great bulk of the best hogs have been marketed and that the "tail ends" are now coming forward. Prime heavy hogs, such as are usually bought for shipment to Philadelphia, have been scarce all week, and with an average demand, prices have advanced and are still advancing; there were sales this morning at 5¾, and the indications, when we left the yards, were that any verging to extra will bring 5⅞ perhaps 6 cts within the next twenty-four hours. Yorkers, are also higher but the market was quiet to-day, and it is attributable to the fact that Chicago is a cheaper point for New York buyers; hence, there is less inquiry here, and notwithstanding the supply is light prices are weaker; sales were made yesterday and this morning at 5@5¼, but it is doubtful whether these figures can be realized within the next twenty-four hours.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, }
THURSDAY, February 20, 1873. }

CATTLE.

The arrivals last night it seems were larger than had been expected, and trade to-day was slow most of the buyers having bought about all they wanted for this week yesterday, hence, the market was weak and prices, except for prime stock, are reported as having ruled a shade lower. As noted in our last report, the expectations of sellers at the commencement of the week, that the market, under the influence of the advices from the east, would rule in their favor, have not been realized, and, upon the whole, trade has not been unsatisfactory, and the indications are that it will not wind up as well as it did last week. The fact that there has been an unusually large run of through stock has not been without its effect in depressing trade, as it prevented buyers generally from buying as liberally who are at all cognizant with the business will say they would have done otherwise, and those have no difficulty in perceiving this view of the matter.

Prime shipping steers, in consequence of the offerings being light, remain unchanged; 1,400@1,500 averages, fat and smooth, may be fairly quoted at 6¾@7; 1,200@1,300, same quality, 6@6¾, 1,000@1,100, 5@5¾; 800@900, 4@4¾. Old cows, thin steers and heifers, 3@3¾.

HOGS.

The arrivals, particularly of prime heavy hogs, continue light, and as the supply of this particular kind is scarcely equal to the demand, prices as compared with yesterday, are a shade higher; sales of Philadelphia hogs were made last evening and this forenoon at 5,80 to 5,90 and it was said that a few extra assorted "tops" could have been sold at 6cts. Light hogs, however, as noted in our last report, are weaker, notwithstanding there was no increase in the receipts, and it is owing to the fact that this grade can be run through from Chicago to New York cheaper than from this market; we reduce our quotations on Yorkers to 4¾@5, a decline of 20 to 25 cents within the past twenty-four hours.

SHEEP.

Trade in this class of stock was reported quiet to-day and the market, in a general way, presents but little that is really new or important. The demand is only fair, and while as compared with this time last week, the feeling is a little better, in consequence of the advices from New York being a little more encouraging, there is no quotable improvement in prices. Prime fine wool, 95@100 lbs. 6¼@6¾; 85 to 90 lbs. 5½@5¾; 75@80, 4½@5.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, Feb. 20, 1873. }

The crude market was reported firmer to-day; $2.20 is said to have been freely bid, and there was a rumored sale of 2,000 bbls at $2.25 which would be equivalent to about 6½c per gallon delivered here. Many operators fail to perceive any good reason why prices should advance in the present condition of trade, but the tendency seems to be upward, nevertheless, and notwithstanding stocks are reported heavy and increasing, and the production gives no evidence of falling off, there are apparently as many buyers as sellers. Refined is also reported firmer in sympathy, no doubt, with the raw material, and prices are a fraction higher; 19¾ bid for cargoes; quoted at 16¼@16¾ on cars here.

Oil barrels quiet and unchanged; country make, $1,85@1,90; city make, 9 lb. hoops, $1,95; 10 lb. hoops, $2. Some coopers are holding at $2,05 for 10 lb. hoops, and even at this figure it is said that the margin is very small.

Iron Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—Pig Iron is firmly held, but the market is quiet. The furnace companies refuse to name prices, except for small lots. Lehigh brands, Crane and Allentown are quoted at $50 for No. 1, $49 for No. 2, and $40 at furnace for forge. Scotch iron is scarce and high. Glengarnock has been sold at $55 from the wharf. Bar iron is quiet at 4 3-10c per lb, and nails at $5 per keg.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The Shipping List says: The market for Scotch Pig shows no change from previous reports. Advices from abroad quote full previous prices, while the business here is confined entirely to small jobbing parcels to meet the immediate wants of customers. The present high prices have the tendency to restrict manufacturing operations, and we understand that most consumers are at present working short time. The only sale we hear of is 50 tons of Eglinton, reported at a price above our quotation. While holders are asking full rates, any lot forced on the market would perhaps hardly bring our figure. American Pig is firm at $50 for No. 1, $47@48 for No. 2, and $43@44 for Gray Forge; sales 100 tons No. 1 Thomas at $50; 450 do. No. 1 Allentown, same price; 200 do. No. 2 Poughkeepsie, 400 do. White Mottled, and 1,000 do. brands not named, on terms not made public. A meeting of the manufacturers of American Pig is to take place at the St. Nicholas Hotel to-day, at which it will be proposed to advance the price of No. 1 to $55. American Rails are very quiet at $80 currency at the works in Pennsylvania. New English are dull and selling below cost of importation; $79 gold is about the outside price. Old English have been active, and sales have been made at very full figures, on the spot and to arrive, comprising 900 tons D. H. from store at $69.75, 4 months interest added, and 400 do. to arrive on terms not made public. Scrap is firmly held at about $57@60 from yard; a lot of 120 tons sold from ship at $52.50 currency, and sales are reported of several hundred tons to arrive at a neighboring port at $55, but we could not confirm them. Refined bar is dull but firm at our quotations.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.—There is a fair demand for pig iron, with moderate receipts and about all selling on arrival. Malleable iron is in moderate demand only, and, while list prices are unchanged they are not adhered to on round lots. We quote Pig Iron—Hot blast charcoal H. R. No. 1 per ton, $55; No. 2 do., $52@53; do. forge, $45. Hot blast stone coal No. 1, $53@54; forge, $43. Cold blast Charcoal—Car wheel—$62@65. Blooms $115@120. Scrap Iron, Wrought per lb, 2@2¼c; do cast, 1¾@2c.

Provisions Market.

Henry Milward & Co. write as follows: With an advance in the price of hogs, during the last ten days, of fully 50c per 100 lbs. both on live and dressed, the country has been scoured far and near, and the boasted reserves of the smaller points have suddenly disappeared and been concentrated here. Our receipts, notwithstanding, have not been so large as we were led to expect, but there is no doubt the country has been more closely gleaned than has been the case for many years. Greatly to the gratification of shippers of live stock, the railroad companies have furnished them more liberally with cars, and the eastern markets promising favorably, they have run the market for hogs up to such prices as to prevent packers from operating, so the season may be regarded as virtually closed.

The Eastern, Southern and foreign operators who have dreaded taking on stock in view of the threatened large supplies, are beginning to regain confidence, and prices of all products are legitimately and steadily advancing. Mess pork is perhaps, the most favorite product at present, for the reason that the quality of the hogs now being received will not permit of its being manufactured, while it is well understood that the manufacture through the country has been most limited, many large points not having packed a single barrel, and the stock of all being light in the extreme. All products, however, share in the general improvement, and packers begin to look brighter, and operators more confident than at any time through the season. The knowledge that the stocks at the opening of the season were so completely exhausted, notwithstanding the ruling prices from last August on were from 50 to 75 per cent. higher than they are at the present time, and that the first half million hogs went into almost immediate consumption, leads operators to regard with carelessness the much talked of increase in the packing, and to feel that there is but little prospect of danger to blight their hopes for the future.

Wool Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—The unremunerative prices realized for manufactured goods and the stringency of the money market have checked the demand for all grades; and the trade of the past week is necessarily small. The nominal quotations are as follows: Pennsylvania and Ohio—Super Saxony Fleece, 65@70; full-blood merino fleece, 63@65; ¾ blood merino fleece, 61@64; ½ blood merino fleece, 60@62; common and ¼ blood, 52@57; common fleece, 47@50; tub-washed, 62@67; unwashed, 43@45. New York and Michigan—Super Saxony fleece, 63@65; full-blood merino fleece, 61@64; ¾ blood merino fleece, 55@57; ½ blood fleeces, 64@67; common and ¼ blood, 50@55; common fleeces, 45@47. Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa—Super Saxony fleece, 55@62; full-blood merino fleece, 57@60; ¾ blood merino fleece, 55@57; ½ blood fleeces, 53@57; common and ¼ blood, 49@52; common fleeces, 45@47. Domestic Pulled—City Merino, 49@51; city No. 1, 45@47; lambs, 45@48; short merino, 43@45.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—There has been a little more movement, but not by any means an active market. A few manufacturers are in the city looking around; they have apparently come to the conclusion that purchases must be made or mills shut down. There has been no further concession made on the part of dealers, the decline being about five cents per pound all around. Foreign is in better request, but the supply is sufficiently large to meet all immediate wants. Advices from the Cape report an entire absence of orders from this city. The sales here comprise 50 bales super Pulled at 50 cents; 25 do. extra do., 57½; 10,000 pounds unmerchantable Fleece, 48; 2,000 pounds Ohio do., 64; 8,000 pounds unwashed do., 38; 5,000 pounds Combing do., 74; 30 bales Cape, 5,000 pounds Foreign Noils, and 15 bales Spring California, on private terms.

Demand for Iron Ore.

The Iron Mountain company at the first of the present year advanced the price of Iron mountain ore from $5.40 per ton, which had ruled during 1872, to $10 per ton for 1873, and as this was objectionable to the iron manufacturing interests of Pittsburgh and other points, a meeting was held by the leading representatives and a committee appointed to visit St Louis to see if a reduction could not be obtained. The committee was instructed and departed, but we understand left orders for ore at the advanced tariff, and the Pittsburgh and Wheeling manufacturers have since continued to send in orders, which would imply that if not satisfied they at least accept the situation. The Iron Mountain company will this year produce at approximation about three hundred thousand tons, and every ton of the probable product has been contracted for at the advanced price named; and the demand is so great as to have obliged the company to refuse orders to date of one hundred thousand tons. One firm is said to have applied for fifty thousand tons, but too late, and was fain to be content with ten thousand. A similar committee also visited the Lake Superior iron regions, but inferentially with no better success. St. Louis Republican, 16th.

Nails at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19—The Tribune says: We note a further decline of 12½c in nails, though prices are irregular. We quote at 5.12½@5.25 rates as a basis, with 12½c off for 100 keg lots. The weak and unsettled condition of the market here is a consequence of a break in the market east. Some of the western manufacturers have made efforts to keep prices up, owing to the advance in raw material, but their supply of which has become reduced; but prices are now tending downward to correspond with the rates ruling at the eastern factories.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 20.—Beef, market lower, with arrivals of 2,450 head yesterday and to-day, making over 8,000 this week, against 7,050 last week; trade dull, with ½c decline; sales at 10@11½c, choice steers reaching 13½c; three cars 6½ cwt Cherokees 10c; three cars 6½ cwt Illinois 10¼@10½c; two cars of 1,150 lbs 9½@10½c; nine cars 6¼@6¾ cwt 10¼@11¼c; two cars 7¾ cwt 11¼@13¼c; three cars fat Ohio 1,450 lbs 12@13¼c. Sheep: arrivals 2,800 head, making 14,300 this week, against 10,800 last week; trade fair; 5½c for poor; 6½c for decent; 7@7½c for good, and 8@8½c for prime to extra; 1 car 82 lbs State, 6¼c; 1 car 89 lbs Indiana 6¾c; 1 car 92 lbs 7¾c; 1 car 107 lbs Ohio 7c. Hogs: receipts to-day 49 cars and 24,700 since Saturday, against 24,744 last week. No sales of live; dressed weaker at 6@6¼c for heavy; 6⅜c for 200 to 220 lbs; 6⅝c for 180 lbs, and 7c for pigs; western dressed 5¾@6¼c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., February 20.—Cattle: receipts to-day $16; total for the week 6,239; market slow at yesterday's prices; about 1,000 were disposed of; sales 341 Illinois steers, 1,097 to 1,328, at $5,50@6,25; 101 Missouri steers, 1,195 to 1,198, at $5,12½@5,70; 55 Ohio steers, 1,087 to 1,119, at $5,00@5,12½; 19 Indiana steers, 1,006, at $4,55; 106 Kansas steers, 1,122 to 1,207 lbs. at $4,50@5,35; 17 Michigan steers, 1,253 lbs. at $5; 129 Texas steers, 984 to 1,120 lbs. at $4,75. Sheep and lambs: receipts for to-day 1,600; total for week 8,800; market active at yesterday's advance; 40 and 65 Michigan sheep, 99 to 101 lbs. at $6,00@6,25; 243 Ohio sheep, 87 to 96 lbs. at $6,25@7,20; 240 Iowa sheep, 96 lbs. at $6,15. Hogs: receipts to-day 6,700; total for week 22,500; market very dull; $4,80@5,20.

CHICAGO, February 20.—Cattle: receipts 2,161; quality generally not above medium; market fairly active and for nearly good steers, which are scarce, prices are steady, with sales of good at $5,25@5,50; choice $5,60@6; fair to good stockers sold at $3,50@4,25; good to choice $4,50@4,75; butchers' steers $4@4,50; shipments 591. Hogs: receipts 22,000; market fairly active all day for good shipping grades, and prices firmer at $4,50@4,75, with extras at $4,80; packers held off during the morning for lower prices, and in the afternoon sellers made concessions, and sales were made at $4,05@4,40 for common to good; shipments 11,797. Sheep: receipts 1,500; more active; prices steady; $4@5,70.

BALTIMORE, February 20.—Cattle opened a shade firmer and closed dull at ½@¼c lower; very best 6@7⅝c; that generally rated first quality 5@6c; medium or good fair quality 4@6c; receipts 1,361; sales 1,215. Hogs: good grades scarce and in good demand, and ¼@⅜c higher; common dull at 6¾@7¼c; receipts 6,084. Sheep: light supply and fair demand; fair to extra 5@8c; receipts 854.

Foreign.

LONDON, February 20—5 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛; for account, 92⅛@92⅜. 5-20's of '65, 92⅜; do '67, 93; 10-40's, 89; new 5's, 90⅛; Erie 51⅝. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £273,000. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £10,000. The rate of money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 1 per cent. lower than the Bank rate.

FRANKFORT, February 20.—United States bonds: 5-20s '62, 95⅝.

PARIS, February 20.—Rentes 56 francs 40 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 20.—Cotton steady; middling upland 9⅞d; Orleans 10d; sales 10,000 bales; American 6,000; speculation and export 1,000. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 12s 4d@12s 6d. Flour 29s 6d. Corn 27s 6d. Mess Pork 57s 6d. Cumberland middles 34s. Short rib middles 35s 9d.

ANTWERP, February 20.—Refined petroleum 46 francs.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 20.—There was a much better feeling in the market to-day, and both agents and jobbers accomplished a fair amount of business. Cotton goods remain steady and very strong. Brown, bleached and colored cottons are active in jobbers' hands, and are still in light supply. Utica and Nonpareil bleached shirtings are again advanced ½c. The *Daily Bulletin* says prints are quite active for chocolates and white grounds. Percales and shirting stripes show a great improvement. Fancy cassimeres, black cloths and diagonal worsted coatings are in better demand. Foreign goods are better. Dress goods, alpacas, Orleans cashmeres and white goods are active.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 20.—Cotton dull; middling upland 20¾c; sales of futures 3,500 bales; February 20 5-16@20⅜c; March 20 7-16@20½c; April 20⅞c; May 21 1-16@21⅛c; June 21⅜c. Flour extremely dull; receipts 5,000; superfine western and State $6,00@6,75; common to good $7,00@7,50; extra Ohio $7,20@10.50; St. Louis $7,50@13,00. Rye flour easier at $4,50@6,25. Corn meal quiet. Whisky firmer at 92c. Grain: wheat dull and irregular; receipts 14,000; common No. 2 spring afloat $1,60; prime No. 2 Milwaukee afloat $1,70. Rye dull. Barley quiet; two rowed State 95c. Malt dull. Corn active; receipts 12,000; new mixed western 65½@66c; old afloat 66@65½c; store 64@64¼. Oats quiet and steady; receipts 25,000 bushels; new mixed western 53@54c; old store 53½@54c; Eggs dull; 32@33. Hay quiet. Hops dull. Coffee firm; Rio 17½@20c. Sugar active; fair to good refining 8⅜@9⅝c. Molasses quiet. Rice firm at 8@8¾c. Petroleum: crude 9c; refined 20c. Turpentine quiet at 67¼@67⅝c. Provisions: mess pork very dull; new mess $14,50@14,87½. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet; shoulders 5½@5⅝c; middles steady; long clear 7⅝c; short clear 6¾c. Lard quiet; western steam 8⅜c; kettle 8½@8 9-16c. Western butter firm 15@20c. Cheese steady at 12@17c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No 2 spring $1,22 cash; $1,22⅜ seller March; rejected 95c. Corn, demand fair and market firm; No 2 mixed 31⅝c cash; 31⅞c seller March. Oats quiet and unchanged; No 2 26¼c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No 1 65c. Barley: demand fair and market firm; fall No 2 71½c. Provisions firmer. Mess pork $12,85@12,90 seller April. Lard steady, with a moderate demand at $7,55@7,60 cash or seller March. Bulk Meats steady, with a moderate demand; shoulders 4⅜c; short rib middles 6⅞c. Green hams scarce and firm; sales of 16 pounds average at 9¼c. Hogs: dressed in good demand at $5,05@5,20. Whisky dull at 87½c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 20.—Cotton dull at 20c. Flour dull at $7,25@8,25. Wheat firm at $1,73@1,75. Corn quiet at 49c. Rye quiet at 82c. Oats quiet at 39@38c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries firm. Butter steady with a moderate demand. Provisions quiet and firm. Mess pork steady at $13,25@13,50. Lard quiet; steam 7⅝c; kettle 8c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 4⅝c; clear rib sides 6⅝@6⅞c; clear sides 7c. Bacon steady; shoulders 5⅝c; clear rib sides 7⅛@7⅜c; clear sides 7⅝c. Hogs firm; butchers $4,85@5; shippers $4,65@4,70; receipts 1,650. Whisky firm at 87c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 20.—Bagging and cotton unchanged. Flour easier. Grain unchanged. Provisions quiet. Mess pork steady; $13,75. Bacon easier; shoulders 5¾@6c; clear rib sides 7⅜@7½c; clear sides 8@8⅛c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 4¼@5c; clear rib sides 6¾@7c; clear sides 7c. Hams 9¼@10c. Lard: choice steady; 8@9¼c; kegs 9¼@9½c. Whisky steady; 87@88c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 20.—Sugar dull; inferior 5@6¼c; common 7@7½c; fair to fully fair 7¼@8⅛c; prime 9@9⅛c. Molasses—common 50@52c; fair 62c. Cotton quiet; sales 5,800 bales; good ordinary 17¼c; low middlings 18⅞c; middlings 19⅛c; middling Orleans 19⅛c; receipts 8,445; stock 195,925.

Memph's.

MEMPHIS, February 20.—Cotton dull and prices drooping; good ordinary 16⅝c; receipts 1,645 bales; shipments 1,885; stock 31,600. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn meal active. Oats in good demand at 50c. Corn dull at 60@62c. Bulk meats steady with a moderate demand at 5¼@7¼@7⅛c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 20.—Flour quiet; superfine $4,75@5,50; extra $6,00@7,00. Wheat dull; $1,94@1,95. Rye 87@90c. Corn quiet; yellow 58@59c. Oats weak; white 48½@50c; mixed 46c. Petroleum: crude 14⅜@15c; refined 19⅛@19¼c. Whisky dull at 91c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 20.—Flour weak and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal; No 1 red $1,69@1,70. Corn quiet at 45@46c. Oats steady at 40c. Refined petroleum quiet; car lots 16⅛c; trade lots 18⅛c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 20.—Flour, wheat and corn dull and unchanged. Oats firm; mixed western 46@48c; white 50c. Rye quiet; 85@90c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky 92c.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

THE TONIC OF THE PERIOD.

This is a trying season to persons deficient in stamina and out of health. To rally their physical energies by the most approved artificial means is a duty they owe to themselves. Foremost among the tonics and alteratives of the age stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is a vegetable stimulant and corrective, against which no tenable objection can be urged. There is no risk in recommending it as the best preparation in existence for renovating an enfeebled and broken down system. The most valuable medicinal products that nature has ever yielded to botanical research are blended in this famous elixir, and its stimulating basis is recognized in our public hospitals as the purest of all varieties of distilled liquors. For general debility, nervous weakness, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, bill usness and intermittent fevers it is a positive specific.

MARRIED.

LEWIS—GLOSSER—At the First Baptist Church, on Thursday evening, February 13, 1873, by Rev. L. M. Gardner, Mr. J. L. LEWIS, to Miss ANNIE C. GLOSSER, daughter of Frederick Glosser.

GREGG—BENNY—At the residence of the Rev. J. R. Turner, Remington, M. K. GREGG and LOUISE J. A., daughter of A. H. Benny, all of Allegheny county.

WALLACE—WRIGHT—On Tuesday, January 14, 1873, at Smith's Ferry, Pa., by the Rev. J. V. Wallace Mr. HARVEY WALLACE and Miss AMANDA WRIGHT.

MCCOY—REED—At Christ's M. E. Church, Pittsburgh, by Rev. S. M. Vernon, D. D., Tuesday evening, Feb. 18, 1873, GEORGE L. MCCOY, Esq., to Miss MARY E., daughter of Dr. J. L. Read, all of this city.

LINDSAY—ADAMS—On Tuesday, February 18, 1873, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, J. H. Borland, by the Rev. John Galley, W. M. LINDSAY, of Allegheny, to ANNA M. ADAMS, of this city.

DIED:

McCULLOUGH—On Thursday, the 13th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., HENRY McCULLOUGH, aged 78 years.

SANDS—On Saturday morning, February 15, 1873, at his residence, New Texas, Plum township, Allegheny county, Mr. JAMES SANDS, in the 88th year of his age.

MUNHALL—At Oil City, on Sunday, February 16, JOHN THOMPSON, infant son of John and Hettie Munhall, aged 10 months.

SHAW—On Saturday, February 15, at 11 o'clock, MARION COLTART, wife of W. K. Shaw, in the 30th year of her age.

ADAMS—At her father's residence, 861 Penn avenue, on Monday evening, February 17th, at seven and a half o'clock, LIZZIE ADAMS, youngest daughter of Mr. Hugh Adams.

FRY—At Lake Side Home, Allen county, Indiana, Sabbath, February 16, LIZZIE J., wife of Oscar Fry, daughter of J. A. Kaufman, Esq.

TINSTMAN—At Broadford, Fayette county, Pa., on Saturday afternoon, February 15th, MARTIN O. TINSTMAN, aged 38 years.

PATTERSON—On Monday afternoon, February 17, 1873, at the residence of his cousin, Moses Ward, Dempseytown, Venango county, Pa., JOHN W. PATTERSON, in the 22d year of his age.

OATES—On Tuesday morning, February 18, 1873, JOHN G. OATES, aged 82 years.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE.

The great popularity of "Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime" has induced some unprincipled persons to attempt to palm off a simple article of their own manufacture; but any person who is suffering from Coughs, Colds or Consumption should be careful where they purchase this article. It requires no puffing; the results following its use are its best recommendations, and the proprietor has ample evidence on file of its extraordinary success in pulmonary complaints. The phosphate of lime possesses a most marvelous healing power, as combined with the pure Cod Liver Oil by Dr. Wilbor. This medicine is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. For sale by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, 166 Court street, Boston.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞TURNPIKE ELECTION—AN ELECTION will be held by the Stockholders of the GREENSBURG AND PITTSBURGH TURNPIKE ROAD CO., at the Central Toll House, on Turtle Creek Hill, on MONDAY, 3D DAY OF MARCH, NEXT, for the purpose of electing three Managers and two Auditors to serve for the ensuing year.
R. H. NEGLEY, Treasurer.
fe19:h80-S&dmbl-3

WANTED—AGENTS—LLOYD'S SHIPping Map of the U. S. for 1873, is out to-day, with 3,000,000 names. County rights given; cost $100.000 sells for $1; 40x50 large. J. T. LLOYD, Philadelphia, Pa. fe18:h79:d&s

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETters of Administration on the Estate of JOSEPH MILLER late of the township of Snowden, Allegheny county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said Estate will make payment, and those having claims will present the same properly authenticated for settlement to
PHILLIP SIMMONS, Administrator,
Library P. O., Allegheny county, Pa.
February 15, 1873. fe19:h 4 S

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

Elegant Buildings. Well Selected Course of Study. Eight Departments.

TWENTY-FOUR TEACHERS.

Five Music Teachers. Native Teachers of French and German. Charges moderate. Spring term commences MARCH 26. Send to the President,
REV. I. C. PERSHING, D. D.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.,
For a Catalogue. fe21:S

FARM OF 105 ACRES,

On Lowry's Run, in Ohio Township.

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19th,

AT TWO O'CLOCK,

Will be sold on the premises, in Ohio township, 2½ miles from Emsworth, formerly Fleming Station, P., Ft. W. & C. R. W., the farm of Joseph Crawford, containing 105 acres, 70 acres of which is cleared and the balance covered with good timber. The improvements are a frame Cottage House of 3 rooms, good log barn, grain house and corn crib.
Terms at sale.

A. LEGGATE & CO.,
fe21:h90 S AUCTIONEERS.

RICHARDSON'S New Method FOR THE PIANO

Unequalled—Incomparable! So admitted by the leading Pianoforte Teachers of the country, and it's annual sale of 25,000 copies abundantly testifies to the fact.

THE TEACHER

Cannot use a more thorough or effective method.

THE PUPIL

Cannot study from a more concise or attractive system.

THE DEALER

Cannot keep in stock a book for which there is surer and greater demand.

Sold everywhere. Price, $3.75.

OLIVER DITSON, & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
fe19:ws-S 711 Broadway, New York.

MILLIONS OF ACRES

Iowa and Nebraska Lands

FOR SALE BY THE

Burlington and Mo. River R. R. Co.,

On Ten Years' Credit at 6 per cent. interest.

PRODUCTS will pay for the land and improvements much within the limit of this generous credit. Better terms are not offered, and probably never will be. CIRCULARS giving full particulars, gratis; call for all that are wanted to read and circulate.

COME WEST and thrive. Friends will follow.

A SECTIONAL MAP, showing the exact location of Iowa lands is sold at 30 cents, and of Nebraska lands at same price. For Circulars and Maps apply to
GEO. S. HARRIS,
Land Commissioner, Burlington, Iowa.

☞And please say in what Paper this advertisement was seen. fe11-8

L. R. NORTON,

Sole Agent for the Celebrated JEWETT & GOODMAN

ORGAN,

And the F. C. LIGHTE

PIANO.

118 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Opposite New City Hall,
de19-8 Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

We, the undersigned Executors of the estate of MILTON HARGER, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M.,

On Saturday, March 8th 1873.

That tract of Land known as the Old Harger Mansion, farm in Snowden township, Allegheny county, Pa., containing about sixty acres, upon which is erected a two story Brick Dwelling, with frame back building, frame Bank Barn, stone Milk House, and other outbuildings, and also Orchard of choice fruit.

This property is 10½ miles from Pittsburgh, ¾ mile from the Brownsville Road, and is well watered, and is underlaid with Coal and limestone; convenient to Churches, Schools and Mills.

Terms reasonable, and made known at Sale.
PETER SIMMONS,
H. E. McCORKLE,
Executors.

Persons wishing information about the property can call on H. E. McCorkle, near the premises, or by mail, address Surgeon's Hall, Allegheny county, Pa.
fe15:h63-8

WEST POINT BOILER WORKS,

No. 13 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Have on hand and for sale LOCOMOTIVE and TUBULAR OIL BOILERS, and make to order STEAM BOILERS of all kinds. Also, SHEET IRON WORK of all descriptions.

Watson & Munroe.

sel4:z23-D&W

SEWICKLEY NURSERIES.

Our Stock offered for Spring planting is very superior embracing the most approved varieties of Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry, Plum, Grape Vines, small Fruits, viz: Strawberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, &c. Evergreens, Seeds Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Ornamental Plants in great variety. Ten trains daily stop at Nurseries, Edgeworth station, from Allegheny. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Catalogues sent to applicants. Address to Pittsburgh.
JAMES WARDROP.

☞No tree pedlers employed to sell for Sewickley Nurseries. fe5:h27-8

SEEDS. SEEDS.

Our annual Descriptive Seed Catalogue is now ready for mailing to all applicants enclosing stamp, and free to all regular customers. Dealers and Gardeners' lists free on application. Prime Clover and Timothy in stock at lowest market prices.

SCOBIE, REED & SMITH,

SEEDSMEN,

ja31:g86-d&eowS 137 Liberty street.

Flowers, Flowers.

Choice BOQUETS, BASKETS and FLORAL DESIGNS, special attention paid to decorating parlors and tables for weddings, &c.

Finest canary birds and cages always on hand.

J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
Florists, 112 Smithfield street,
Opposite Postoffice.
del4D&W.

100 YEAR ALMANAC.—FOR 50 CENTS we send POSTPAID an Almanac giving every Year, Month, Week and Day of the Century, also a Pocket Calendar for 1873. Extra inducements to Agents. Address
GEORGE A. HEARD & CO.,
no30:e2-8 Boston, Mass.

WHISKERS. One package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days, or money refunded. 25 cents a package, postpaid or 3 for 50 cents. EDGAR JONES, Ashland, Mass. fe19-h78

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
OVERCOATS AND WINTER CLOTHING,
AT THE
Boston Square Dealing One Price Clothing House,
No. 95 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh,
No. 198 Federal Street, Allegheny.
Overcoats Reduced 25 Per Cent. from Former Prices.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300.
Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120.

Single Shot Guns, $3 to $25. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material and Sporting Goods, at very low prices. Guns and Pistols Repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express.

J. H. JOHNSTON,
Sign of the Big Gun,
No. 179 Smithfield Street
ja18:z25-d&S

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President,
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President,
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier,
se2:d&S

WINDOW GLASS.

SAMUEL DUFF........TERRENCE CAMPBELL

WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five thousand boxes of Glass. We select the best sheet Glass to fill orders cut in our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all parties wanting Glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Warehouse on the corner of Market street and First avenue.
fe5:z3-MTHS DUFF & CAMPBELL.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. — WHEREAS Letters of Administration have been granted to George Sickman and Jacob Mowery on the estate of SARAH WOODFORD, deceased, of Jefferson township, Allegheny county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
GEORGE SICKMAN,
JACOB MOWERY,
Gill Hall, Allegheny Co., Pa.
JANUARY 18, 1873. ja 3:g80

NOTICE.—WHEREAS LETTERS TEStamentary upon the estate of JAMES W. McMICHAEL, late of North Fayette township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement to
SAMUEL DICKSON,
JNO. McMICHAEL,
ja18:g17-S Executors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned have taken out letters of administration upon the estate of JOHN UNKS, late of Ohio township, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same to us without delay, and persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate will please call and settle.
ELENOR UNKS, Ohio township,
L. T. UNKS, 412 Carson street,
ja11:72 S South Pittsburgh.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS LETTERS OF Administration upon the Estate of FRANCIS LESNETT, deceased, late of South Fayette township, Allegheny county, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement without delay to
J. W. BOYCE, Administrator,
South Fayette tp., Allegheny co., Pa.
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 10, 1873. ja18:g6-S

ON THE ESTATE OF MARY JANE CURRY, late of Jefferson township, Allegheny county, deceased, letters of administration have been granted to me, to whom all parties having claims against said estate are requested to make themselves known without delay, and to whom all debts due it must be paid.
JOHN CURRY, Administrator,
ja11:f86-S Elizabeth Tp., near Elizabeth.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. — LETTERS testamentary on the estate of ALEXANDER McGOWN, late of Allegheny county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make prompt payment, and those having claims will present the same duly authenticated for settlement to
DAVID RIGGS, Library P. O., or
JOHN SHEPLER, Gill Hall,
ja11:f68 S Executors.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞GRANDEST SCHEME OF THE AGE

$500,000

CASH GIFTS.

$100,000 for Only $10.

Under authority of special legislative act of March 16, 1871, the trustees now announce the THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT, for the benefit of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, to come off in Library Hall, at Louisville Ky., on

TUESDAY, APRIL 8th, 1873.

At this concert the best musical talent that can be procured from all parts of the country will add pleasure to the entertainment, and TEN THOUSAND CASH GIFTS, aggregating a vast total of HALF A MILLION DOLLARS currency will be distributed by lot to the ticket holders, as follows:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift			$100.000
One Grand Cash Gift			50.000
One Grand Cash Gift			25.000
One Grand Cash Gift			20.000
One Grand Cash Gift			10.000
One Grand Cash Gift			5.000
24 Cash Gifts of	$1.000	each	24.000
50 Cash Gifts of	500	each	25.000
80 Cash Gifts of	400	each	32.000
100 Cash Gifts of	300	each	30.000
150 Cash Gifts of	200	each	30.000
590 Cash Gifts of	100	each	59.000
9,000 Cash Gifts of	10	each	90.000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash			$500.000

To provide means for this magnificent Concert, One Hundred Thousand Tickets only will be issued, a large portion of which are already sold.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; and Quarters, $2.50. Eleven whole Tickets for $100. No discount on less than $100 orders.

Nothing could be more appropriate for presents than tickets to this banquet of wealth or more likely to produce grander satisfactory results. The object of this THIRD GIFT CONCERT is the enlargement and endowment of the public of Kentucky, which, by the special act authorizing the concert for its benefit, is to be forever free to all citizens of every State. The concert will be conducted like the first and second heretofore given, and full particulars of the mode of drawing the gifts and paying them and everything necessary to a thorough understanding of the scheme from beginning to end, are now published in the form of a circular, which will be furnished, free of cost, to any who apply.

The entire management of this undertaking has been committed by the trustees to Hon. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, late Governor of Kentucky, to whom all communications pertaining to the Gift Concert should be addressed.

R. T. DURRETT, President.
W. N. HALDEMAN, Vice President.
JOHN S. CAIN, Sec'y Public Library of Ky.
Farmers and Drovers Bank, Treasurer.

Tickets are now ready for sale, and all orders for them or applications for agencies, circulars, information, etc., will meet with prompt attention when addressed in the name of

Thos. E. Bramlette, Louisville, Ky.,
Agent Public Library, Ky.

For tickets and information apply to Messrs. GILDENFENNY & HESS, Booksellers, No. 45 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. ja31:g43-WF-eow

Speedily Cured.—All Forms

of Venereal, Private and Nervous diseases at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

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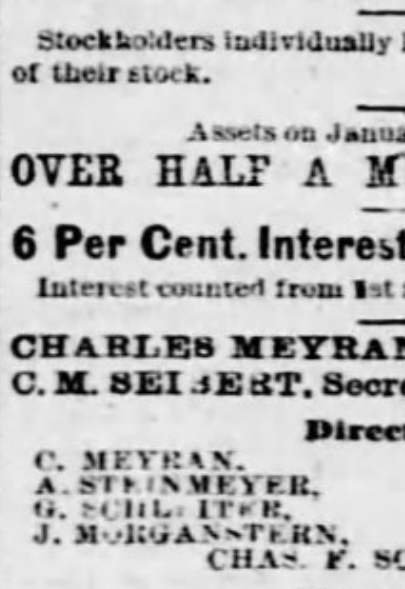

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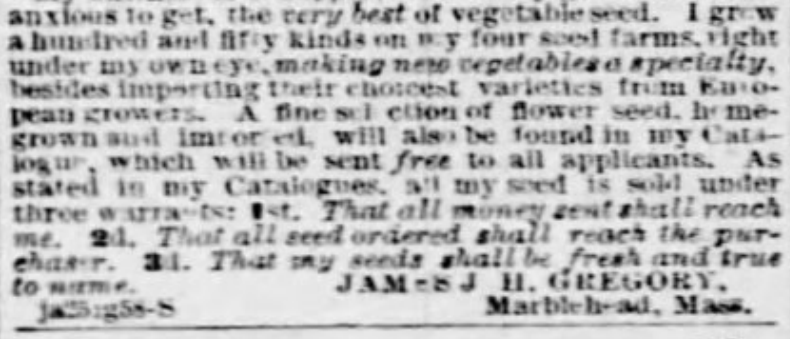

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Register's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts of Executors, Administrators and Guardians, have been duly passed in the Register's office, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court for confirmation and allowance on MONDAY, March 3d, 1873.

No. 1. Final Account of James E. Haslett, Executor of George Haslett, deceased; filed November 6, 1872.

No. 2. Account of Goodman Y. Coulter, Guardian of the children of Wm. Lea, deceased; filed November 7, 1872.

No. 3. Final account of Mary Dunning, Thomas Dunning and James Ralston, the Executors of William Dunning, deceased; filed November 8, 1872.

No. 4. Final account of Joseph H. Hill, Administrator of Henry Strobell, deceased; filed November 9, 1872.

No. 5. Final account of Catherine McChesney, Administratrix of Patrick McChesney, deceased; filed November 9, 1872.

No. 6. Final account of Harrison P. Reynolds, Guardian of minor children of Edward Hogle, deceased; filed November 9, 1872.

No. 7. First account of Robert Wilson, testamentary Guardian of James H. Bughman; filed November 12, 1872.

No. 8. Final account of Jacob Guitub, Executor of Philip Guitub, deceased; filed November 12, 1872.

No. 9. Final account of Bernard Wunder, Guardian of Frederick Wunder; filed November 14th, 1872.

No. 10. Final account of James McQ. Douglass, Guardian of Mary E. Douglass; filed November 15th, 1872.

No. 11. Final account of Magdalena Nelsergold, Administratrix of Henry Nelsergold, dec'd; filed November 20th, 1872.

No. 12. Final account of Jacob Painter, Guardian of Mary Lindsay; filed November 20th, 1872.

No. 13. Final account of Samuel Flood Executor of Alex. B. Atkinson, dec'd; filed November 21st, 1872.

No. 14. Account of Sarah Rowan, Executor of the estate of Charles Rowan, dec'd; filed November 29d, 1872.

No. 15. Final account of John Evans, Administrator of David Evans, dec'd; filed November 23d, 1872.

No. 16. Account of the Executors in the estate of David Rossier, dec'd; filed November 27th, 1872.

No. 17. First and partial account of Wm Hamilton, Acting Administrator of H. D. Reymer, dec'd; filed December 2d, 1872.

No. 18. Account of the Executors of the estate of William McElherren, dec'd; filed December 3d, 1872.

No. 19. Final account of J. T. McKnight, Administrator of John Wilkeson, dec'd; filed December 4th, 1872.

No. 20. Account of George A. "Barnantine, Sr, Guardian of R. H. Reed; filed Dec. 5th, 1872.

No. 21. Account of Joseph Love and John B. Joyce, Executors of Ruth Harper, deceased; filed December 6 h, 1872.

No. 22. Account of William Glass and Samuel Glass, Executors of Samuel Glass, deceased; filed December 7th, 1872.

No. 23. Account of H. S. McKee, surviving Executor of Thomas McKee, deceased; filed December 10th, 1872.

No. 24. Account of H. S. McKee, surviving Executor of Frederick McKee, deceased; filed December 10th, 1872.

No. 25. Account of Samuel McQuity and David McQuity, Executors of Andrew McQuity, deceased; filed December 11th, 1872.

No. 26. Final account of the Executors of the estate of Thomas Bakewell, deceased; filed December 11th, 1872.

No. 27. Final account of Robert Kennedy, Administrator of Thomas Reynolds, deceased; filed December 17th, 1872.

No. 28. Final account of Magdalena Urbain and Landelin Vogel, Executors of George Urbain, deceased; filed December 18th, 1872.

No. 29. Final account of James Miller Executor of Hiram Lockhart, deceased; filed December 19th, 1872.

No. 30. Account of John R. Walkinshaw, Administrator of Alex. W. Walkinshaw, deceased; filed December 20th, 1872.

No. 31. Final account of Wm. Swindell, Administrator of James Lapsley, deceased; filed December 21st, 1872.

No. 32. Final account of Mary J. Duff, Administratrix of John Bougner, deceased; filed December 23d, 1872.

No. 33. Partial account of Wm. Allen and Wm. Longden, Executors of Mary Marshall, deceased; filed December 26th, 1872.

No. 34. Distribution account of Emanuel Stoner and Sylvester Schwartswelder, Executors of Christian Stoner, deceased; filed December 28th, 1872.

No. 35. Final account of Mrs Eliza McClintock, Guardian of Eliza McClintock; filed Dec. 31st, 1872.

No. 36. Account of the Executors of the will of John Barron, deceased; filed January 2d, 1873.

No. 37. Final account of J. D. Beckman, Administrator of George Miller, deceased; filed January 2d, 1873.

No. 38. Final account of C. P. Bruggeman, Administratrix of B. Bruggeman, deceased; filed January 2d, 1873.

No. 39. Final account of John M. Boice, Executor of Ellen B. McBride, deceased; filed January 3d, 1873.

No. 40. Final account of George E. Bissell, Administrator of Annie B. Bissell, deceased; filed January 6, 1873.

No. 41. Final account of Adolph Seibel, Administrator of Charles Johnston, deceased; filed January 6th, 1873.

No. 42. Account of Edward Stokes, Executor of the will of Thomas Potts, deceased; filed January 8th, 1873.

No. 43. Account of Wm. Cavitt, deceased, Executor of the estate of Andrew McMinn, deceased, filed by the Executors of Wm. Cavitt, deceased; filed January 8th, 1873.

No. 44. Account of Wm. Cavitt, deceased, Executor of David Walker, deceased, filed by the Executors of Wm. Cavitt, deceased; filed January 8 h, 1873.

No. 45. Account of Peter Ivory, Administrator of Susan McGuire, deceased; filed January 10th, 1873.

No. 46. Final account of Joseph Crawford, Administrator of Sarah Crawford, deceased; filed January 10th, 1873.

No. 47. Final account of Wm. Hehl, Administrator of John G. Koegler, deceased; filed January 10th, 1873.

No. 48. Final account of William Douglass, Administrator of John Porter, deceased; filed January 14th, 1873.

No. 49. Final account of Mary Heyl, Administratrix of John Heyl, deceased; filed January 14th, 1873.

No. 50. Final account of Francis M. Mitsch, Administrator of Mathias Mitsch, deceased; filed January 15 h, 1873.

No. 51. Final account of John A. Conner and David Coon, Executors of William Colgan, deceased; filed January 16th, 1873.

No. 52. The account of William Theis, Administrator of John Theis, deceased; filed January 16th, 1873.

No. 53. Final account of David Coon, Guardian of Sarah E. and James Armstrong; filed January 17th, 1873.

No. 54. Final account of Julien Morrow, Guardian of Clarence S. Morrow; filed January 18th, 1873.

No. 55. First account of Alex. H. Miller, Guardian of Annie C. Snyder, one of the minor children of Dr. Robert Snyder, dec'd; filed January 18th, 1873.

No. 56. Final account of Alex. H. Miller, Esq., Guardian of Herta Snyder, now Herta Orne; filed February 18th, 1873.

No. 57. Account of A. W. Howard, Executor of Lydia Howard, dec'd; filed January 17th, 1873.

No. 58. Final account of Francis J. Dorrington, Administrator of Jos. Dorrington, Sr., dec'd; filed January 20th, 1873.

No. 59. Distribution account of John Martin and Thos. Barrett, Executors of Catharine Martin, dec'd; filed January 21st, 1873.

No. 60. Final account of Thomas Robinson, Administrator of Wm. Kelley, dec'd; filed January 21st, 1873.

No. 61. First and partial account of Thomas M. Bayne, Administrator of the estate of Hugh Roberts, dec'd; filed January 21st, 1873.

No. 62. Final account of Alfred Brauff, Guardian of Eliza Jane Neel; filed January 22d, 1873.

No. 63. Partial account of Martin Abel, Administrator of Frank Abel, deceased; filed January 22d, 1873.

No. 64. Final account of William McDowell, Executor of Colville Dickson, deceased; filed January 23d, 1873.

No. 65. Partial account of D. W. Elder, Esq., Trustee to sell real estate of A. C. Alexander, deceased; filed January 24th, 1873.

No. 66. Final account of L. McIntosh, Administrator of Margaret Foerst, deceased; filed January 24th, 1873.

No. 67. Account of John Hughes, Administrator of Obey Roberts, deceased; filed January 25th, 1873.

No. 68. Final account of Jacob Jordan, Guardian of children of Henderson Hays; filed January 25th, 1873.

No. 69. Final account of Robert Bauman, Administrator of Daniel Shuck, deceased; filed January 25th, 1873.

No. 70. Final account of Hugh Orr and Samuel McMillen, Executors of William Orr, deceased; filed January 25th, 1873.

No. 71. Partial account of David McKelvey and Robert Black, Executors of Smith McKelvy, deceased; filed January 25th, 1873.

No. 72. Final account of J. K. Francis and Catharine Nicol, Administrators of the estate of William Nicol, deceased; filed January 28th, 1873.

No. 73. First and partial account of A. M. Brown, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Charles W. Robinson, deceased; filed January 30th, 1873.

No. 74. Final account of S. A. McClung, Esq., Administrator of Mary Ann Tate, deceased; filed January 31st, 1873.

No. 75. Final account of Thos. C. Lazear, Esq., Administrator of James Neisbit, deceased; filed January 31st, 1873.

No. 76. Final account of John M. Edmundson, Executor of the estate of Samuel McFarland, deceased; filed January 31st, 1873.

No. 77. Final account of E. G. Krehan, Administrator of Charles Fetzer, deceased; filed February 1st, 1873.

No. 78. Account of Ludwina Ubinger, Administratrix of Frederick Ubinger, deceased; filed February 1st, 1873.

No. 79. First account of John S. Hollingshead, Trustee to sell real estate of John Obey, deceased; filed February 1st, 1873.

No. 80. Final account of Wm. N. Howard, Administrator of John Magodin, deceased; filed February 1st, 1873.

No. 81. Final account of Patrick Kane, Administrator of Margaret Clark, deceased; filed February 1st, 1873.

No. 82. Final account of George J. Lacher, Administrator of Jacob Altenbaugh, deceased; filed February 3, 1873.

No. 83. Second and final account of John H. McKelvy and Wm. M. Kelvy, Administrators of Hugh McKelvy, deceased; filed February 1, 1873.

No. 84. Final account of Robert J. McGowan, Guardian of J. F. McKelvy, H. D. McKelvy and Maggie McKelvey, minor children of Hugh McKelvy, deceased; filed February 1, 1873.

No. 85. Final account of Charles Boehing, Administrator of Bertha Boehning, deceased; filed February 3, 1873.

No. 86. Account of Wm. N. Howard, Esq., Administrator of R W. Poindexter, deceased; filed February 3, 1873.

No. 87. Final account of Jonathan Garrard, Administrator of Eliza C. Garrard, deceased; filed February 3d, 1873.

No. 88. Final account of John L. Thornburg, Administrator of Hiram Ray, deceased; filed February 3d, 1873.

No. 89. Final account of John S. Hollingshead, Administrator of Mary Moses, deceased; filed February 3d 1873.

No. 90. First account of M. A. Mcswiggin and John C. Barr, Executors of the estate of James McCabe, deceased; filed February 4th, 1873.

No. 91. Final account of William McCann, Administrator of the estate of T. Donavon, deceased; filed February 4th, 1873.

No. 92. Account of Sturley Cuthbert, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of Edward Harding, dec'd; filed February 5th, 1873.

No. 93. Final account of Rev. Geo. S. Grace, Administrator of Rev. J. A. O'Rourke, dec'd; filed February 5th, 1873.

No. 94. First and separate account of John Mullen, Acting Executor of Wm. Mahoney, dec'd; filed February 5th, 1873.

No. 95. Final account of Wm. Harper, Administrator of George Vogt, dec'd; filed February 5th, 1873.

No. 96. Final account of Landelin Benz, dec'd, Guardian of Joseph Wehner, minor child of Casper Wehner, dec'd; filed by the Executrix of Landelin Benz, dec'd; filed February 5th, 1873.

No. 97. Final account of John B. Herron, Guardian of minor children of Geo. Lewis, dec'd; filed February 5th, 1873.

No. 98. Account of Robert Campbell, Administrator of Mary Campbell, dec'd; filed February 5th, 1873.

No. 99. Account of Thomas Brown, Executor of James C. Barclay, dec'd; filed February 5th, 1873.

No. 99. Account of John Melon, Esq., dec'd, Administrator c. t. a. of Dr. Daniel McMeal, dec'd; filed by the Administrator of John Melon, dec'd; filed February 5th, 1873.

No. 100. Account of Charles Hane, Surviving Executor of Anthony Bentz, dec'd; filed February 5th, 1873.

No. 101. Third and final account of Wm. B. Negley, Esq., Administrator of Wm. J. Morrison, dec'd; filed February 5th, 1873.

No. 104. Account of G. L. S. Fetterman, Administrator of Sarah B. Fetterman, dec'd; filed February 5th, 1873.

JOS. H. GRAY,
Register.

PITTSBURGH, February 5, 1873. fe8

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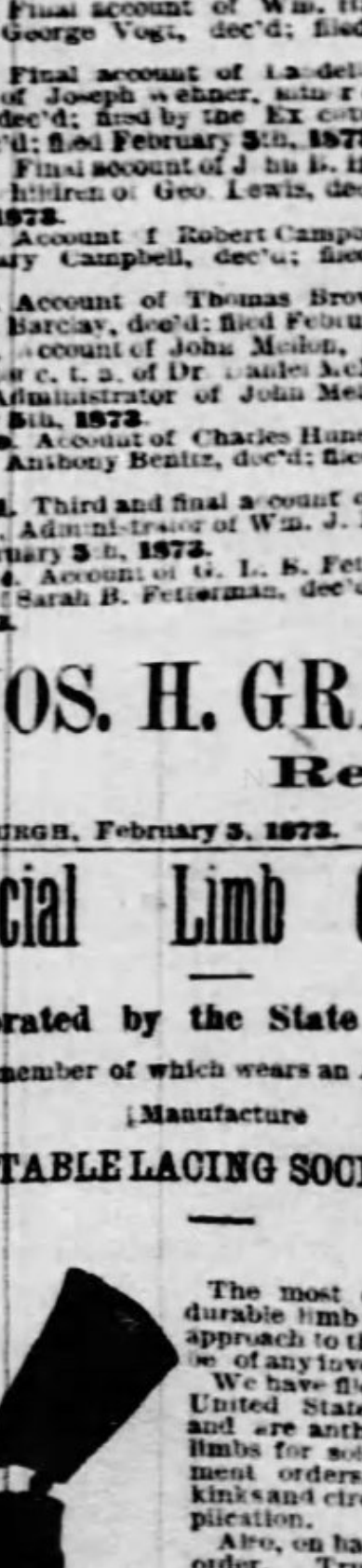

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, February 21, 1873. }

A case of considerable interest to National banks has just been decided in Illinois.

The First National Bank of Mendota, in La Salle County, filed a bill asking an injunction upon the Collector of taxes for that town, to prevent him from collecting an assessment of taxes upon the shares of that bank. The ground upon which the injunction was asked was, that the tax was levied in LaSalle county against all the shareholders, when, in fact, part of the shareholders resided in Bureau county. It was claimed that there was no power to levy taxes in LaSalle county against shareholders in Bureau county, because the *situs* of the shares must be in the county where the owners reside; that, there being no lawful power to tax these shares owned by non-residents, no tax could be collected on shares of residents because the Constitution required that taxes should be uniform as to persons and property.

The case from LaSalle county was taken to the Supreme Court of Illinois, and has been determined in the favor of the power to tax. The judgment was unanimous. The Court held that, under the various acts of Congress on this subject, the shares of these banks are placed under the taxing power of the State wherein the bank is located, and the law prohibits their being taxed in any other State. The present question is, therefore, wholly under the laws of the State of Illinois. Under the decision of the Federal Court, there, would be a practical exemption from all taxation of bank shares. The Legislature in the act of 1867, fixed the *situs* of bank shares, for purposes of taxation, in the county where the bank was located. The Federal Court assumed that the *situs* of the shares could not be separated by statute from the residence of the owners. But the State Supreme Court declares that the State Legislature has the power to separate the *situs* from the residence of the owners, and did exercise it.

We publish to-day a report of the par and market value of our bank and insurance stocks, which will be found full and complete, and will be of value to all persons now holding or intending to purchase any of our local stocks. We will publish these quotations every Saturday morning, corrected regularly from actual transactions. We desire to have these reports accurate, and will consider it a favor if the officers of banks and insurance companies will inform us of any errors or omissions, so that the proper corrections can be made in the next report.

Quotations of Bank and Insurance Stocks, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Reported by Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield Street. (Entrance to the Office Through T. Mellon & Sons' Bank). Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only. Orders Solicited for the Purchase or Sale of any Local Stocks).

NATIONAL BANKS.	Par Val.	Cash Pd. in.	Offered	Asked	Last Div'd.	For what time.	When declared.
First National Bank (Alleg'y)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second Nat. Bank (Alleg'y)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
First National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fourth National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exchange National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoples National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. & M. National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pitts. Nat. Bk. of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron City National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allegheny National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farmers Deposit National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
German National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BANKS UNDER STATE CHARTERS.	Par Value.	Cash paid in.	Offered	Asked	Last Div.	For what time	When declared.
Bank of Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duquesne Savings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Masonic Deposit Savings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Security Trust Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Odd Fellows Savings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Enterprise Savings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Artisans Deposit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Real Estate Savings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freehold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BANKING COMPANIES NOT CHARTERED—STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.							
Fort Pitt Banking Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Diamond Savings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Trust Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial Banking Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Franklin Savings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Industry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Saving	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keystone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* No sales.
† Dividends private.

INSURANCE COMPA'S.	Par Val.	Cash p'd in.	Offered	Asked	Last div.	For what time.	When declared.
Armenia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allegheny	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alemannia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Artisans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ben Franklin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boatmen's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eureka	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Enterprise	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Federal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
German	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Humboldt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufac. & Merchants	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monongahela	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoples	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

We will publish on Monday the closing prices each day in the preceding week of all leading stocks in the New York stock markets, thus giving at a glance all the changes in the market during the week. We desire to make our quotations of value to our readers, and we hope to make such improvements in this financial column, as will make it a necessity to every business man.

Our local money market to-day continues in about the same condition as before reported. Business paper of good parties can still be placed at ruling rates, but money is not in great supply. All our banks, in view of recent events, are acting with great caution, and are refusing paper which not long ago would have been taken readily. The future is looked forward to with distrust and doubt. Inferior paper cannot be placed even at high figures.

On Saturday at 10:30 the adjourned meeting of bank, bankers and brokers will meet at No. 57 Fourth avenue (second floor) to perfect the organization of the Pittsburgh Stock and Exchange Board. This is an important meeting, and is a necessity for the convenience of our banking interests. We hope the meeting will be well attended by all interested in it.

The New York bank statement to-day is as follows:

Loans, decrease	$4,650,600
Specie, decrease	7,114,100
Legal tender, decrease	1,317,100
Deposits, decrease	8,714,700
Circulation, increase	33,390

This is unfavorable in every particular, and will tend to make the money market yet tighter than it is.

Luther S. Kauffman, stock and note broker, No. 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold	114⅝	114⅜
U. S. Sixes—1881	118	117⅞
—coupons	118	
5-20—1862		115¼
5-20—1864	115⅜	
" 1865	115⅜	115⅜
" 1865 new	115¼	114⅜
" 1867	116⅛	116⅛
" 1868—coupons		116⅜
10-40s	111⅞	
10-40s—coupons	114⅛	114
Currency 6's	114⅜	114⅜
New 5 per cents	114	113⅞
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	103⅞	103⅜
Erie	64⅞	65⅜
B. H. & E.		9⅛
C. C. & I. C.	41⅛	41⅜
St. Paul	52⅞	53
Do. preferred		73⅞
Michigan Southern	95¾	95⅞
Do. Central	107⅜	107⅜
Cleveland & Pittsburgh		89
Rock Island	112⅜	113⅜
North Western Common		82
Do. preferred		90⅜
Pacific Mail	71⅛	71
Atlantic Mail		5
Western Union Telegraph	90⅜	90⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	43⅜	46⅛
Union Pacific	35⅜	34⅞
Toledo & Wabash	73⅜	74
Fort Wayne	93	
Adams Express	95	94⅜
United States Express	74⅜	74⅜
Harlem	125⅜	127

Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, gives special attention to the purchase and sale of privileges in all active New York Stocks, and furnishes the following quotations of prices from his latest advices by telegraph:

	PUTS Below market.	CALLS Above market
Central Hudson	0	
Lake Shore	1	2⅜
Erie	3	4⅜
Pacific Mail	4	6
Northwest	1	
Western Union	3	6
St. Paul	1⅜	2⅜
Union Pacific	1⅜	3

NEW YORK, February 21, 1873.

Money was easier, Canada banks having brought a supply into the street, and bankers and brokers loaning their balances freely. Early in the day call loans were done at 1-16@3 32, but soon after two o'clock the rate fell to 4@5 per cent, with closing loans at 2@4. Business in the produce, stock and gold markets will be entirely suspended to-morrow. The bank statement showed a great calling in of loans during the week, and a loss in reserve, but did not affect the gold and stock markets. Sterling quiet and steady, 108¾@108⅞. Gold was quiet; 114⅜ to 114⅝, closing at 114⅜@114½. Loans at 3@4 per cent. for carrying. Clearings, $79,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $125,000. Customs receipts for the week, $2,848,000. Governments opened ⅛@¼ lower, were quiet, and closed firm. State securities dull and unchanged, except Tennessee, which were firmer. Railroad bonds were quiet and steady. The stock market was dull the greater part of the day, with the bulk of the business confined to Erie, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Western Union, New York Central, Union Pacific and Wabash. Pacific was heavy and lower, while Erie, Rock Island, Wabash and Union Pacific were strong and higher. The general market, except Pacific, advanced, and closed firm. The Western Union transfer books are closed for the annual election on March 5th, but it is said there will be no contest for the management.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of '81, 118⅝; 5-20s '62, 115¼; do '64, 115¼; do '65, 115⅝; new '65s, 114¼; '67, 116⅛; do '68, 116⅛; 10-40s, 114⅛; new 5s, 113⅛; Currency 6s, 114⅝.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 94⅛; Tennessee old, 80⅛; do new, 80⅝; Virginia new, 45; do old, 50; North Carolina old, 32; do new, 18.

STOCKS.—Canton 101; Quicksilver 43¾; Western Union Telegraph Company 90⅝; Wells, Fargo & Co., 85⅛; American Merchants Express 68; United States do 75⅛; N. Y. Central 103⅛; Erie 65; do preferred 76; Rock Island 112⅞; North-western 81; do preferred 90⅛; Wabash 73⅛; do preferred 85; St. Paul 52⅜; do preferred 74; Fort Wayne 93; Chicago & Alton 109⅛; Ohio & Mississippi 46⅜; Lake Shore 95⅜; Union Pacific 34¾; Central Pacific 103½; Union 87; Delaware & Lackawanna 102; Hartford & Erie 9⅝; Bankers' Bills 9⅛.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE }
FRIDAY, February 21, 1873. }

The pig iron trade is reported as having been rather quiet during the past week, and the market presents but little that is really new or important. The demand, as has been the case for some time past, is light, and mainly for small lots to meet immediate wants, while in regard to prices there is no quotable change. Good standard red short irons are still held firmly by producers, but buyers are very scarce at anything above $40, hence, there is very little of this kind changing hands, as the furnace men generally are wanting about $43, some of them, $45 and refusing to sell for anything less; however, the feeling is scarcely as strong as it has been, and our market is in an unsatisfactory condition.

Trade in manufactured iron, although improving, is not what it usually is at this season of the year, and this is not without its effect in retarding operations in the raw material. There was a meeting of the iron and nail manufacturers of this city and Wheeling, on Wednesday, at which it was resolved to adhere to the present card rate for bar iron, but ten to sixty penny nails were reduced 50c per keg, and three pennies were advanced 25c per keg. The reduction above noted was rendered necessary by the action of some of the eastern mills, who are reported to have been selling away below the card for some time past, and Pittsburgh, as a matter of course, had to follow suit.

We were reported the following sales of metal.

HANGING ROCK CHARCOAL.		
800 tons Cold Blast	$69 50	4 mos
200 tons Cold Blast	69 00	4 mos
166 tons Cold Blast	70 00	4 mos
70 Charcoal—Hot Blast	58 00	4 mos
EASTERN CHARCOAL.		
10 tons C. B. C. Iron No. 7	60 00	4 mos
40 tons C. B.	55 00	4 mos
ANTHRACITE.		
20 tons No. 1 Foundry	$45 00	4 mos
20 tons No. 1 Foundry	46 00	4 mos
100 tons Caickies Foundry No. 1 at future	46 00	4 mos
20 tons Chickies	51 50	6 mos
10 tons No. 1 Foundry	47 00	4 mos
20 tons No. 2 Foundry	42 50	4 mos
20 tons No. 2 Foundry	44 50	4 mos
100 tons No. 1 Foundry	46 00	4 mos
200 tons Extra Neutral at Foundry	40 50	4 mos
100 tons Extra No. 1 Foundry	44 50	4 mos
50 tons No. 1 Foundry	47 00	4 mos
120 tons No. 1 Foundry	47 00	4 mos
50 tons No. 2 Foundry	42 50	4 mos
1000 tons Mottled and Cold Short	37 00	4 mos
100 tons Hard Cold Short	38 00	4 mos
BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.		
120 tons Gray Forge, Red Short	43 00	6 mos
200 tons Gray Forge Neutral	40 00	5 mos
500 tons Gray Forge Red Short	40 00	4 mos
200 tons Gray Forge Neutral	37 25	cash
50 tons White and Mottled	39 00	4 mos
50 tons White and Mottled	40 00	4 mos
200 tons Strictly Good Red Short	43 00	4 mos
100 tons Strictly Good Red Short	43 00	4 mos
BLOOMS.		
40 tons Charcoal	105 00	cash
50 tons Charcoal	115 00	cash
100 tons Maramec	115 00	cash

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, Feb. 21, 1873. }

The crude market is still reported steady with some inquiry but there is no change in prices; $2.20 per barrel at Parker, with commission of 2½ cents, making it $2.22½, or about 6¾ cents per gallon delivered here. It seems that eastern buyers are taking hold of crude pretty largely, and this is not without its effect in stimulating the market, and this accounts partially for the recent advance. Refined was reported weaker, and a shade lower—sales were reported at 19 cts. against 19½ yesterday, delivered in Philadelphia; seller April quoted at 19¾; May, 20. There is a continued dearth of orders from the west or south, and the home trade is likely, as it always is, to rule very quiet for several months to come; we continue former quotations, 16½@16¾ on cars here.

Oil barrels quiet and unchanged; country make, $1.85@1.90; city make, 9 lb. hoops, $1.90@1.95; 10 lb. hoops, $2.00@2.05. The arrivals are increasing, and the inquiry is now mainly for barrels with 10 lb. hoops, and the supply of this kind is very limited.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Central Ref Co. 130 bbls to John P. Logan, Philadelphia.
Vesta O Works, 348 bbls to Waring, K & Co., Philadelphia.
Lockhart, F. & Co, 155 bbls to Carson & C. Philadelphia.
Lockhart F. & Co. 104 bbls to Warden Frew & Co. Philadelphia.
Central Ref. Co., 157 bbls to J. P. Logan, Philadelphia.
Braun & Wagner 120 bbls to J. R. McKee, New York.
D. P. Reighard 55 bbls to J. H. Carrington, New York.
C. C. Beggs & Co. 61 bbls to J. R. Bartlett, New York.
Total 1130

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Citizens O acct O. J. Grier	238
American O W, acct. J. P. Wood	545
Peerless O W, acct. Stevenson	667
Vesta O W, acct. Fisher Bro	75
Nonpareil O W, acct. P. Hutchnson	699
National O W, acct. S. M. Jobinson	475
Cochran's Yard acct. O. J. Grier	530
Citizens O W, acct. Fisher Bros.	461
Star O W, acct. W. Stewart	401
Riverside O W, acct. B. S. Duncan	539
Riverside O W, acct. O. J. Grier	460
Riverside O W, acct. A Smuck	80
Fairview O W, acct. Owner	316
Total	5427

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.			
Zug & Co o.	1	Pitts Bolt Co. o.	1
Nimick & Co. o	6	Shoenberger & Co. o	15
Reese, G & Co. o	1	McKnight D & Co. o	1
Lucy Furnace. o	26	Zug & Co. m	4
Total			55
PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.			
Graff B. & Co. m.	1	Nimick & Co m.	1
Carnagie K & Co. m.	4	Harbaugh M & Co.	1
Total			7
PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.			
J. Reamer. m.	2	Caughey & H. m	2
J. W. Porter. o.	3	J. Moorhead. m	11
Total			18
PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.			
Brown & Co. m	4	J. Reamer. m	4
Nimick & Co. b.	10	J. W. Porter. m	2
Everson G & Co. m	1	Moorhead & Co. o	14
Loomis & C. p	2		
Total			37

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 21.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,28; No. 2 do $1,21¼. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 32¼c. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 26c. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No. 1 68. Barley quiet and weak; fall No. 2 72c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, February 21, 1873. }

APPLES—The receipts are increasing and the market continues very dull, though prices are not quotably lower, ranging from $1.50@2.50 per bbl. according to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 50 to 60c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$7.50@8 per bbl.

BEANS—$2.25@2.75 per bushel, the outside figure for prime navy.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and unchanged, ranging from 4 to 7 cents per lb. according to quality—the outside quotation for choice hurl.

BUTTER—There is a continued good demand for the better grades, and we can report regular sales at 28@30 for prime to choice. Common and medium stock continues dull and the supply is large and accumulating.

CHEESE—Prime Goshen, 17@17½; medium to good, 15@16; common to fair, 13@14.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, 3 lb. cans, $3 to $3¼ per doz; 2 lbs, $2.50; Tomatoes, $2.40 to $2.50. Winslows Corn, $3; other brands, $2.50 to $2.75.

CARBON OIL—Is still quoted at 16½ to 16¾ by the car load, and 2 to 3c more for small lots.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is quoted at $7.50 per case for 50 case lots, and $8 for small lots.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

DRIED FRUIT—There is no improvement in the demand and no quotable change in prices. Peaches, halves, 7@8 cents. Apples, 4@6. Blackberries, 10@12.

EGGS—The market was reported a shade firmer to-day, in consequence of the weather having turned colder but prices were irregular; we were reported sales at 24@25, but some dealers who sold at 25 yesterday were holding at 22@23 to-day—25, however, seemed to be regarded as the ruling quotation.

FLOUR—Trade continues slack and with continued large receipts, and stocks accumulating, prices are weak, and dealers generally are anxious to realize. Some grades of spring wheat flour have been reduced 25 to 30 cents per barrel, but we understand that choice Minnesotas are still held at full prices, for the reason, it is said, that it has not declined any at the point of purchase; red winter wheats are being offered at a reduction of from 15 to 25 cents per bbl., according to quality, and may be quoted at $9@9.25; Spring wheats, $7.75@8.25—choice Minnesotas, as already intimated, are still held at $8.75. We see it stated that flour in considerable quantities is arriving at Chicago from California. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—The receipts and offerings of Wheat continue very meagre, and hence prices are still maintained: $1.78@1.83 for fair to prime red, and $1.90@1.95 for white. There is rather more inquiry for Oats, and if anything the market is a shade firmer; prices, however, are without quotable change, ranging from 43@45 cents for mixed to prime white. It is stated that the bulk of the receipts recently have been inferior in point of quality, hence, prime white are held with more firmness, and the demand is mostly for this kind. There is no improvement in the demand for Shelled Corn, and the market is as dull as ever; the supply, both in warehouses and elevator, is large and steadily increasing, and there seems to be no inquiry whatever, notwithstanding it can be bought at prices that it can scarcely be laid down here at, say 48@49 on rack and 50 free in elevator. There are several lots on the market that were sent here on consignment, and these are offering at figures that some of the regular dealers are unwilling to accept, and the impression is gaining strength that the lowest notch has been reached, from the fact that there is no money at present prices. Rye is quiet and without quotable change, 90. Barley is also quiet and unchanged, 85 to 90 for spring or 95@$1 for fall.

GROCERIES—The latest advices from Rio to 1st inst. indicate a dull market there, with a slight decline in price and a large increase of stock, but the advance in exchange and the small purchases for the United States will serve to counteract, partially at least, its effect on the market in this country. Here is the dispatch referred to: "Sales for United States, since 22nd ult., 9,000 bags; average daily receipts, 8,500 bags. Stock at date, 220,000 bags. Price of American lots, 10-000. Exchange, 26¾d." Sugars are reported firmer, but there is no change in prices.

SUGARS—Crushed, 13c; Granulated, 13c; Powdered, 13¼c; A Coffee, 11⅞c; B, 11⅜c; Ex. C, 11⅛c; C, 11⅛c; Porto Rico, 10@10½c.

COFFEE—Common Rio, 22c; Fair, 23c; Good, 24c; Prime to choice, 25½@26; Roasted, in lb packages 27c; loose, 26¾c; Java, 26@27c.

RICE—Carolina, 8¾c@9c; Rangoon, 7¾c@8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 75@80c.

HAY—Loose was reported dull in Allegheny to-day, with sales at $25@35 per ton, according to quality; a decline of $5 per ton within the past two weeks. Baled continues very dull, but without quotable change, $24@28.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

MILL FEED—Continues dull; Bran may be quoted at 85@90; Seconds, $1@1.10; Middlings, $1.20@1.30.

ONIONS—Are coming in more freely, one firm received 160 bbls to-day, and the market is weaker, though prices are still maintained, $5@7 per bbl.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens selling at 14@15 cts. per lb, and Turkeys at 17@18.

POTATOES—There is a fair jobbing demand, but the supply is ample, and prices remain unchanged: 80 to 85 cents per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 13c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 8c; Plain Shoulders, 6¾c; Rib Sides, 8c; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c; Clear Sides, 9c; Breakfast Bacon, 11¾c; Dried Beef, 18c; Mess Pork, $15.00; Ham Sausage, 10c. Leaf Lard: in tres. 9c; half bbls. 9¾c; pails, 10¾. Pigs Feet: in half bbls. $4.40 in ¼ bbls $2.20. Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen.

RAGS—Quoted at 3¾@3⅞c.

SEEDS—Clover and Timothy Seeds are reported weaker, both east and west, but there is no quotable change here as yet. Sales in small lots, at $5.75@6 for the former, and 4@4.25 for the latter. Flax Seed, $1.95@2.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8⅛c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 93@94c.

Flour at New York.

The flour market for the past week has been extremely dull and irregular. Prices of the higher grades have declined considerably, the demand being almost wholly restricted to the home trade, and although the stocks are low the stringency in the money market has forced some holders to press sales in order to meet their maturing obligations. The depression is the most marked on the grades selling at prices between $7 and $10, through the whole list is more or less irregular. There has been scarcely any export demand for Europe, the market on the other side being liberally supplied and relatively lower than ours. Some few sales of inferior grades have been made for the British provinces at the quoted prices. Southern flour is also depressed and irregular, but with a light stock and very little pressure to realize prices have fallen but little. Rye flour remains steady with a moderate jobbing trade. Corn meal has shown a little more activity and is a shade firmer.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 21.—The 48 cars to-day complete 8,900 beeves for the week, against, 7,040 for the previous week; this heavy run, with a heavy rain storm to day, caused dull trade, ¼c. decline from yesterday, but most drovers were shoved off, owners not liking to look ahead; decent little 1,100 lbs. Illinois steers 10¼c. 56 lbs. per cwt.; 7¼ cwt. cattle reached 12¼c. Sheep to-day 2,100, making 16,400 this week, against 11,300 last week; market firm, rather better rates; 99 lbs Illinois 9¼c; a car 97 lbs Ohio 8c; a car 117 lbs State 8¼c; a car 92 lbs Indiana 7c. Hogs to-day 20 cars, completing 27,000 during the week, against 24,700 last week; 18,300 western dressed for the week ending to-day, being the largest of the season; dressed advanced ¼c, selling at 6¼; a car 134 lbs live hogs 5⅜c.

BUFFALO, February 21.—Cattle: receipts to-day 935; total for week 7,174, or 422 cars against 374 last week; market dull and slow at ¼@½c decline; as lent commences next week dealers anticipate a dull trade and a light run of stock; sales 83 Illinois steers, 1,090 to 1,403 lbs., $5,87½@6,70; 40 Ohio steers, 1,075 to 1,142 lbs., $5,25@5,50; 102 Missouri steers, 1,070 to 1,207 lbs., $5,50; 32 Kansas steers, 964 lbs., $4,40; 43 Texas steers, 1,295 lbs., $5, with $10 premium. Sheep and lambs: receipts 3,800, making the total for the week 12,600 head, against 14,000 last week; market firm; $5@6,50; western sheep, choice lots, higher figures; all sold except a choice lot which owners hold at $7,50; sales 345 Ohio sheep, 78@95 lbs, $5@4,80. Hogs: receipts 3,500, making the total for the week 26,000, against 21,400 last week; market slow; $4.75@5; sales 1,000 Illinois and Ohio hogs, 170@300 lbs, $4,75@5.

ALBANY, February 21.—Cattle active; there is a good supply and quality superior; the price realized was 8¼c; Texans 5¼c; extra good mixed 4¼@4¾c; for good butchering steers the ruling price was 6@7¼c; milch cows $35@65. Sheep and lambs: market strong; the supply equals the demand; average quality below that of last week; fine wool sheep 6¼@6¾c; coarse 5@7¼c; lambs 7@8c. Nothing doing in hogs.

Foreign.

LONDON, February 21—5 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¼@92⅜. 5-20's of '65, 92⅞; do '67, 93¼; 10-40's, 89¾; new 5's, 90¼; Erie, 22¼. Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day £48,000. The rate of money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 2 per cent. lower than the Bank rate.

LONDON, February 21.—Petroleum: refined 18¾@19s. Linseed Oil 33s 10d. Turpentine 49s.

FRANKFORT, February 21.—United States bonds: 5-20s '62, 95¾.

PARIS, February 21.—Rentes 56 francs 55 centimes. The specie in the Bank of France has decreased during the week 50,000f.

LIVERPOOL, February 21.—Cotton dull; middling upland 9¾d; Orleans 10d; sales 10,000 bales; American 6,000; speculation and export 1,000; sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston during February and March at 9 9-16d. Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat average 11s 11d@12s; Club 12s 6d@13s; red spring 11s 6d@12s 3d; red winter 12s 4d. Flour 29s 6d. Corn 27s 3d. Peas 39s. Cheese 71s. Cumberland middies 34s; short rib middles 35s 9d. Linseed Oil 34s 10d@35s 10s. Receipts for the past three days: wheat 26,000; American 15,000; corn 19,000; American 15,000. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and firm.

ANTWERP, February 20.—Refined petroleum 46 francs.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 21.—Cotton dull; low middlings 18¼c; sales of futures 6,900 bales; February 20⅝@20¼c; March 20¾@20 9-16c; April 20 11-16@20⅞c; May 21 1-16@21¼c; June 21½c. Flour quiet; receipts 6,000 barrels; superfine western and State $6,00@6,75; good to choice $7,65@8,40; white wheat extra $7,50@10,50. Corn meal quiet; yellow western $3 25@3,50. Whisky steady at 92c. Wheat dull and heavy; receipts 12,000 bushels; red Canada, free, $1,98; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,65@1,68. Clover seed in fair demand at 9@9½c. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn steady: receipts 17,000; new mixed western 65@66c; old afloat 66@66¼c; store 64c. Oats dull and easier: receipts 27,000 bushels; new mixed western 52¼@54; black western 52@53c. Eggs dull at 32@34c. Hogs unchanged. Coffee quiet; Rio 16¾@20c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 8¾@9c. Molasses steady; New Orleans 70. Petroleum: crude 8¾c; refined 20c. Provisions: mess pork firmer; $14.12½@14,35. Beef dull but unchanged; mess 9@11¼c; extra 12@13¼c. Cut meats firm; shoulders 6c; middles active and firmer; short clear February and March 8c; long clear 7⅝c. Lard firmer; western steam 8 7-16c; kettle 8¾@8 11-16c. western butter firm at 15@20c. Cheese steady at 12@17c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 21.—Flour steady and unchanged demand offerings light. Wheat heavy and lower; No 2 spring $1,20¾ cash; $1,21¼ seller March; No 3 $1,08¾; rejected 94c. Corn steady with a moderate demand at 31¼@31⅛c cash or seller February; 31⅝@31¼c seller March; 32⅛@32¼c seller April. Oats dull and a shade lower; 26@26¼c cash; 27@27¼c; seller April 30@30¼; seller May. Rye quiet and unchanged at 65c. Barley unsettled and lower; 77c cash 72c seller March. Provisions stronger. Mess pork $13,00 seller March; $13,30; seller April. Lard firmer; sales $7,60 seller March. Green meats steady with a moderate demand; sales of boxed short clear 7c. Hams scarce at 7¾c 20 pounds average; 8⅛@8⅛c; 18 do. Dressed hogs stronger; saleable $5,20. Whisky dull and weak; sales at 87c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 21.—Cotton dull at 20c. Flour dull at $7,35@8,25. Wheat dull and prices a shade lower at $1,70@1,73. Corn dull at 39@40c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet at 30@38c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries firm. Eggs steady at 22c. Provisions strong: Mess pork nominally at $13,50. Lard firm and steady at 7⅝@7¾c; kettle 8c. Bulk meats strong; shoulders 4⅝c; clear rib sides 6⅜c. Bacon steady; shoulders 5⅜c; clear sides 7⅜c. Hogs active; butchers $5,00@5,15; shippers $4,65@4,80. Whisky weak at 88c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 21.—Cotton quiet; 18⅜c. Flour: demand fair; extra family $7,50. Grain unchanged. Provisions steady; mess pork held at $13,75@14,00. Bacon: shoulders 5⅝@6c.; clear rib sides 7⅜@7⅝c.; clear sides 8@8⅛c. Bulk meats: shoulders 4⅝c.; clear rib sides 6⅜@7c.; clear sides 7⅛c., hams 9⅛@10c. Lard 8⅛@9⅛c. Whisky quiet; 88c. Tobacco firm and active for all grades; sales at $3,25.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull. Corn nominal. Oats quiet; white 50c. Rye unchanged. Provisions strong. Mess pork $14,50. Bacon active; shoulders 6¼c; rib sides 8c; clear rib sides 8⅛c. Lard quiet at 8@8¼c. Western butter unchanged. Whisky 91½c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 21.—Flour dull; superfine $4,60@5,50. Wheat dull; red $1,90; amber $1,96. Rye 87c. Corn steady; mixed 60c; white 63c. Oats dull; white 49@50c. Petroleum: crude 14⅜c; refined 19c. Whisky: western iron 91c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 21.—Cotton: good ordinary 16⅝c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Cornmeal active at 32c. Corn dull at 57@58c. Oats in good demand at 50c. Hay scarce and firm. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet and unchanged.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 21.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and prices declined; No. 2 white Michigan $1,55; amber do $1,67½; No. 1 red $1,70; No. 2 do $1,66. Corn dull; high mixed 40½c. Oats dull; No. 1 39½c. Clover seed $5,15. Dressed hogs $5,25@5,50.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 21.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat dull and lower; No 1 red $1,67@1,68; No 2 $1,63@1,66. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats firmer at 41c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 21.—Cotton steady; low middling 17⅜c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Provisions firm. Bulk meats: shoulders 5¼c; clear rib sides 7⅝c; clear sides 7⅝c. Lard: kettle dried 8¾@9⅜c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, February 21.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and prices lower; extra $1,95@1,96; amber $1,68. Corn steady at 42c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Clover seed $5,25.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 21.—Wheat quiet and firm. Corn dull at 60c. Barley held at $1,10.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—3 pkgs butter, 2 bbls eggs, 4 do onions, 64 do apples, H J McCracken Bro; 200 do flour, Houck McC & Co; 100 do do, Schomaker & Co; 200 do do, owners; 11 do apples, Woodworth & D; 100 do cranberries, Head & Co; 15 do spirits, P Hamberger; 10 pkgs butter, 1 do eggs, 3 bbls apples, Voigt M & Co; 1 car staves, H Smith; 1 do hay, J Graham; 1 do wheat, Marshall K & Co; 1 do barley, J Rhodes; 1 do pig lead, Fahnestock H & Co; 10 bbls apples, 1 do eggs, J J Pettit & Co; 18 bgs seed, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 14 kegs a butter, Vangorder & S; 4 pkgs jelly, H Rea Jr; 120 sks, 9 bbls potatoes, Loh & C; 24 do apples, Bricker & Co; 1 pkg ware, J P Dean; 3 do do, P H Laufman; 10 do do, Logan G & Co; 2 do do T Birney; 10 do do, Whitmore W & L; 129 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 18 bgs bw flour, J Porterfield & Co; 33 sks potatoes, Morrison & C; 31 do rags; Fleming A & Co; 2 pkgs butter, Shipton & W; 19 cases tobacco, Arnsthal & Son; 44 doors Graham & L; 50 tres lard, Walker C & Co; 3 bgs c seed, J Hinkle; 50 do malt, Pier D & Co; 14 pkgs pickles, L J Blanchard & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—1 two h wagon, R Straw & Co; 1 car rye, sks, W H Graff & Co; 1 do m feed, Laing & McK; 1 do hay, Spear & G; 1 keg lard, 3 bbls butter, Loh & C; 25 do flour, W Ferguson; 100 do do, D Wallace; 36 do molasses, Arbuckles & Co; 16 do d apples, W H Graff & Co; 8 do do, E Moye & Co; 6 do do, 1 keg vinegar, R F Price; 48 bgs barley, Keil & R; 22 do do, J Gangwich; 14 sks turnips, T J Sheridan; 400 do flour, Seghmyer & V; 3 b hides, J Callery & Co; 6 bxs starch, W H Lippincott; 50 tres lard, J Dalzell & Son.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—70 cars coal, N Y & C G Co; 24 do do, Sable Coal Co; 27 do do, Armstrong D & Co; 9 do ice, Geo W Glass; 10 bbls d apples, 2 sks seed, Voigt M & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—1 car lumber, Heath & H; 1 do o bbls, Duncan & T; 112 bbls tar, J H Elkins; 20 bxs machines, Howe Machine Co; 13 bbls turnips, Aiken W & P; 10 do 1 beer, J Kessler; 13 do apples, Loh & C; 12 do do, Bricker & Co; 3 do do, J Morrow, 46 do flour, P Duff & Son; 2 do eggs, 1 do butter, A Bennett; 3 do eggs, W H Graff & Co; 7 do do, J J Pettitt & Co; 20 do d apples, E Moye & Co; 43 do potatoes, Head C & Co; 1 do eggs, J O'Brien; 2 do do, Woodworth & D; 9 bxs cheese, Aurback & W; 1 car oats, W G Miller; 1 do f brick, Dilworth P & Co; 1 do do, Brown & Co; 75 bdls p paper, Pgh P Mfg Co; 7 do s pelts, F Miller & Bro; 10 kegs p barley, Geo H Anderson; 5 do lard, Loh & C; 50 sks wheat, W Welsh & Co; 24 pkgs sundries, W Flaccus & Son; 55 sks oats, H Schwan; 1 car flour, Watt L & Co; 1 do f clay, Carnagie K & Co.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

WHEELING PER CARRIE BROOKS—225 o bbls, B D Moore; 100 do, C A Wormcastle; 25 pcs pipe, Mills & Co; 17 carboys, Penna S Co; 61 p bbls, Lewis O & P; 13 pkgs sunds, Loh & C; 3 hlf bbls butter, Head C & Co; 1 box, McElroy & D; 1 mare, W W Smith; 100 bbls staves, B D Moore; lot furniture, W H Lemon; 111 pkgs do, A G Carlisle; 80 chairs, Dauler & Son; 4 pkgs furniture J Bernhard; 15 bbls apples, J Herbert; 2 do do, Capt C A Dravo; 38 do do, Arbuckles & Co; 20 do do, Steel & H; 10 do do, M F Cassidy & Co; 75 sks barley, F Schields; 11 do potatoes, J Ewing; 58 bales hay, G Stewart; 53 e bxs, R E Sellers & Co; 48 w chairs, T B Young & Co.

RIVER PACKETS.

FOR LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE, AND NASHVILLE, the splendid steamer
BRILL.
Captain . . . . A. M. COX
Will leave for the above and intermediate landings, SATURDAY, the 22d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.
fe21 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR CINCINNATI.—THE elegant side-wheel steamer,
JULIATA,
C. L. BRENNAN . . . . Captain
Will leave for Cincinnati and all intermediate ports FRIDAY, at 4 P. M. She will receipt freight and passengers through to all points South and West.
For freight or passage, apply on board or to
JOHN FLACK,
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, } Agents.
fe21 C. FAIRMAN.

FOR ST. LOUIS.—THE fine Steamer,
MOLLIE MOORE,
Captain . . . . J. P. ARNOLD
Clerk . . . . F. H. MCCOOK
Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on SATURDAY, Feb. 22d.
For freight, or passage, apply on board, or to
G. H. GHREIST & CO., or
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

Speedily Cured.—All Forms of Venereal, Private and Nervous disease at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.
Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief, spermatorrhea, or Seminal weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory, and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicines supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.
This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and impostors that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and special diseases the study of their lives, and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination they will frankly tell you; remember, they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.
Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible, it is best to visit the city for personal consultation, or address:
GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment.

☞IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Drs. Jordan and Davieson,
Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their HEAD OFFICE.
1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.
Just published: PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PREMATURE DECAY, being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 807 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address
DRS. JORDAN & DAVIESON,
1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.
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For circulars, etc. address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours from 8 to 12 M., from 1 to 8, and 6 to 7 P. M., Sundays excepted.

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I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of on short notice. Having different sized Engines on hand, and finishing others, the public can be accommodated with almost any size they want, the work to show for itself.
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Engine Builder and Machinist.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND ENGINES, from 5 to 50 horse power, always on hand.
General Repairing promptly attended to.
96 LACOCK STREET, Allegheny City.

RIVER NEWS.

The river was rising last evening, with scant eleven feet in the channel. Weather has again turned cold, thermometer at 6 P. M. 25 and falling; wind south-west.

Business was more active at the landing yesterday, but there is still plenty of room for improvement.

Towboats are constantly arriving and departing, and the indications are that they will have good water for several days to come. Following named boats departed for Cincinnati: Coal Valley, Whale, Abe McDonald, My Choice, John F. Dravo, and John Hanna for Portsmouth.

There were but forty inches reported in the Allegheny at Oil City yesterday.

The Mollie Moore arrived on Thursday evening from New Orleans, with a good cargo, consisting mainly of sugar and molasses. F. H. McCosh, formerly an old Pittsburgher, but now of St. Louis, is clerk on the Mollie.

Com. Kountz is home again, after an absence of several weeks in the South and West. The Commodore is always on the wing—always full of business.

The Emperor departed for St. Louis last evening, with a fair trip, and she will doubtless be able to fill out below.

The Carrie Brooks, from Wheeling arrived and departed, as did also the Granite State from Portsmouth.

The Brill, Capt M. A. Cox, will be the first boat out for Nashville, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind.

The E. H. Durfee, we understand, will probably load at St. Louis for Red River.

—Capt. T. P. Leathers, of the New Orleans and Vicksburg packet Natchez, made a speech last Wednesday to the Vicksburg Chamber of Commerce in which he said: It costs the Natchez $6,500 or $7,000 to make her weekly trips. She generally carries 3,000 bales of cotton at $1 per bale. Last trip the receipts from passengers was $2,459, and store bills $801. The trip previous, passage receipts were $3,271, and cost of food $1,000. Up freights for the past two months have averaged $3,500 each trip. The Vicksburg freights only pay about $200 per trip. Passengers pay much better than freight, and without them the boat could not run. Up freights to Vicksburg are carried cheaper than to any point along the river above New Orleans. The balance sheet of the Natchez for the year ending July 5, 1872, footed up $28,000 profit, of which $15,000 was paid out for repairs, and $8,500 for insurance. The losses of the Pargoud cut her profits down to $5,000 on an investment of 200,000, saying nothing of the wear and tear of the steamer. He had done all he could for low freights, and could not carry transfer cotton brought from above by other boats for 60 cents per bale. He might as well steal ashes and sell them to a soapmaker. He did not doubt that barges could carry freight cheaper than steamboats. If the merchants of Vicksburg are not satisfied with existing affairs they could easily build a small boat and put her in the trade. A boat running on less fuel would be slow, but would run cheaper, and officer's wages would be less, but for himself he did not want a cheap boat or cheap men.

The St. Louis Republican of Wednesday says: Capt. Joe Dunlevy returned from Washington yesterday.—Capt. E. H. Durfee is still in Washington looking after the Upper Missouri contracts. Wabash river broke on or about the 16th, and rose considerably.—Messrs. Boffinger & Pegram advertise as their line between New Orleans and the Red river, steamers Susie Silver, De Smet, Emilie, La Barge, Mary E. Poe, Huntsville.

—The new tow-boat Future City cost $70,000. Her owners compliment the Marine Railway Company, of Cincinnati, by stating that the hull is the best ever built, and stands good for twenty-five years' service. Her length is 120 feet over all; beam, 36 feet; hold, 6½ feet. Her cylinders are eight feet stroke, 24 inches diameter. She has five boilers, supplied with Woodson's patent circular. The Future City is commanded by W. A. Goll.

—A careful examination of the amounts bearing upon the actual cost of transporting freight in barges on the Mississippi river, reveals the fact that it is less than one tenth part of the cost of railroad transportation, and this fact accounts for the gradual increase of barge tonnage on the western rivers during the past few years.

—The Henry A. Jones, burnt a few days ago in Galveston Bay, was built in Cincinnati, about two years ago by Capt. Frank Maratta for the Trinity river trade and named after Capt. Henry A. Jones, of Cincinnati, president of the Cincinnati and New Orleans Packet company.

—The Tennessee river at Johnsonville rose within thirteen feet of the high water mark of 1867. The country between Johnsonville and Camden is still inundated. As that section is not much populated, no damage has been done.

—In the case of the steamer Edinburgh vs. Hespia Mudge to recover $1,100 for breach of contract to ship freight on plaintiff's boat, a verdict of $501 was given.

—The Upper Cumberland "ring," Lovell, Byers, R & Co., think of building two more boats for that trade this season, their present stock not being sufficient to do their business.

—The Lady Lee arrived at Shreveport last Sunday night, loaded to her guards, and probably left for St. Louis Tuesday. She made a fine run, and ought to clear easily $6,000 this trip.

—The first boat of the season, the Mountaineer, left DeWitt, on the Missouri, where she wintered for St. Louis.

[For Latest River News see First Page.]

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,
Dealer in all kinds of
Scrap Iron, Metal and Steel.
Also, Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTED, as I have Two (2) Set of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Faggotting and other purposes. Would earnestly solicit the patronage of those who desire anything in my line.
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Collections made to all points in the United States and Canadas. Prompt attention paid to correspondents.

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J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
D. Ihmsen, Terrence Campbell, Thomas Rourke, Thomas Barnes, R. J. Grace, James Phelan, P. Le Goulton, Charles Maginn, J. S. Adams, Theo. E. Tack, James Callery, H. A. Freyvogle, F. Hane.
JOS. M. GAZZAM, Solicitor.

Allegheny Homestead Bank,
No. 224 BEAVER AVENUE,
ALLEGHENY.
Capital, ... $200,000,
Stockholders individually liable.
Discount days Monday and Thursday. Six per cent. interest paid on Time Deposits. Deposits received from one dollar and upwards.
J. D. STROUS, President.
D. W. RIGGS, Vice President.
W. H. SMITH, Cashier.
WM. BLAKELEY, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
J. D. Strous, David Matthias, Wm. M. Vogleson, Wm. Rowbottom, D. W. Riggs, Thomas Jones, Jr., W. W. Scott, Gus. Langenheim, Henry Raynor.

GERMANIA SAVING BANK,
NO. 65 FOURTH AVE.,
Bet. Wood & Market.
CAPITAL STOCK, - - $150,000
Stockholders individually liable to double the amount of their stock.
Assets on January 1st, 1873,
OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
6 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits.
Interest counted from 1st and 15th of each month.
CHARLES MEYRAN, President.
C. M. SEIBERT, Secretary and Treasurer.
Directors.
C. MEYRAN, A. STEINMEYER, G. SCHLEITER, J. MORGANSTERN, J. F. HAVEKOTTE, ADAM REINEMAN, JAMES K. KERR, JOSEPH ABEL, CHAS. F. SCHWARZ.
Managers.
G. G. BACKOFEN, JAS. L. GRAHAM, ALGERNON S. BELL, WM. CARR, WM NEER, ALEX. HOLSTEIN, JOSEPH WALTON, G. OAULER, A. GROETZINGER, A. KLOMAN, R. SIEDLE, EDW. S. GOLDEN, H. DALLMEYER, J. L. KOETHEN, JOHN JAHN, HENRY KLEBER, C. F. BAUER, F. L. GROSS, H. H. NIEMAN, J. DAUB, WM. E. SCHMERTZ, J. COHEN.
This Bank is open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Saturday evenings from 7 to 9 P. M.

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S
"Light of Day" Brand
STAR CANDLES
Are of superior quality and the standard brand. Sold by J. S. DILWORTH & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST CO.
NO. 423 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Capital, - - - - - $100,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.
DIRECTORS—Robert Dickson, Jacob Ahl, James M. Taylor, Edward Miles, Wm. B. Brickell, Charles H. Armstrong, Wm. Smith, Wm. J. Friday, James Taylor, S. Garver, P. Kane, C. Van Buren, H. Gerwig. President—ROBERT DICKSON; Vice President—JAMES M. TAYLOR; Cashier—ROBERT J. GRIER.

BANK OF INDUSTRY,
No. 42 WYLIE AVENUE.
Capital, - - - - $100,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
Interest paid on Time Deposits.
DIRECTORS.
Joseph Hastings, John Kelly, Peter O'Neil, George Wilson, James McLain, H. Darlington, Mathew Mawhinney, John Kaiser.
JOSEPH ROSS, President.
M. HANRAHAN, Cashier.

City Deposit Bank AND TRUST CO.,
Corner Penn and Collins avenues, East End.
Capital, - - $100,000.
Interest allowed on time deposits. Discounts daily.
J. I. MARCHAND, President.
B. M. EVERSON, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thos. Brown, Alex. Bates, Jas. Connor, Wm. Dick, W. H. Denniston, J. C. Beecher, A. H. Gross, G. G. Negley.

DUQUESNE SAVINGS BANK,
64 Fourth Avenue.
Incorporated by Act of 1870.
PAID IN CAPITAL STOCK $100,000
ASSETS JULY 1, 1872 . . . . $161,000.
Solicits Deposits in Large or Small Amounts.
Interest allowed, 6 PER CENT. per annum.
Investments made in Mortgages upon Real Estate, etc., etc.
JAMES T. BRADY, President.
JACKSON DUNCAN, Vice President.
D. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.
H. BRADY WILKINS, Solicitor.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
No 43 OHIO STREET, ALLEGHENY
CAPITAL, ... $100,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
Interest paid on Time Deposits.
DIRECTORS.
George R. Riddle, J. W. Hall, Wm. Burgoyne, Wm. Park, D. Macferron, R. H. Knox, James Graham.
GEO. R. RIDDLE, President.
JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH Savings Bank,
No. 188 LIBERTY STREET.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
SIX PER CENT. allowed on Time Deposits. Discounts daily. Special attention paid to Collection and Remittances.
DIRECTORS:
J. T. Stockdale, R. L. Wood, Jr., Jesse H. Lippencott, W. W. Ackley, E. Maginn, Owen Morgan, Andrew Ackley, J. Ascheim, Jake Hill.
J. T. STOCKDALE, President.
THOMAS ROGERS, Jr., Cashier.

Park Savings Bank,
No. 192 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
CAPITAL, - - - $100,000,
Stockholders individually liable. Interest paid on time deposits.
DIRECTORS.
James Rafferty, Wm. Anderson, R. M. Gray, Isaac Rigby, George Stewart, W. J. Glenn, Jas. M. Park, Hugh Richardson, H. Hunneshagen.
JAMES RAFFERTY, President.
A. N. BURCHFIELD, Cashier.
M. WHITMORE, Assistant Cashier.

Security Trust Co.
Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.
No. 64 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,
$1,000,000.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
President . . . . DAVID GREGG.
DIRECTORS.
James T. Brady, B. L. Fahnestock, Daniel Euwer, David Gregg, Wm. Willis, Philip Bentel, Hon. Robt. McKnight, Hartley Howard, L. J. Blanchard, C. S. Fetterman, J. V. McDonald, Benj. Singerly.
Dealers in Government Bonds.
Deposits solicited and interest allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., collected without charge. All classes of Securities bought and sold on commission.

Commercial Banking Company
No. 92 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CAPITAL . . . . $200,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
W. H. EVERSON, President. W. C. MACRUM, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Alexander Bates, A. H. English, W. H. Everson, Wm. France, W. O. Hughart, John Lindsay, N. G. Macrum, John O. Phillips, R. F. Wilson, R. S. Waring, Jacob Rise.
Collections made on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Prompt attention given to all business of Correspondents.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK
Of Pittsburgh.
CASH CAPITAL, - - - - - $300,000.
INCORPORATED 1866.
Office: No. 83 FOURTH AVENUE,
(In Safe Deposit Co.' Building.)
President—HENRY LLOYD.
Vice President—WILLIAM REA.
TRUSTEES:
Henry Lloyd, Thomas Wightman, R. H. Hartley, Hon. J. K. Moorhead, William Rea, E. P. Jones, Geo. W. Hallman, Edward Gregg, Hiram Stowe.
Secretary and Treasurer.
SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST.
Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits.
Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.
Bank open daily, except Sundays, from nine o'clock A. M. to four o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evening from six to nine o'clock.

MAX SCHAMBERG,
No. 163 Smithfield Street,
(Between Sixth and Seventh avenues),
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Foreign Exchange,
OCEAN PASSAGE
AND
Railroad Tickets.
Collections Made
ON ALL PARTS OF EUROPE

N. Holmes & Sons,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
United States Securities.

Hart, Caughey & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Wood St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
(Successors to Hanna, Hart & Co.
DEALERS IN
Exchange, Coin, Coupons,
And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
GOVERNMENT BONDS.
Also, Sight Drafts on London.

Allegheny Real Estate Bank,
140 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
CAPITAL $200,000
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
Six per cent. allowed on time deposits. Discount daily.
Special attention paid to Collection and Remittances.
DIRECTORS.
John Dean, Hugh McNeill, Alex. Patterson, Robert Taggart, Addison Lysle, Jacob Kopp, Martin Lappe, John Megraw, Joseph McNaugher.
JOHN DEAN, Pres't.
ADDISON LYSLE, Vice President.
W. M. PORTER, Cashier.
Bank open every Saturday Evening from 7 o'clock to 8½ o'clock for the accommodation of depositors.

Allegheny National Bank
OF PITTSBURGH.
No. 33 Fifth Avenue.
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
J. W. COOK, President.
R. W. MACKEY, Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS

MONT BLANC FOUNDRY.
TOMLINSON & M'KEE,
Manufacturers of BRIDGE, ROLLING MILL, BLAST FURNACE and MACHINERY CASTINGS of every description.
Railroad street, between 29th and 30th streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ANCHOR MACHINE WORKS
And Foundry.
LINDSEY, MURRAY & CO.,
Nos. 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 Penn Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Manufacturers of
Marine and Stationary Engines.
Machinery of every description made to order. Mill, Furnace and Machinery Castings furnished on short notice. Repairing promptly attended to.

BERLIN FOUNDRY.
ESTABLISHED 1808.
WILLIAM G. PRICE, SR.,
MANUFACTURER OF
Light Machinery Castings,
SUGAR KETTLES,
PLUMBERS' CASTINGS, SASH WEIGHTS,
WINDOW LINTELS AND SILLS.
OFFICE AND WAREROOMS,
29 WOOD STREET.

DIAMOND
Foundry, Machine and Boiler Works.
ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY
STEAM ENGINES.
For Oil Wells, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Planing and Rolling Mills. Have on hand and make to order all sizes TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED, CYLINDER and LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, HOUSE FRONTS, COLUMNS, WINDOW HEADS and MACHINE CASTINGS of every description.
Prompt attention given to Repairing.
Office and works: 33 and 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

DUQUESNE SPRING AND AXLE WORKS.
Moore, Davis, DeHaven & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
Coleman, Rahm & Co.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
OFFICE, NO. 171 PENN AVENUE.

National Foundry & Pipe Works.
Wm. Smith & Sons,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cast Iron Pipe
FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS
Office on 23d street, near Penn, 12th ward
Works on Smallman, Railroad, 22d, 23d and 24th streets, Pittsburgh.
All Pipes from 3 inch. to 12 inch. diameter cast in 12 feet lengths. All other sizes in lengths of 12 feet 5 inches each, in dry sand moulds, vertically.

ATLAS WORKS,
Twenty-Eighth Street,
Founders and Machinists,
IN
Heavy Work. Steam Engines.
THOS. N. MILLER, President.

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,
(Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER,)
Washington Works
FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,
PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of Best and Stationary Steam Engines Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting Castings of all descriptions, Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and sheet Iron Work.
Office—No. 12, CORNER FIRST AVENUE and SMITHFIELD STREET.
Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding Boilers.

Charles H. Onions.
Rolling Mill and Machinery Castings, Pipes, Rolls, Plates, Ore Crushers, Stoves and Hollowware and general Castings.
Cor. Twentieth and Railroad Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,
Iron City Foundry,
Manufacturers of Bridge, Rolling Mill, Blast Furnace and Machinery Castings.
CORNER LIBERTY and TWENTY-THIRD STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THOMAS CARLIN & CO.,
Fourth Ward Foundry & Machine Works,
SANDUSKY STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,
Manufacturers of Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Oil Presses, Pulleys, Shafting, Grist and Saw Mill Work, Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Grate Bars, Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. Built to order and have on hand Engines of all sizes.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c

PRODUCE HOUSE
OF
H. Riddle, Son & Co.,
Produce and General Commission Merchants. Receive and sell all kinds of Country Produce. BUTTER and EGGS received daily. H. RIDDLE, SON & CO., No. 183 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Aiken, Wallace & Pollock,
PRODUCE COMMISSSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS and all kinds of Country Produce.
No. 185 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Particular attention given to consignments.

"GUIDING STAR" FLOUR.
Fresh arrivals of the celebrated "Guiding Star" brand of
White Wheat Flour,
In store and for sale by
Watt, Lang & Co.

L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,
Wholesale and retail dealers in
Groceries, Teas,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,
NO. 396 PENN STREET,
Goods delivered in the city free of charge.

LAING & M'KALLIP,
Wholesale Dealers in
GRAIN FLOUR AND FEED
Louisville and Rosendale Hydraulic Cement
PERRYSBURG WHITE LIME,
AND ANTHRACITE COAL.
347, 411 and 413 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT J. LAW. JOHN McDOWELL.
LAW & McDOWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Flour, Grain, Feed and Produce,
No. 53 SOUTH DIAMOND STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignment of all kinds of Country Produce.

FOR SALE IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE—
10 cars prime Spring Wheat.
5 cars yellow Ear Corn.
10 cars shelled Corn.
5 cars Oats.
1 car prime Upland Hay.
5,000 Seamless Sacks.
1,000 India Sacks.
50 bushels prime Clover Seed.
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
340 Liberty street.

PETER KEIL. JAS. F. RITCHART.
KEIL & RITCHART,
Commission Merchants,
And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.
349 Liberty Street.
Patterson's Block. PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. M. CALDWELL. SAMUEL MORRISON.
MORRISON & CALDWELL, WHOLESALE PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, BACON, LARD, CHEESE, BUTTER, EGGS, CIDER, APPLES, ONIONS, POTATOES, and all kinds of Canned Fruits, Jellies, &c. Country Produce generally. No. 303 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders for shipments and consignments solicited and promptly attended to. Liberal cash advances on receipt of goods.

JAS. O'BRIEN
Produce Commission Merchant,
Receives and sells all kinds of Country Produce. All orders promptly filled at Lowest Market rates.
White Front, No. 215 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,
FAMILY GROCERS.
And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR.
No. 18 MARKET STREET,
Corner of First avenue.

JOHN SHIPTON. A. WALLACE.
SHIPTON & WALLACE, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

TUBE WORKS.

GRAFF TUBE WORKS.
WILLIAM GRAFF & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Plain and Galvanized Wrought
IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, STEAM AND WATER,
No. 140 FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pipe of any size, Length or Thickness furnished to order. Also, Pipe cut and fitted to plans for mills, &c.

IRON AND STEEL.

Pennsylvania Iron Works.
EVERSON, GRAFF & MACRUM
Manufacturers of every description of
Sheet and Bar Iron,
Flat, Bar, Round, Square, Band, Hoop, Tank and Boiler Iron.
Fine and Common Sheet Iron.
Office at Works, SECOND AVENUE, immediately above upper Monongahela bridge,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WAYNE IRON AND STEEL WORKS.
BROWN & CO.,
Manufacturers of the
Wayne and "U. S." Brands of
IRON AND STEEL,
Bar, Rod, Hoop, Sheet and Tank Iron, Extra Horse Shoe Iron, Wagon Box Iron, Iron Plow Beams, Flanged Landside Iron, Light T Rails, 12 to 18 lbs. per yard, Splice Bars, "U. S." Boiler Plate and Fire Box Iron, and Boiler Heads, all Flanging, Boiler and Tank Rivets, extra quality. Wayne and "U. S." BEST REFINED STEEL and Cast Steel. Also, Iron Centre Cast Steel for plows and cultivators, Tire Steel, Lay Steel, Grain Drill Steel, Flanged Landside Steel and Steel Plow Beams. All descriptions of Iron and Steel made to order for Agricultural Implements. Plow Moulds, Shares, Cultivator Shovels, Rolling Coulters, &c., cut to any desired pattern.
Near Union Depot.
Office and Works,
Cor. Duquesne Way and Tenth St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Our "U.S." Brands warranted to be unexcelled.

ROLLS.
BAGALEY, YOUNG & CO.,
(Successors to Bollman & Bagaley,)
Patent Semi-Steel
AND
CAST IRON CHILL ROLLS,
Sand Rolls and Pinions
Cast and Finished to order at the Lowest Current Rates. Our Semi-Steel Mixture gives an additional strength and wearing surface of at least Fifty Per Cent.
Phœnix Roll Works,
41st, 42d and Valley R. R., Pittsburgh.
HASKINS' PATENT DOUBLE SPIRAL PINIONS.

HUBBARD, LIPPINCOTT, BAKEWELL & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Axes, Saws,
AND
SHOVELS.
EMERSON'S INSERTED TOOTH SAW.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of SHOVELS for FURNACES, MILLS, and COAL WORKS.
Office—Lippincott's Axe Factory and Pittsburgh Saw Works, Dinwiddie street, near Fifth avenue.

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS.
LLOYD & BLACK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Merchant, Bar,
SHEET AND BOILER IRON,
Common, Refined Charcoal, Charcoal Bloom, Angle and T Iron,
T Rails 30, 20, 16, 15, 14 and 12 lbs to the yard.
Flat Rail punched and counter-sunk.
Office and works: Greenough and Second avenue.

IRON CITY IRON WORKS.
Rogers & Burchfield,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SHEET IRON
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Office and Warehouse—No. 108 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Special attention paid to Fine Sheets for Trunks and Stamping purposes.

NOVELTY WORKS.
Pittsburgh Novelty Works,
FOUNDED A. D. 1833.
J. K. Moorhead & Co.,
Manufacturers of Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter
SCALES.
Janus-Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, Malleable Iron Castings, &c.
Corner of First avenue and Grant street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

G. W. BOLLMAN, Prest. . . . . J. C. KILGORE, Supt.
ECLIPSE STEAM MF'G. COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of
Safety, Sectional, Self Cleaning, Stationary, Portable and Marine Steam
BOILERS,
2 to 1,000 Horse Power.
General Office, No. 87 Wood Street.

NATIONAL BOILER WORKS.
W. Douglass & Son,
Manufacturers of all kinds
Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks,
AND SHEET IRON WORK.
REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY.
Office and works—39 and 41 CARSON STREET, SOUTH PITTSBURGH.

WEST POINT BOILER WORKS,
No. 13 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Have on hand and for sale LOCOMOTIVE and TUBULAR OIL BOILERS, and make to order STEAM BOILERS of all kinds. Also, SHEET IRON WORK of all descriptions.
Watson & Munroe.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.
N. SNYDER & CO.,
Manufacturers of STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.
Corner Second Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

INDUSTRIAL WORKS,
Corner Point Alley and Duquesne Street,
(NEAR THE POINT,)
HUGH M. BOLE,
PROPRIETOR.
Manufacturer of Steamboat and Stationary Engines of all kinds.
Special attention is invited to their new Stationary Oil Well Engine and Portable Boiler, 15 horse power.
Castings of all kinds can be had on short notice and warranted to be of the best metals.

Fort Pitt Boiler, Still and Tank WORKS.
D. W. C. CARROLL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Tubular, Double-flued Tubular Fire Box and Cylinder Steam Boilers.
Oil Stills and Oil Tanks,
Chimneys, Breeching and Ash Pans,
Settling Pans, Salt Pans and Condensers,
Steam Pipes, Gasometers and Iron Bridges
Prison Doors and Coal Shutes.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
COR. SECOND, THIRD, SHORT AND LIBERTY STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—ON and after December 22d, 1872, Trains will leave and arrive as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	2 50am	Mail Train	1:05am
Mail Train	7:45am	Fast Line	1:35am
Chicago Express	12:20pm	Pittsburgh Ex.	8:00am
Cincinnati Ex.	1:10pm	Cincinnati Ex.	8:40am
Phila. Ex.	5:20pm	Southern Ex.	12:40pm
Fast Line	8:50pm	Pacific Express	1:10pm
LOCAL.		Way Passenger	9:50pm
Wall's No. 1	6:40am	LOCAL.	
Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 1	7:05am	Wall's No. 1	6:30am
Wall's No. 2	10:20am	Brinton Accom. No. 1	7:30am
Wall's No. 3	11:45am	Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 1	8:20am
Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 2	2:40pm	Wall's No. 2	9:10am
Wall's No. 4	3:20pm	Johnstown Ac.	10:10am
Johnstown Ac.	4:00pm	Wall's No. 3	1:45pm
Brinton Accom. No. 1	4:30pm	Wall's No. 4	3:30pm
Brinton Accom. No. 2	5:10pm	Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 2	4:45pm
Wall's No. 5	6:15pm	Wall's No. 5	5:55pm
Brinton Accom. No. 3	9:20pm	Brinton Accom. No. 2	6:50pm
Wall's Ac. No. 6	11:30pm	Brinton Accom. No. 3	7:35pm
		Brinton Accom. No. 4	11:10pm

Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Brinton Accommodation No. 3 leave daily.
Pacific Express daily, except Monday.
All other trains daily except Sunday.
PACIFIC EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 2:50 A. M., arrives at Harrisburg 11:50 A. M.; Philadelphia 3:50 P. M.; Baltimore 3:00 P. M.; Washington 5:40 P. M.; New York 6:34 P. M.
CHICAGO EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:20 P. M., arrives Harrisburg 10:20 P. M., Philadelphia 2:30 A. M., New York 6:50 A. M.
CINCINNATI EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 1:10 P. M.; arrives at Harrisburg 10:55 P. M.; Philadelphia 2:50 A. M.; Baltimore 2:15 A. M.; Washington 5:00 A. M.; New York, 6:50 A. M.
PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 5:20 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 2:55 A. M.; Philadelphia 6:55 A. M.; New York, 10:14 A. M.
FAST LINE, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:50 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 5:45 A. M.; Philadelphia 9:50 A. M.; Baltimore 9:00 A. M.; Washington 11:30 A. M.; New York, 1:03 P. M.
The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:10 A. M., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 A. M. Returning, leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 P. M. and arrive at Wall's Station at 1:50 P. M.; Leave Pittsburgh at 9:20 P. M.; arrive at Brinton's at 10:20 P. M.

CITY TICKET OFFICE.
For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a City Ticket Office at No. 78 Fifth avenue, corner of Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening, at the same rates as are charged at the depot.
Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by the Excelsior Baggage Express Co. on orders left at the office.
For further information, apply to
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. On and after Monday, December 23, 1872, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City as follows, (Allegheny time):

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Mail	6:50am	Springdale No. 1	6:35am
Freeport No. 1	9:25am	Freeport No. 1	8:35am
Claremont Ac.	11:10am	Express	10:30am
Express	2:10pm	Claremont Ac.	1:05pm
Springdale No. 1	3:20pm	Freeport No. 2	3:40pm
Freeport No. 2	4:40pm	Mail	5:45pm
Springdale No. 2	6:20pm	Springdale No. 2	6:25pm

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.
The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:20 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 3:00 P. M.
The 6:50 A. M. train and 2:10 P. M. train from Allegheny City make direct connection for Butler.
For further information see time table, which can be obtained at the ticket office.
Through Tickets to all important stations on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.
A. J. CASSATT, Gen. Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. From December 22, 1872, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58am	Pacific Express	2:33am
Cl. & Wh'g M'l.	6:43am	Wheeling Ex.	10:53am
Erie & Yo. Ex.	7:13am	Chicago Express	11:58am
Chicago Mail	7:23am	Ch. & St. L. Ex.	4:38pm
Chicago Express	9:23am	Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	3:53pm
Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	1:28pm	Erie & Yo. Ex.	5:33pm
Pacific Express	1:43pm	Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	8:23pm
Wheeling Ex.	4:38pm	Chicago Mail	8:23pm
Erie Express	4:48pm	Erie Express	11:18pm
DEPART FROM ALLEGH'Y.		ARRIVE IN ALLEGHENY.	
Beaver Falls Ac.	8:28am	Leetsdale Accom	6:53am
Leetsdale Accom	10:23am	Beaver Falls Ac.	8:08am
Leetsdale Accom	12:08pm	Enon Accom	8:58am
New Castle Ac.	1:08pm	New Castle Ac.	10:23am
Enon Accom	3:48pm	Leetsdale Accom	12:53pm
Leetsdale Accom	5:28pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	2:23pm
Beaver Falls Ac.	5:22pm	Leetsdale Accom	4:28pm
Leetsdale Accom	10:48pm	Leetsdale Accom	7:33pm
Fair Oaks Sunday church	12:48pm	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:58am

Pacific Express leaves daily. Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted. Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. Pan-Handle Route.

After December 23, 1872, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh time.

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58am	Southern Ex.	2:33am
Columbus Mall	7:18am	McDonald Ac.	6:58am
Wash. Accom.	8:48am	Wash. Accom.	8:28am
Pacific Express	9:23am	Steubenville Ac.	9:38am
McDonald Ac.	12:03pm	Cincinnati Ex.	12:28pm
Southern Ex.	2:13pm	McDonald Ac.	4:13pm
Steubenville Ac.	4:28pm	Columbus Mail	6:03pm
McDonald Ac.	6:13pm	Fast Line	6:38pm
Sunday Church train	1:13pm	Sunday Church train	10:03am

2:13 pm Southern Express will leave daily.
12:28 pm Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.
All other Trains will run daily, except Sundays.
Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:48 am and Steubenville Accommodation leaving Pittsburgh at 4:28 pm, returning will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation due in Pittsburgh at 8:28 am, and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 6:03 pm.
Sleeping Cars, without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.
F. R. MYERS.
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON & BALTIMORE RAILWAY—CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE. On and after Sunday, Dec. 9, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows, city time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
McKeesport Ac. No. 1	6:30am	McKeesport Accomm'n No. 1	6:40am
Through Mail	6:55am	West Newton Ac.	8:25am
Mixed Way	9:00am	Confluence Ac.	10:45am
McKeesport Accomm'n No. 2	11:10am	McKeesport Accomm'n No. 2	12:10pm
Confluence Ac.	3:25pm	McKeesport Ac. No. 3	2:05pm
West Newton Ac.	4:35pm	Mixed Way	3:20pm
McKeesport Accomm'n No. 3	5:25pm	Through Mail	5:55pm
McKeesport Accomm'n No. 4	6:15pm	McKeesport Accomm'n No. 4	7:45pm
Braddocks Ac.	11:00pm	Braddocks Ac.	12:30am
*Church Train	1:00pm	*Church Train	10:05am

* Sunday only.
All other trains daily except Sunday.
Through Mail and Confluence Accommodation make connection at Broad Ford and Connellsville for Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown.
THROUGH MAIL MAKES CONNECTIONS AT BRIDGEPORT FOR BEDFORD SPRINGS.
CENTRAL TICKET OFFICE.
For the convenience of citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railway Company have opened a Central Ticket Office at 48 Fifth avenue, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, in First National Bank Building, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to all points on the line of the P., W. & B. Railway can be procured, at any hour of the day or evening at same rates as are charged at Depot.
Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by the Armstrong Baggage Express, on orders left at this office.
For further information apply to
W. B. STROBST,
Passenger Agent, No. 48 Fifth avenue,
Or the Depot, cor. Grant and Water streets.
E. K. HYNDMAN,
General Superintendent,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3, 1872, THREE THROUGH TRAINS daily, (except Sunday) will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions and Central and Western New York.

	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Day Express	12:50pm	5:00pm
Night Express	9:10pm	6:10am
Buffalo	7:40am	8:10pm
Brady's Bend Accommoda'n	3:20pm	10:20am
First Soda Works Accom'on.	9:30pm	5:45pm
Second Soda Works Accom'n.	5:55pm	8:25am
First Hulton Accommodation	6:50am	9:00am
Second Hulton Accommoda'n	11:50am	2:00pm
Third Hulton Accommoda'n.	4:35pm	7:15pm
Fourth Hulton Accommoda'n	10:50pm	6:40am

A Special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh at 7:40am, arriving at Parker's at 11:40 am, and returning, leaves Parker's at 4:25 pm and arriving at Pittsburgh at 8:10 pm, stopping at all stations for passengers.
Church train to and from Soda Works (Sundays) arrives at Pittsburgh 9:50 am and leaves at 12:30 pm.
Express trains stop only at principal points.
Accommodation trains stop at all Stations.
Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on night Express trains. Baggage checked through to destination.
Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets, and Local Tickets can be procured at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue, and in the Union Depot.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen. Sup't., Pittsburgh.
JAS. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

STEEL WORKS.

New York, 30 Gold St. Chicago, 33 Mich. ave.
Boston, 137 and 139 Federal St.

Hussey, Wells & Co.,
Manufacturers of every description of
CAST STEEL,
Office and works—PENN AND SEVENTEENTH STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Refined Cast Steel
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO,
Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS,
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of every description of
Cast and German Steel
STEEL FIRE BOX and BOILER PLATE,
ELLIPTIC AND PLATFORM SPRINGS,
AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE, 83 Water street and 100 First ave.

Black Diamond Steel Works,
PARK, BRO. & CO.,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL.
OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—30th, 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS,
Miller, Barr & Parkin,
OFFICE: No. 339 LIBERTY STREET
PITTSBURGH.

STAINED GLASS.
MARSHALL & STEEL,
Manufacturers of Stained, Enameled and Embossed Glass, for churches, steamboats, halls, dwellings, &c
No. 72 Third Avenue near Market Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

HARRISBURG.

Gov. Hartranft Refuses to Approve the Pennsylvania Railroad Bill.

The Governor Asked to Return the Bill for Amendment.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 17, 1873.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Bill.

Governor Hartranft is not disposed to swallow the Pennsylvania Railroad bill with the same avidity as the Legislature. Parties interested were notified that he would not approve the bill unless some limitation was placed on the power of the company to increase the capital stock and issue bonds.

At the session of the Senate this evening, Senator Rutan introduced a concurrent resolution requesting the Governor to return the bill to the Legislature for amendment. The resolution was passed without opposition, and will go through the House to-morrow. The ten days allowed the Governor to consider the bill before signing or vetoing it expires to-morrow.

This action of Governor Hartranft was unexpected, as it has been loudly proclaimed here that he was as sure to sign the bill as the Legislature was to pass it. The fact that the bill was passed unanimously did not influence him to accept and vitalize its extraordinary grants. This action will be approved by the people of the State. It shows a mind of his own, and is not a mere register of edicts of the great railroad company. ARCTIC.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Organization of the Ohio and Baltimore Short Line Railway Co.

Connection Between the Hempfield and Connellsville Railroads.

Washington in Direct Communication with Chicago and the Seaboard.

"Little Washington" Preparing to Vote on Local Option.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, PA., February 17, 1873.

New Railroad Organized.

The Ohio & Baltimore Short Line Railway Company was organized here to-day. The Company was organized for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating a railroad from a point west of Clokeyville, this county, to some point at or near Dawson's Station, on the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad. This road is to connect the Hempfield Railroad with the Connellsville Railroad and form part of the great through line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to Chicago and the northwest. Thus Washington will be thrown into direct communication both with Chicago and the seaboard.

C. M. Reed, of Washington, is the President of the Company, and the following persons are Directors: Thomas McKennan, W. W. Smith, Wm. Workman, S. B. Hays, all of Washington, and T. H. Garrett, Wm. Keyser and John K. Cowen, of Baltimore.

County Temperance Convention.

The Temperance Convention, which was announced some time ago, met to-day in the town hall. There were delegates present from all parts of the county and the meeting was a very large one. The meeting was for the purpose of organizing and preparing for the election and local option in March.

The Eldersville Murder.

The trial of Henry Briceland for the murder of old Allingham, at Eldersville, creates great excitement here. Witnesses are arriving rapidly, and it is very probable a bill will be found to-morrow afternoon. M.

SPRINGHILL STATION.

Man Instantly Killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONEMAUGH, PA., Feb. 17, 1872.

The Cincinnati Express, which left Pittsburgh at 1:10 on Monday, ran over a man at Spring hill Station, seventeen miles east of Pittsburgh, killing him instantly. Letters on his person indicate his name to be Guy Wise, from Kalamazoo, Mich. The letters are signed by his brother, and are dated at Williamsport. He was evidently on his way walking, as a memorandum on the back of an envelope shows that he crossed the State line on February 13th. The body was taken to Irwin Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad. B.

NEW ORLEANS.

Particulars of the Burning of the Steamer Henry A. Jones.

NEW ORLEANS, February 16.—The Galveston steamer Charles Forbes brought to the city the rescued from the burnt steamer Henry A. Jones. Among them was the assistant pilot, Daniel G. Gordon, who was on watch at the time of the disaster. He gives the following particulars:

When about three miles over Red Fish bar, at 4:50 A. M., the watchman on the lower deck called out "Red Fish light in sight." The watchman was in the act of casting the lead when an explosion was heard, something like the escape of steam, but more resembling the report of a gun. The first pilot, who was on the roof, ran down to the lower deck, and immediately sang out to the assistant pilot to make his escape, as the boat was on fire. Gordon immediately left the wheel and ran down stairs. When he got below he found that the fire wrapped the whole boat and cargo in a sheet of flames. He had only time to reach the barge. The Jones had four hundred and forty-two bales of cotton, a lot of hides, &c., on board, and a barge with wool in tow. About the time Gordon reached the barge it caught fire. It was cut loose from the burning boat and floated away.

Murphey, the engineer on duty, did not escape, and all is conjecture regarding the cause of the disaster. The probabilities are that the fire wall gave way, and that the report heard by Gordon was caused by its fall. It is certain the whole vessel and barge were in flames within five minutes after the first alarm. Twenty-two persons were lost.

CHICAGO.

Trade and Commerce for 1872.

CHICAGO, February 14.—The following statistics of the trade and commerce of Chicago during the past year are taken from the advance sheets of the forthcoming annual report of the Chicago Board of Trade: Receipts of flour for the year, 1,532,014; shipments, 1,361,828; number of barrels of flour manufactured here, 187,968—there being only two large mills left by the great fire, and none having been built since. Wheat receipts, 12,724,141 bushels, against 14,459,656 bushels last year. Corn receipts, 47,366,087 bushels, against 41,583,139 last year, or an excess of over 13,500,000 bushels over any previous year. Oats receipts, 15,061,715 bushels, against 14,789,414 in 1871. Rye, 1,129,086 bushels, against 2,011,788 bushels last year. Barley, 5,251,750 bushels, against 4,669,410 bushels last year. Cattle receipts, 684,075 head, against 543,565 head last year. Hogs, live and dressed, 3,488,528 head, against 2,652,559 head in 1871.

The total value of live stock received at the Union stock yards during the past year is estimated at $75,475,000. The total amount of duties collected at the Custom House during the year on foreign imports was $2,114,764. The total value of domestic produce exported to Canada by lake during the year was $5,250,000. The receipts of lumber during the year reached the enormous aggregate of 11,183,659,283 feet, and of shingles 610,829,420. Altogether, the trade of the city largely exceeds that of any previous year.

Terrible Explosion of Gas near Oil City.

TITUSVILLE, PA., February 14.—A special to the *Courier* says at midnight last night an explosion occurred near Oil City, resulting in the death of W. Bauman, and the total destruction of his residence. The gas from an oil well near by had been conducted into his house for heating purposes. Owing to some defect it had escaped until the lower rooms were filled, which suddenly ignited and caused a terrific explosion.

Another Broken Rail.

TITUSVILLE, PA., February 17.—A special to the *Courier* gives an account of another accident having occurred on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The train coming north, leaving Brady's Bend at 12:25 P. M., was thrown from the track by a broken rail. Three ladies were injured, but not seriously. The conductor was also slightly injured.

The Last Hopes of the Polygamists Gone.

SALT LAKE, February 15.—The special message on Utah affairs is a crushing blow to the hopes of the polygamous theocrats. The church organs are evidently at a loss what to do. The *Herald* says it is another heavy dose, but they must dance to the music furnished.

—The trial of John T. Osborne, charged with the murder of Mrs. Matthews, at Yates City, Ill., in August last, was concluded at Galesburg on Saturday morning, the jury rendering a verdict of guilty and fixing [illegible] death by [illegible].

FOREIGN.

The Spanish Republic.

CONGRATULATIONS OF MINISTER SICKLES.

Reply of Senor Figueras.

CIRCULAR TO FOREIGN POWERS.

SPAIN.

THE ROYAL GUARD SUPPRESSED.

MADRID, February 15.—The Government has ordered the suppression of the Royal Guard. It is probable that the Council of State will also be suppressed.

RECOGNITION.

It is asserted that the Governments of the United States of America, France, England, Belgium and Switzerland will soon recognize the Republic of Spain.

AMADEUS' ABDICATION VOLUNTARY.

The *Imparcial* declares that the act of abdication was voluntary and personal. The King's father was opposed to it.

THE FLAG OF THE REPUBLIC.

The *Correspondencia* says the flag of the Republic will be violet, white and red.

ADHESION TO THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

It is reported that General Marionos, Commander-in-Chief in the North, has telegraphed his adhesion to the new Government.

THE PROVINCES TRANQUIL.

Dispatches from the provinces report tranquility everywhere excepting in the districts disturbed by the Carlists.

It is said, that the army is opposed to a republic and favors a monarchy, but is divided in its choice for ruler between Duke Montpensier and ex Queen Isabella. Don Carlos entered Spain on Thursday last. The Carlists are working vigorously to advance the interests of their leader. Saragossa is practically blockaded by the insurgents. The insurrectionists have cut the railway between this city and the north, at Pareova, a town in Burgess.

SEPARATION OF THE CHURCH AND STATE.

Among the measures contemplated by the Ministry are the separation of Church and State, and the appointment of Judges for life.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

In the Assembly to-day bills were read granting amnesty to the prisoners charged with complicity in the recent Republican demonstrations, and declaring that justice shall hereafter be administered in the name of the people.

Echegaroy, Minister of Finance, declared that the financial obligations of Spain shall be respected. The declaration was greeted with cheers. He said the Republican Government was interested in maintaining the credit of the nation. "Respect for the right" will be the motto.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

MADRID, February 15.—Sickles, United States Minister to Spain, to-day called upon Senor Figueras, and addressed him as follows: Pursuant to orders from my Government, I salute your excellency upon the establishment of a Republic in Spain. The wisdom and dignity with which the change of Government was effected is a happy auspice of the glorious future for Spain. The United States, occupying a large tract of continent civilized by Spanish faith and valor, cannot contemplate unmoved the spectacle of the empire of Ferdinand and Isabella transformed into a Republic. The American people rejoice to see Spain imitating their example, and establishing prosperity and power upon solid foundations. In expressing to your excellency the fervent good wishes of President Grant, and recognizing your authority, I accomplish the most agreeable duty of my mission to this noble and generous country.

Senor Figueras, in reply to Sickles, said: His grave responsibility would overwhelm him were it not for such moments as the present, when you so eloquently convey the robust voice of the American people in blessing and acclaiming the advent of the Republic, which moderate energy achieved and prudence will preserve. If the United States is indebted to Spain for the discoverer of the American continent, Spain is indebted to the United States for the founder of a new social order. Spain will remember the worthy example set her by the United States.

CUBA TO BE RETAINED.

MADRID, February 16.—Senor Figueras concluded his speech, yesterday, in reply to Sickles' congratulations, with the following words: We hold in the New World an integral portion of territory destined, under the Spanish flag, to serve as a connecting link between the two Continents. In order that the Antilles may accomplish that mission and realize our civilizing objects, we rely on Spanish energy and the strength of Spanish institutions.

PARIS, February 16.—Senor Castellar has sent a dispatch to the Spanish residents in Paris, in which he clearly intimates that the new Government is resolved not to part with Cuba, and to keep the Spanish flag on a portion of American territory as a pledge of the perpetual union of the old and new world.

Popularity of the Republic.

MADRID, February 17.—A number of the conservative Generals of the Spanish army have assured the Government that they will not oppose the Republic.

Insurgent Attack Repulsed.

MADRID, February 17.—The Carlist chieftain Olle, with 1,500 men, yesterday attacked Tafalla, in Navarre. The garrison made a gallant resistance, and the insurgents were compelled to retreat.

The Troops Becoming Reconciled.

The popular forces in Madrid, yielding to the commands of the authorities, have abandoned the positions which they occupied when the King abdicated.

No Meddling Permitted.

MADRID, February 17.—Senor Castellar is about to send a circular to foreign powers to prevent their intervention in the affairs of Spain. It will assure them that the Republic is not aggressive in character, and does not seek to interfere with other nations.

The Marquis de Boville, French ambassador, had a long conference to-day with Senor Castellar.

PORTUGAL.

ARRIVAL OF AMADEUS.

LISBON, February 14.—Amadeus reached this city this morning and proceeded to the palace prepared for him. No intimation is given as to the time he will go to Italy. A squadron of Italian naval vessels is momentarily expected.

RECEPTION OF AMADEUS.

LISBON, February 14.—Ex-King Amadeus and family were met on their arrival at the railway station by the King and Queen of Portugal, Prince August and members of the Cabinet. The Italian Ambassador received Amadeus. The ex-Queen was weak, and was carried in a sedan chair to the palace. The streets through which they passed were crowded.

MEXICO.

DESERTION OF A WHOLE GARRISON.

MATAMORAS, February 14.—Last night the garrison of Fort Cosa Mata became dissatisfied with their treatment and long arrears of pay, and deserted in a body, dragging the guns of the fort outside and discharging them. The men, two hundred in number, took all their arms.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 15, 1873.

THE WRIT OF ERROR IN STOKES' CASE.

The text of Judge Davis' decision granting a writ of error and stay in the case of Stokes says that the exceptions are of such grave importance, and there being a doubt as to the correctness of one portion of the charge to the jury, it became his duty to give the prisoner an opportunity to present them to a higher court. The case will now go to the full bench for a hearing. This will probably involve a delay of a couple of months. The news had a cheering effect on Stokes.

VALUE OF GREELEY'S PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The appraisers of Horace Greeley's estate estimate that his personal property will foot up about one hundred thousand dollars. It is said that Samuel Sinclair is indebted to the estate at least eight thousand dollars. There are about one hundred thousand dollars of bad debts and bad securities. The appraisers say that C. Vanderbilt, Jr., owes the estate fifty thousand dollars borrowed money. Commodore Vanderbilt has given five thousand dollars to each of Mr. Greeley's daughters, saying they can have such money as they need at any time.

FATAL FALL.

John M. Hodgers, a broker, last night fell down the stairway at his residence on Fifth avenue, and broke his neck.

EDUCATIONAL.

Allegheny County Teachers' Institute.

The Allegheny County Teachers' Institute held a meeting in the Oakdale Institute Hall, February 14th, and the day was spent in lectures, class drills, essays, discussions, &c., on topics peculiar to Public School work. County Superintendent Douthett conducted the exercises. Among the speakers and speakeresses, were Mr. J. A. Morrow, of Pittsburgh, Prof. Patterson of Oakdale, W. A. Verner, W. J. Sterling, J. W. Liggett, J. M'Candless, Rev. Mr. Cornelius, Rev. Mr. Meys, Rev. Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. A. T. Douthett, Miss R. E. Tannehill, Miss Sadie McCalmont, Miss Aggie Wilson, Miss Sheets, Miss Shaffer, Miss Taggart, Miss S. M. Perkins, Miss Jennie Sapp and others. The sessions were largely attended and proved enjoyable as well as instructive.

Prohibition in Westmoreland County.

IRWIN STATION, PA., February 14, 1873.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The temperance men in Westmoreland county are actively at work, and feel encouraged by the results to continue their work for the good cause. The intelligent and worthy citizens have caught the spirit of reform, and meetings have been held at Irwin's, Jacksonville, Larimer's, Stewartsville and other points in the county, and were well attended. The masses are against license, and will vote against it. But we do not propose to stop with this, and petitions to the Constitutional Convention for a "prohibition amendment" are being signed by large numbers of our citizens. We feel confident that Westmoreland county will vote by a large majority "no license." PROHIBITION.

THE RIVERS.

A Flood in the Monongahela.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

Two Steamboats Sunk and Two Lives Lost.

LARGE NUMBER OF LOADED COAL BARGES SUNK.

About three o'clock yesterday morning, a very sudden and unexpected rise in the Monongahela river commenced, and continued with a rapidity seldom before known, and soon assumed the proportions and irresistible force of a terrible flood, proving the most disastrous casuality that has occurred on this part of the river for many a day. When the sudden rise was first noticed, it seemed as if an ice gorge had suddenly given way letting down an immense flood without a moment's warning. The water could be plainly seen crawling up the shore, and for a time the rise progressed at the almost unprecedented rate of one foot per hour. The flood was entirely unlooked for, and coming upon the fleet at that hour found the boats and barges totally unprepared for the emergency, and the result was a general sweeping of everything movable which offered the slightest resistance to the current.

LOSS OF LIFE.

Great confusion prevailed on board the numerous steamboats lying at the wharf, and some time ensued before anything definite was known as to the loss.

Frightful rumors prevailed to the effect that twelve or fourteen men had been drowned; but when the truth was known the number was reduced to two. One, named Joseph King, was drowned at McKeesport; the other, a man named Henry Smith, who lived at Neville Island, was drowned on board the steamer V. F. Wilson.

COAL BOATS LOST.

The first prey to the flood was a fleet of 30 loaded barges, attached to the Smithfield street suspension bridge, and as the current struck them their cables parted like thread, and the boats were floated off. Several of the barges lodged below, while others were captured by the tugs and landed without loss. Many of them, however, sunk and will be a total loss. Five of the barges, owned by Samuel Cable, were among the barges of this lot, and which were lost.

BOATS RECOVERED.

The tugs were active in their efforts to save the coal barges, and were successful to a certain extent. The tow boats Abe McDonald, Fair Play and Three Lights caught and landed safely the following boats and barges: Two barges, Nos. 1 and 5, owned by Connell & McGowan; two, Nos. 9 and 10, owned by Briggs & Kerr; one at Duffy's bar, No. 2; one No. 2, J. Manges; one No. 12, Bonner; one new barge, no name; one flat, Lysle & Son; one barge, John McCluskey; three barges, Stella; one barge was stuck on Deadman, one on head of Whites Ripple, and two opposite Glendale. Out of thirty-four barges which are known to have floated off, twenty were saved.

STEAMBOATS SUNK.

The barges which broke loose from the Suspension bridge struck some of the boats lying at the wharf, sinking the steamers V. F. Wilson and Oil Valley, and damaging the Coal Valley considerably. The steamer V. F. Wilson, was valued at $15,000. She was insured for $10,000, having $5,000 each in the Eureka and Citizens' Insurance Companies. The Wilson was built in 1860, and was owned by Capt. William Dunshee and Captain N. Pollard, both residents of McKeesport. She sank in about two minutes after been struck. A scene of the wildest excitement took place, some of the crew being compelled to leave the boats in their night clothes. The neck of the Wilson now lies between the towboats Leopard and Hercules.

The Oil Valley was owned by D. A. and J. S. McDonald, of this city, and was valued at $16,000. She was insured for $10,000: $2,500 each in the Pittsburgh and People's Companies of this city, and in the Peabody, and another company, name unknown, of Wheeling. She was two years old last summer, and was heavily coaled for her trip South.

The steamer "Coal City," which lay near the "Oil Valley," had her starboard guard mashed by the collision of the "Oil Valley." The guard is mashed about amidships, and one-half the wheel on that side is torn off. It is thought the damage will soon be repaired.

FROM UP THE RIVER.

Telegrams from up the river reported the river rising at the rate of six inches an hour until about five o'clock when at Lock No. 4, it had been reduced to two inches per hour, and at that time there was nineteen and three-fourths feet of water at this point. About eleven o'clock a large fleet of coal boats hove in sight of the city adrift with no one aboard. Some thirty packages were in the fleet. It seemed certain that the fleet floating abreast of the channel would sweep the landing and cause immense destruction to the crafts moored there; but fortunately the fears were dispelled when it became evident that the fleet could not pass the railroad bridge without striking one or more of the piers. The people lined the bridges and shores in great numbers, and when the crash came it caused a shudder among them to see the property so melt away in the angry waters. The entire fleet sunk, with the exception of one loaded coal boat, which floated past and slightly rubbed one of the piers of the Smithfield street bridge, and passed into the Ohio river in a sinking condition.

At Augustine's Landing, near Six Mile Ferry, five coal boats tore loose and came down the river. One belonging to Henry H. Collins, sunk at the mouth of Ferry street, and one belonging to John H. McCloskey was sunk at the railroad bridge. At Stone Brother's Coal Works, opposite McKeesport, a new barge broke loose and floated away.

At about noon the dock of Messrs. Horner & Sons, at McClung's Landing, broke loose and floated away, with a coal bottom attached. The dock came over the dam and swept broadside against the piers of the upper Birmingham bridge. O'Neil's coal fleet was moored to this pier, and was in eminent danger from the dock. The formidable object, however, broke in two and the separated halves floated down, one on each side of the pier, barely missing the fleet. One coal boat, belonging to the Grand Lake Coal Company, moored near the Point, was struck by a flat and sunk.

At Elizabeth this morning a number of coal boats and barges, and a large quantity of lumber and log rafts, principally belonging to Capt. Joe Walton, were swept away. It is estimated that the loss will reach $20,000.

AT BROWNSTOWN.

About twelve o'clock, a mass of lumber, empty coal boats, boat bottoms, etc., were swept away from the landing of Pallips & Mittenzwel, at Brownstown, and was carried rapidly down by the current. The floating mass struck two flats of coal belonging to McKnight, Duncan & Co., of the Birmingham Iron Works, moored on the same side of the river, sinking both of them. Passing over the dam, a loaded coal boat belonging to Wm. Clark was struck and sunk; the mass passed by the piers of the Birmingham bridge and the railroad bridge, but part of it struck the Smithfield street bridge and was sunk. The remaining portion passed under the bridge, and carried with it two empty barges and one empty flat boat belonging to Walton & Co. These in turn were carried down with the current, and struck the head of a tow coal of barges in tow of the Lion, and sinking two barges and one flat, and breaking the cam and damaging the wheel of the steamer. A barge in tow of the Niagara, belonging to Walton & Co., was also injured by the same mass of wrecked matter.

THE LOSSES.

It is impossible at present to estimate closely the total loss by the flood. The item of coal alone will amount to perhaps sixty thousand dollars, and it is thought that the total loss on the Monongahela will not fall far short of three hundred thousand dollars.

AT MIDNIGHT.

Last night at twelve o'clock the river stood 19 feet 10 inches, and was about on a stand. It is thought that the climax is reached, or that it will not rise above twenty feet. No further losses could be ascertained, and no more are anticipated.

Produce and Commission.

The well known Produce and Commission's House of Messrs. W. J. Steel & Co., which has become one of the leading institutions of Pittsburgh, hardly needs attention called to it, but its patrons and others would do well to remember that the firm have made extensive arrangements for their spring trade and will be enabled, even in a larger degree than ever before to accommodate their customers. Their headquarters, No. 285 Liberty street, are just now stocked with their particular line of goods, consisting of produce of all kinds, and all descriptions of canned goods, foreign and domestic fruits, jellies, preserves, and other delicacies to tickle the palate, all of which are fresh. The large trade engaged by the house enables the firm to change their stock frequently, and thus keep it always new and good—the quality of the goods being one of the chief reasons for the large trade.

In one other particular also, the sale of Baltimore oysters, Messrs. Steel & Co. take the lead, and supply fully three-fifths of the bivalves which are sold in the grocery stores of the two cities, and the suburbs, besides daily shipments to other points. They enjoy so near a monopoly in this branch, that it would be supererogatory to dwell upon their success.

The business of the firm is transacted with dispatch, and consigners will find every satisfaction in dealing with them. They always get the best the market will allow, and their patrons secure every advantage of experience, promptitude, quick settlements and reasonable commissions in dealing with them. They are worthy of every patronage.

Cause of Gov. Geary's Death.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

If, as the physicians who made the post mortem examination report, the death of Governor Geary was occasioned by syncope—fainting—why was no effort made to resuscitate? Everybody knows that fainting is only a temporary suspension of the functions of life, and a fatal termination is extremely rare. It is entirely too common, even for physicians to ascribe almost every sudden death to heart disease; and yet very few cases show any actual disease of the heart. Perhaps the late Napoleon's death might have been syncope, especially as no embolism was discovered by a post mortem examination. Possibly chloroform. MEDICUS.

***Mr. Charles R. Buckalew publishes a card denying the statement going the rounds of the papers to the effect that he has been appointed attorney for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company at a salary of $10,000. He says there is not the slightest foundation for the statement.

THE COOLIES.

The Excitement at Beaver Falls—The Citizens' Committee Wait Upon the Economites—The Case Plainly Stated—What the Beaver Falls People Ask—Their Conference at Economy—Prospect of an Amicable Adjustment of the Difficulties.

Yesterday morning, in pursuance of instructions, the Committee of Citizens from Beaver Falls waited upon the leaders of the Economy Society, at Economy, to give expressions to their views in relation to the employment of Chinese in the Cutlery Works, at Beaver Falls. The Committee, it will be remembered, was appointed at the public meeting held at Beaver Falls, last week, consisting of Messrs. Daniel Bernard, Robert Duncan, J. C. McGowan, H. M. Hawkins, Robert Newton, F. Rohkaste, W. Harrison, Jos. Diemer and Joseph Anderson. When they set out on their mission, yesterday morning, however, they were reinforced by a large delegation of citizens, so that when the visitors were all on board the cars, the party was found to consist of about one hundred and ten persons, representing the business interests and property holders of Beaver Falls.

They arrived at Economy about nine o'clock, were kindly received by the Economites, and, under the leadership of Mr. Lenz, one of the trustees of the Society, marched through the town to the chapel, in which it was proposed to hold the Conference. But few of the men put in an appearance, but the women watched the procession curiously as it filed through the streets.

The chapel, where the company finally halted, was neat and clean, but the absence of any fire had a chilling effect upon the visitors. As soon as all had gathered inside, some of the visitors proposed "business" without delay, but Mr. Lenz remarked that it would be necessary to defer proceedings until the Executive Committee of the Society arrived, and he supplemented this by the statement that he and Mr. Henrici were not the rulers of the Harmony Society; they were merely Trustees. The affairs were managed by an Executive Committee, consisting of Messrs. Henrici, Lenz, David Weigand, Chris. Dihm, Lewis Pfeil, Daniel Schriver, John Wolfnunkle, John Geitz and Andrew Kutterback. It was desirable that these gentlemen should be present, and messengers were dispatched to bring them in. After some delay they put in an appearance. They were all elderly looking men, not one apparently being less than sixty years of age, while some were evidently considerably more advanced in years.

John Eakin, Esq., on behalf of the citizens of Beaver Falls, presented the resolutions adopted at the public meeting, after which he proceeded to speak at length on the position held by the people of Beaver Falls on the question of coolie labor. He contended that the employment of the Chinese was an act of bad faith with those who have purchased property in the place, or who had been induced to settle there under the promise of permanent employment. He hoped that the Society would see that they were much more interested in the permanent growth and prosperity of Beaver Falls and surrounding country than in the cutlery at the expense of the former.

Mr. Hauner made a brief address in German. He contended that the action of the company in employing coolies, and thus degrading labor, was a burning shame, and was in direct opposition to the characteristic policy of Germans in general. He contended that it would be a losing experiment in the end, and he urged the members of the Committee to halt before they became too deeply involved.

Henry Danfew was the next speaker, and addressed the Committee in German. He proceeded to explain how it was that the cutlery establishment had failed to prove a paying investment. He boldly asserted that the person who had charge of the works had no practical knowledge of the business and it was for that reason alone he contended that the works had failed to succeed. During the course of his remarks he stated that he had promised Mr. Henrici not to come to Economy again, or not to speak to any person than himself about the matter. Mr. H. intimated that the speaker was mistaken, but the latter reiterated his assertion, and said he was present because he had been appointed by the citizens.

The next speaker was Mr. C. R. Lister. He spoke of the characteristics of the imported laborers; the degrading effect their presence would have upon the community, and alluded to the fact that if the experiment should prove successful it would prove an opening wedge for the introduction of the same class in other branches of manufacture.

Mr. Wm. Garrett was the next speaker. He contended that it was simply founding a slavery more degrading than that which formerly existed in the South, as the slaves would be white mechanics. He spoke hopefully concerning the action of the Harmony Society. He felt sure that they would act upon the golden rule of "Doing to others as they would have others do to them."

Mr. Inman, a very elderly man, contended that the employment of Chinese had raised a wall of agony that could not be suppressed. He argued that the Mongolians could be returned to their own country, and the works placed on a paying basis.

After the Beaver Falls people had thus clearly expressed their views, Mr. Lenz was called upon. He replied however that his people were not ready to give an answer at once. The Trustees and the Committee of the Society had heard the statements made and would communicate to the Society, and in a few days—as soon as was passible, consistent with a reasonable consideration of the subject—an answer would be given.

The Conference then ended and the visitors were treated to a lunch. While this incidental feature was being discussed, the members of the Economy Society conversed freely with their visitors in relation to the matter, and seemed anxious to have it settled in an amicable way. Mr. Lenz, one of the Trustees was understood from his conversation to be against the employment of the Coolies, a view which it is stated many members of the society hold in common with himself. The general disposition seemed to be favorable to a fraternal adjustment of the dispute, and the Beaver Falls Committee returned home, feeling in every way satisfied at the progress which had been made.

A second meeting of citizens will be held in Beaver Falls to-night, at which the committee will report.

THE COURTS.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

Alexander Blair, of Washington county, entered a plea of guilty to a charge of selling liquor without paying the special tax. The defendant was sentenced to a fine of one thousand dollars and to undergo six months imprisonment in the Washington county jail.

In the case of the United States vs. two cargoes of iron ore claimed by Sherman & Westhershee, of Erie, an order was made directing the clerk to pay the attorneys of claimants the balance of the fund remaining in the registry of the court amounting to $1,958 42. The decree of forfeiture in the case had been remitted by the Secretary of the Treasury.

In the case of Douglass Bros., of Pittsburgh, bankrupts, the Register's report, recommending the revocation and adjudication, was approved, and proceedings discontinued.

Thomas R. McClelland, of Altoona, presented a petition for discharge. An order was made for his final examination and meeting of creditors before Register Brotherline.

On motion of John Barton, Esq., Samuel Harper, Register in Bankruptcy, was appointed to take testimony on the application for an injunction in the case of S. Q. Riddle, bankrupt, and an answer thereto filed by D. McElroy.

A preliminary injunction against certain execution creditors was granted in the case of S. S. Roupe, bankrupt, of Warren county.

A motion for a new trial, and reasons therefor, were filed in the case of Giles H. Bates, of East Liberty, an alleged bankrupt.

Richard H. Lee, of Pittsburgh, filed a voluntary petition for adjudication in bankruptcy. The matter was referred to Register Harper.

The Philadelphia and Erie Road.

The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company held its annual meeting of stockholders on Monday last, at Erie. Geo. Griscom, Esq., presided.

The report of the managers was presented by Mr. E. F. Gray, the President of the road, and is in substance as follows: The receipts from freights amounted to $3,177,548, from passengers $647,275, from express and mails $72,491, and from miscellaneous sources $83,438, making an aggregate from all sources of $3,980,752. The expenditures for the year were—for conducting transportation $820,942, for motive power $846,821, for maintenance of cars $333,168, for maintenance of way $1,289,192, an aggregate of $3,297,096, and a net income of $692,736. The gross earning of 1872, as compared with 1871, show an increase of $438,489. The passenger traffic shows an increase of number carried of 150,900, and the freight an increase of 200,977 tons. Despite the increase in the traffic of the road, after paying expenses, no margin is left for a stockholders' dividend, owing to various unforeseen causes, two of which being the burning of Linden bridge and the purchasing of large amounts of iron for track renewal. The report is quite voluminous, and goes into a complete history of the road and its workings.

The report was adopted and the following Board of Managers elected: Edward F. Gay, J. Edgar Thompson, Wistar Morris, Joseph W. Gaskill, Jacob P. Jones, Josiah Bacon, Samuel T. Bodine, John M. Menneny, A. J. Derbysbire and Samuel G. Thomson.

Valuable Lead.

It is said that a load of bullion came through from the Colorado Silver Regions as lead on to Philadelphia. At Wetemore siding on the P. & E. R. R., the car that this metal was loaded on got jammed and the metal was buried in the snow. Another car was procured, and the metal reloaded and sent eastward. Shortly after a peremptory order came from the President that seven bars of lead were missing, and they must be got. After considerable digging in the snow, five of the pigs were recovered and sent on. Then another order came, "the other two bars must be found," and found they were, after much delay and hard work. The men wondered why they were so particular about a few pigs of lead. But they found out shortly after that they were not lead, but silver, valued at $2,000 a bar, being sent to the Philadelphia mint for coinage, and were carried in this way, so as to mislead thieves along the road, who undoubtedly would have pilfered the car to some extent had they known the value of its cargo.

A Green House Destroyed.

About ten o'clock on Friday night a workman employed by Messrs. Beckert & Bro., gardeners and florists, on Mount Troy, Reserve township, saw smoke issuing from one of the green houses, and on opening the door discovered the inside to be on fire. The Messrs. Beckert were both in the city, but fortunately one of them returned in time to assist in extinguishing the flames before the building was entirely destroyed. However, the heat of the fire had broken all the glass in the roof, and destroyed all the plants, many of which were very rare and valuable. The loss will amount to about fifteen hundred dollars, on which there is no insurance. The fire originated in a shelf which broke down by being over loaded, and which fell on to a hot flue.

BREVITIES.

....Mr. C. E. Blanchard, of Thompson, Ohio, was so badly crushed by an accident at the Union Depot, Erie, a few days ago, that he had to suffer an amputation of both legs. It is thought he will recover.

....The strike in Wheeling has ended. The mill owners and nailors having come to an understanding on Saturday, work in all the mills will be resumed this morning, much to the gratification of all concerned.

....Mr. James Graham, of Milford, near Parker's Landing, has been missing since the Scrubgrass railroad accident, and it is feared he was a victim of that disaster. It is said five more bodies are to be accounted for than have been recovered.

....The bakery attached to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home and School, at Mercer, Mercer county, was burned on Thursday night. The loss will foot up $1,500 on which there is no insurance. A lad named Wilson Wood had his ankle dislocated by a fall.

....On Saturday night last, in Erie, an attempt was made to garrote Dr. Brander, which failed. The Doctor was choked and hurled to the ground, but he managed to get away from the two villians, who would not have scrupled at murder to carry out their plans.

....Chas. Althof, of Erie, who lost a hand a year ago by the accidental discharge of a gun, fell through the trestle work of the P. & E. R. R., while trying to board a train near that city, on Friday evening, and broke one of his legs, besides sustaining severe internal injuries.

....It is currently rumored that the saloon keepers and wholesale liquor dealers of the city have made up a purse of money of no ordinary amount to secure the defeat of the Local Option bill in the Legislature. How the cash is to be expended we do not know, but entertain a vague suspicion that some of our law-making body will get a dividend from it.

....Mrs. Virginia Cummings, the only child of the late Governor John Bigler, of California, died in San Francisco, on the 6th inst. Jennie Bigler, as she was familiarly known, went across the continent from Pittsburgh to San Francisco in an ox-cart, with her father and mother, in 1849. She accompanied her father to Chili, when he was United States Minister to that country.

....On Saturday evening, a boy named James Rounds, was killed at Titusville, while coasting on his sled. He started down the hill and had just got to going at full speed, followed by others, when the sled struck upon some ashes or dirt and overturned, throwing him off with considerable violence. Before he had a chance to get up, or roll himself out of the way, a sled which was close behind him, coming at a furious rate, struck him in the back of his head, breaking his skull in. He was carried home and remained in an unconscious state until Sunday afternoon, when he died.

....David Wright, of Noblestown, Pa., who was arrested a few days ago, had a hearing before Commissioner Gamble on Saturday, on the charge of opening a letter and abstracting therefrom a draft, which was the property of Patrick Phillips. Phillips was in Wright's employ, and had his letters put in Wright's box. He missed the letter which contained the draft; the draft was for back pay as a soldier, and Phillips alleged that Wright knew that it was coming, and had taken the letter containing it. The Commissioner after hearing all the evidence discharged Wright, deeming the evidence insufficient to hold him. After he had gone, a letter was received from the New York sub-Treasury, stating that the draft had been paid there and was endorsed Patrick Phillips. Phillips says he can't write and his signature was a forgery.

RELEASED.

An Innocent Man Taken from Jail by the Prison Association.

A rather romantic case has lately been developed in the oil regions, in the act of the Prison Association, through the means of which an innocent man was taken from jail, where he had been confined for three months. The victim, a young man named J. B. Carter, while on a visit to Parker's Landing, on the 29th of last November, was arrested on a charge of assault and robbery, and taken before 'Squire Fullerton. After a hearing, and without proof of guilt, he was held in $3,000 bail to appear at the Court in Kattanning. Soon after he was brought before Judge Logan and the bail reduced to $300, but in default defendant was committed to jail to await trial. His statement of innocence moved the Prison Society, through their agent to write to 'Squire Fullerton, and in response they received full satisfaction of the innocence of the accused, and were also informed that the prosecutor knew more about the money than the poor fellow in jail. On the reception of these assurances, a writ of *habeas corpus* was taken out and presented by the agent of the Prison Society to Associate Judge Nulton, in the presence of the District Attorney and Sheriff, but his Honor not being willing to discharge the prisoner in the absence of the President Judge, sent a statement with the agent to Greensburg. On the examination of the case, Judge Logan sent letters to the Sheriff of Armstrong county to Deputize Mr. Dermitt, the agent of the association, to bring the prisoner before him for discharge on his own recognizance, which was immediately attended to, and the young man is now at liberty, though he is without means, and the Prison Association kindly provided for him temporarily.

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

ISSUED TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, JAN. 28, 1873, AND BEARING THAT DATE, REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE "GAZETTE" FROM THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. HILL & ELLSWORTH, NO. 771 G STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND COUNSELLORS IN PATENT CASES, FROM WHOM ALL INFORMATION REGARDING PATENTS CAN BE OBTAINED.

135,198. Car-Starter—Peter Bates, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.

135,211. Washing-Machine—Butler Edgar, Espy, Pa.

135,212. Railway-Car Brake—James F. Elder, Blairsville, Pa.

135,221. Sash-Balance—Benjamin F. Hartman, Pickering Post, Charlestown Village, Pa.

135,226. Apparatus for making Ozone—Charles H. Johnson, New Brighton, Pa.

135,240. Traction Locomotive—Thomas S. Minniss, Meadville Pa., assignor of two thirds his right to Evans W. Shippen, same place.

135,260. Molasses Jug or Pitcher—Mark J. Bennett, Braddocks, Pa.

135,280. Fire-Kindler—John Y. Marks, Rochester, Pa.

135,327. Securing Carriage Wheels to their Axles—Hermann S. Fischer, Xenia, Ohio, and Detlef Bruhn, Eckernforde, in Schleswig, Prussia.

135,343. Car-Axle Box—Jacob Kinzer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

135,344. Snap-Hook—William W. Kitch, Crestline, Ohio.

135,349. Wash-Boiler—Ralph Lawyer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

135,374. Wash Boiler—Anthony Stuthour, New Philadelphia, Ohio.

135,394. Harvester—Charles M. Young, Meadville, Pa.

OPENING A LETTER.

How a Campaign Document was Obtained.

The United States grand jury yesterday found a true bill against S. M. McLean, who is indicted for opening a letter addressed to another person. It seems that during the early part of the gubernatorial campaign a letter was received at the Greensburg postoffice addressed to "F. M. McLean, United States Storekeeper, Greensburgh." The postmaster in distributing the mail, placed the letter in the private box of S. M. McLean, and it was delivered to him by a young man named Frances, in the employ of Mr. S. M. McLean. The letter was opened and was found to contain a receipt signed by H. H. Bingham, of Philadelphia, for $24, for the Republican campaign fund of the State. Mr. S. M. McLean took a copy of the receipt—returned the original with the envelope to the postoffice, endorsed "Opened in mistake by S. M. McLean." During the progress of the campaign this receipt was used as an "electioneering document" to prove that levies for money were being made upon office holders to help carry on the campaign, and a number of speakers who stumped Westmoreland and other counties were furnished with copies of this receipt, to exhibit to support their statements. An information was subsequently made against the defendant, and as a true bill was found against him, it is probable that the case will be tried some time during the present term.

Miners' Protection Bill.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Allow me through the columns of your paper to express myself in regard to the miners' protection bill, as I have seen that the various Coal Exchanges are endeavoring to defeat said bill, now before the Legislature.

Now who will deny us the right, that we, the miners, must and shall not be correctly credited for all the different sizes of merchantable coal we dig, which is taken to market and sold by the operator? That is in reality the body of the bill.

We further claim, if we see proper, a checkweighman, in order that justice is done to us, that the scales shall be in good working order; that only seventy-six pounds shall be taken for one bushel, in fact it shall be his duty to see to it, that each miner is correctly credited for all the merchantable coal, and who would oppose this checkweighman, as it is almost impossible for us to see our coal weighed.

I would further say this bill will not prevent operators from erecting one hundred screens, if they see fit, so they may prepare coal for all markets and countries. I would like very much to see it explained, how coal would raise at least one cent per bushel, if this bill would pass?

A. STINSON.

Without a Rival.

When a new invention is introduced, it meets with opposition from the old arrangement which it is destined to supercede, and before its claims will be fully recognized it must in actual test prove its efficiency, and demonstrate its superiority so clearly that none can gainsay it. It is not then too much to say that an invention which has passed successfully through these early stages is possessed of merits which commend it to general attention, and points of superiority which cannot be overlooked. Such has been the case with the Anderson Sash Balance. When the attention of builders was first called to it, there were many who doubted its efficiency, but as it began to be used, and in every case gave satisfaction, it was soon universally recognized as the one thing that had long been needed in this department. Its simplicity, its durability, its economy over others, and the fact that it was so easily adjusted to a window, were all points in its favor, possessed by no other contrivance for the purpose for which it was used. It is now the only balance used by first class builders, and has no rival. It can be seen in operation at No. 80 Smithfield street.

Our old friend, Capt. John Young, Jr., of Robinson township, is a candidate for County Commissioner.

PERSONAL.

MR. PATE, of Cloverport, Ky., has given paternity to a line of 342 living descendants.

HON. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS is a native of Providence, R. I., is forty-nine and years old.

YAKOOB is the name of the Khan of Kashgar. Probably a descendant of one of the "lost tribes of Israel."

ISABELLA of Spain, at the age of forty-three, is reported to look "younger, healthier, and happier" than ever before.

FOURTEEN, and the oldest only seven—two batches of triplets and four pairs of twins. Mrs. Dougherty, of Oldtown, Me., *fecit*.

THE divorce of Mrs. McFarland-Richardson from her first husband was confirmed last Friday by the Supreme Court of Indianapolis.

AT the annual letting of the paupers of Trenton, N. C., last week, "Mrs. Lucy Locky, a respectable white lady, was bid off by a negro."

THE body of the late Charles King, of Albany, is undergoing examination for poison, suspicion pointing to his wife as the cause of his sudden death.

MISS ELLA CHAPIN, daughter of the late Register of Deeds of Gratiot county, has been appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of her father.

DON JUAN FORSTER, owner of an immense ranch near San Diego, California, has made preparations for colonizing 100 families from Holland on a portion of his property.

MRS. NANCY KYLE, of Connecticut, has been married twenty-three years, and has sued her husband for wages as a housekeeper, claiming $15 a month for the twenty-three years.

REV. O. H. NEWTON, chaplain of the Ohio penitentiary, reports that about 860 of the convicts have professed religion since the formation of the prison church, a year and a half ago.

MRS. MARY VAN HORNE, a wealthy member of the Episcopal Church in New York, who died recently, left nearly $500,000 to the New York Orphan Asylum and other charitable institutions.

THE Catholic Archbishop Purcell is enforcing compulsory education—at least, he insists that no boy or girl shall be admitted to first communion who has not previously spent two years in a Catholic school.

A MAN named Vosburg who, twenty-five years ago, broke into the Van Rensselaer tomb and robbed a corpse of some jewels, has recently been sentenced to State Prison in Massachusetts, for stealing diamonds.

THE Count de Paris is now reported to think the Count de Chambord only a pretender, and to say that the monarchy can only be restored by popular election, and then must be constitutional, not absolute.

THE dying words of the late L. D. Shewell, who died on the steamer Adriatic, on her last voyage to this country, were "Turn my face in the direction of America, that I may look towards my native country."

THREE prominent citizens of Hartford died on the 10th inst., viz:—Haynes L. Porter, Lucius Barbour, and Rev. Ezekiel Williams. All three were members of the Centre Church and all died within the same hour.

GEORGE A. CLARK, the senior proprietor of the Clark Thread Works, of Newark, New Jersey, died very suddenly on Thursday, of heart disease. He left an estate valued at from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000.

MRS. MARY MELCHER has sued the City of Boston for $5,000 damages because of her forcible incarceration in the small-pox hospital when, as it afterwards turned out, her disease was a simple non-contagious eruption.

THE Empress Eugenie's income is said to be about $60,000 a year. The Spanish estates and private property of the Empress are worth $30,000 a year, and the sale of her diamonds, jewelry and pictures produced $600,000.

IT would be interesting to know who those naval officers were, and with what authority they spoke, who assured his Holiness the Pope that the people of America would feel greatly honored by his residence amongst us.

MENTION is made of tall Episcopal clergymen. The Rev. Dr. A. Vinten is six feet tall. The Rev. Phillips Brooks is more than six feet. The Rev. W. M. McVicker is also more than six feet, and he weighs 275 pounds.

ONE of the Ohio representatives rose up the other day and moved for a law to prevent any more babies from being named John Smith, but the thirteen John Smiths around him threw so many inkstands at him that he had to sit down.

THE Rev. Dr. George S. Vallandigham, of New Lisbon, Ohio, brother of the late Clement L. Vallandigham, died suddenly in Cincinnati, last week, of consumption. The deceased was in that city arranging for the sale of his brother's biography.

A PHILADELPHIA paper gives a statement of the wealth of Philadelphia editors:

Childs	$1,500 000	Swain	$1,350 000
Forney	1,450 000	Cassidy	1,325 000
McMichael	1,350 000	Morwitz	1,300 000
Harding	1,325 000	Warburton	1,290 000
[illegible]	1,320 000	Dealy	1,285 000
Peacock & Wells	1,315 000	[illegible] & Blakely	1,280 000

PENNSYLVANIA gloats over the richness of Mrs. Mary Ann Reichert, of Ashland, the circumference of whose sylph-like waist is eight inches more than her height, and who, if she were unladylike enough to kick anything, would kick the beam for 500 pounds.

MISS DELILAH S. IRISH, a graduate of the Womans' Medical College, Philadelphia, has been admitted to membership in the Scott county, Iowa, Medical Society. She is the first female physician recognized as a member of the profession by the regular medical fraternity.

THE late Lord Lytton left a written injunction that after death, or presumed death, his body should be allowed, for three days, to lie untouched upon his bed, and then should be examined by medical men, who should certify that life was extinct. This was obeyed.

THE Bishop of the Catholic diocese of St. Paul, Minn., is much exercised by a startling development of matrimonial proclivities among his priests, one of whom not long ago married his housekeeper, and another of whom now wants to marry his sister's Hibernian "help."

JESSE E. GEORGE, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, died Friday evening, aged eighty-eight years. In 1868 he gave to the city eighty-three acres of land adjoining Fairmount Park to form a part of it. He was a member of the Society of Friends. The funeral takes place on Tuesday.

THE will of Rev. Samuel J. Browne, bequeathing nearly $200,000 for the endowment of a college, was set aside by the Court at Cincinnati, on Thursday, on the ground of the testator's unsoundness of mind. The relatives of deceased agree to give $100,000 towards the endowment of Cincinnati University.

WHAT it costs to "run" Plymouth church, Brooklyn, a year, is shown in the following figures: Henry Ward Beecher, $20,000; Mr. Halliday, assistant pastor, $3,000; Mr. Weld, first sexton, $3,000; Mr. Raynor, second sexton, $1,200; music, $8,000; insurance, $500; current expenses, $7,000; Plymouth Library, $700; total, $43,900.

COLONEL BRUNEL, who was reported as having been killed in a cupboard in Madam Fould's apartments when the Versailles troops entered Paris, writes to the Republique Francaise dating from 32 Baker street, London, asserting that he was not killed and was not in a cupboard, but was wounded at the Chateau d'Eau and carried from the field.

HENRY P. SMITH, one of four brothers, died in Niagara county a few days since. While the funeral was in progress, intelligence was received that Isaac Smith, a brother, had just been killed on a railroad in Michigan; and in a few days another brother died in Bay City. Thus the three brothers died within a week. A nephew was drowned a few months ago in the Niagara river.

A SINGULAR marriage is reported from Tangier. Miss King, an English Christian lady, became, on the 17th ult., the fourth wife of His Highness, the Sheik of Guazan, a Mahommedan. The ceremony was performed at the British Consulate by Sir John Drummond Hay. In consequence of this marriage, Miss King has forfeited all right to British protection.

THERE is said to be not a vestige of the former man left in Chief Justice Chase. His most intimate friends do not recognize him. From the handsome, smooth-faced, portly man, he has become a tall, heavy, thin man, with a yellow beard; his mind is clear, but his voice is weak, and the thin lips quiver from paralysis. He goes about, the ghost of his former self.

HORACE F. CLARK, Vanderbilt's son-in-law and right-bower, was once one of the most eloquent lawyers in Cincinnati. One day, being poor, he went into Vanderbilt's office, and said: "Commodore Vanderbilt, I like your daughter, and she likes me. I want your consent to my marrying her!" "Ah!" said the old man, cynically, "you want my money, do you?" Clark turned toward the door and said: "Oh, you and your money be ——!" "Say! young fellow!" shouted Vanderbilt, "come back here, you can have her!" So he married the girl, left law, went into Wall street, and is worth twelve or fifteen millions.

A MONOMANIAC by the name of William Rysan Gracie, died in New York city, on Sunday last, who, for over fifty years, has believed that he was the grandson of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, who died at Rome, January 20, 1788. He claimed the title of William the Fifth, King of England. His strange hallucination alienated his family from him, so that, for many years, he has lived alone. He always had a pistol and clasp-knife under his pillow, as he was continually haunted with the idea that the present dynasty of Great Britain was in active conspiracy to take his life. His father is said to have been born in Scotland and to have been in some way connected with the house of Stewart. Those who knew the deceased best represent him as having been in manner a perfect gentleman, full of courtesy and chivalrous notions, and in his features and carriage preserving many of the characteristics of the Stuarts.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

AN Indian girl in Omaha raised $1,800 worth of broom corn last year.

ELEVEN English steamers have been lost at sea, with all on board, during the past three months.

THE young ladies of Vassar College have formed an "anti-falling-in-love-before-you-are-out-of-school club."

A BRUTE living near Highland, in Doniphan county, Missouri, repaired to the house of his sister, last week, and threw her and six helpless children out of the door.

AN infant child of Mr. James Wood, of Lansingburgh, N. Y., died last week from the bite of a rat, inflicted while sleeping in its cradle.

A PERT chap at figures has ciphered out that Niagara Falls is of 11,363.36 horse power. This includes the Horse Shoe fall, but not the "Bridal Veil," which is of twelve-mule power.

THOSE who happen to be star gazers may have noticed that both Jupiter and Venus shine now with peculiar brilliancy, the former in the east and the latter in the west, during the evening.

A LADY architect in Chicago is amassing a fortune. She draws plans for houses which contain from five to twenty closets on each floor, which at once commends her to the female head of the family.

AN English immigrant is reported to have "swapped" her baby for a dozen of porter on the passage hither by the Cuba. As the child was sickly, she probably thought thather getting stout would save it from small bier.

CHURCHES seem to be getting favorite places with burglars for secreting their spoils. A short time since a large amount of stolen property was found in a church in Albany, and now $128,000 in bonds, notes and mortgages have been recovered in a Reading (Pa.) church.

THE ministers of the different denominations at Findlay, Ohio, have issued an address to their parishioners, stating that they have agreed to unite in a series of religious meetings, laying aside all denominational preferences and peculiarities and and forgetting all merely sectarian interests.

THE miners' strike in South Wales still continues. The distress has greatly increased, owing to the cold, and 80,000 hands are now out of work. A central relief committee has been formed, and soup kitchens are being opened, but it is feared private charity will utter fail to cope with the distress.

THE last storm which raged along the English coast was accompanied by an ill-wind which supported the well-known belief that they always blow some good. This one drove up to the Cornish coast vast numbers of sardines, and the St. Ives fishermen reaped a rich harvest from them, each boat bringing in from 50,000 to 60,000.

THE London *Grocer* reports that under the factory system of making cheese, established in the United States, the American article is often superior to most of the English make, and in many instances is equal to the very finest Cheddar and Cheshire qualities. Hence American cheese is sold by all first-class dealers, and is in large demand in England.

A PLEASING little instance of luxurious pauperism is furnished by a family in Norwalk, Conn. It consists of five persons, who together spend $8.50 per week for opium, and apply to the town authorities for coal and bread and butter! The most economical way would be for the town to vote this beautiful family opium enough to kill off the whole interesting circle.

GAFFNEY, the murderer, was hanged in the jail yard at Buffalo on Friday. He made a contrite speech on the scaffold, confessing the crime and deploring the habits which led him to it. He said of course he was playing insanity with a view of escaping the gallows. During his last hours the Catholic priest and Sisters of Charity gave him unremitting attention. After the drop there was scarcely any tremor of the muscles.

A CANADIAN farmer has devised a new dodge. He took a load of very poor hay to the residence of a gentleman in Ottawa, and informed that gentleman's wife that he had been directed to leave the hay in the yard and receive from her $20 in payment. She supposed it was all right; but the husband, on his return, was disgusted to find that he had a load of hay that he did not want and had never ordered, and that his wife had paid for it three times as much as it was worth.

A SHORT time since ten acres of property near Prompton Plains, New Jersey, were purchased by a Pennsylvania company from the heirs of Samuel Berry, deceased, for the sum of 3,000. The company has now a working force of fifteen men and have opened a vein of iron ore seven feet wide, 40 per cent., pure iron. In the spring the force will be increased, machinery put up, and houses built. The ore is shipped on the Midland Railroad and taken to the company's works in Pennsylvania for smelting.

A KENTUCKY editor received the following note from a subscriber, asking that a false notice of his death might be corrected: "Sir, i notis a few erors in the obituary of myself wich appeered in your paper of last wednesday, i was born in greenup co, not caldwell, and my retirement from bisnes in 1869 was not owin to il helth, but tu a little truble i had in connection with a horse, and the cors of my deth was not small pox. please make corrections for wich i enclose you 50 cents."

THE *Times*, of New London, Wis., relates that recently as a German farmer was coming out of the woods, about twenty miles north of Perry's Mills, he found a man's boots with the feet left in them, particles of clothing, a few bones, a dead dog, and two dead wolves. Signs of a terrible struggle all round. The supposition is that he was going from one lumbering camp to another, when the wolves (which are starving on account of the deep snow preventing them from running down their game) overtook him on the road before he could have time to climb a tree, and devoured him.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Six cars of a freight train fell through the bridge into the street in Medina, N. Y. on Saturday evening.

—On Sunday afternoon the roof of the New York Presbyterian church, in New York city was crushed in by the weight of the snow that had accumulated on it.

—A Baltimore dispatch says that the extensive retort and fire brick factory of George C. Hicks, at Locust Point, was burned last Thursday evening, with a loss of about seventy thousand dollars.

—A dispatch from Toronto says that Engineer Kelley was thrown fifty feet into the air and killed, last Friday night, near Bonaventine Station, by the explosion of his engine. The fireman was badly scalded. A woman named Handingan, who was standing near by, was fatally injured.

—A Berlin dispatch says that the Prussian Ministry have required of Counsellor Wagner, the protege of Bismarck, an explanation of his conduct in permitting concessions in the fulfillment of the State railway contracts, by which frauds were committed upon the Government. Similar explanations were requested of Count Von Itzenblitz, in consequence of which he resigned. Other resignations will follow.

—There is tribulation among the Mormon leaders. They view the probability of decisive Congressional action against their peculiar institution as becoming daily more manifest. Already removal from Utah is under discussion. One of their organs says the strong arm of power is to be invoked to make them move. But where shall they go? Where is it desired they shall next pitch their tents?

—About three months ago the suspicion of the officers of the Panhandle railway was aroused that employes between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh were plundering the road by selling tickets. Search was began, and on Saturday the first arrest was made of Wm. M. Russell, conductor, in Cincinnati. Other arrests will be made at once of suspected parties. It is said to be ascertained that six conductors and eleven outside persons are implicated.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKE.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS,
MONDAY, Feb. 17, 1873.

Following shows the number of cars of cattle received at these yards the points at which they were shipped and the names of the shippers:

Greenwald & K., Chicago	2 cars
J. Shamberg, Chicago	1 "
M. Varner, Chicago	2 "
T. Kestner, Chicago	1 "
Eli Katz, Chicago	1 "
S. Marks & Bro., Chicago	1 "
W. Moonshine, Chicago	1 "
Marks & G., Chicago	2 "
D. James, Chicago	1 "
R. B. Long, Warsaw	1 "
Hughes & Carey, Delphos	1 "
R. S. Keyes, Mansfield	1 "
P. O'Connor, Mansfield	1 "
H. H. Workman, Loudonville	1 "
J. Huntsberger, Fairview	1 "
Head & Trimble, Orrville	1 "
J. K. Wilson, Salem	1 "
J. J. Sayers, Palestine	1 "
W. Hull, Canal Dover	1 "
M. Rudolph, Canal Dover	1 "
D. Casselman, Bayard	1 "
McCracken & Burt, Bellaire	3 "
R. F. Burt, Bellaire	1 "
W. M. Swanger, Bellaire	1 "
McCreary & Co., Bellaire	1 "
S. Lowensteine & Co., East Liberty	1 "
Lobman & Zeigler East Liberty	2 "
Sadler, H & Co, East Liberty	1 "
Total	34 "

CATTLE.

In addition to the 34 cars above noted there were about 5 cars driven in, making 39 cars in all, or calculating 18 to the car, 702 head against 900 last Monday. The market opened pretty lively, as buyers in view of the fact that there were but 12 cars reported from Chicago, labored under the impression that the supply was much smaller than it really was; hence, they did not hold back, nor did they consume as much time as usual in going from yard to yard, as is customary when there is a very full supply, looking at the stock on sale, and to ascertain where there was likely to be a bargain. Considering the fact that many of the butchers bought a two week's supply last Monday, trade turned out better than was generally anticipated; drovers, as a rule, expected a bad market, and this accounts for the decreased supply, and, as we have already intimated, some of the butchers were deceived in regard to the number of cattle, and were lead to buy quicker than they would otherwise have done, and this, of course, was not without its effect in strengthening the market, although, as a general thing, there was no quotable change in prices. The best grades, as is nearly always the case, were picked up early in the day at full prices, and while common stock seemed to drag somewhat toward the close, there were but few left over unsold, perhaps about 4 loads.

Prime to extra butcher cattle, weighing 1,350 to 1,400, fat and smooth, brought 6¾ to 7¼: it may be well enough to state in this connection that many of our best butchers, indeed we believe the majority of them, prefer, quality being equal, a bullock weighing 1,300 to 1,350 to one weighing 1,450 or 1,500, it is the quality more than the weight, and shippers and farmers should bear this in mind. Medium to good, weighing say from 1,150 to 1,250 lbs, may be quoted at 5½ to 6¼, and 900 to 1,050 at 4½ to 5. Rough mixed stock, including old cows, thin heifers and steers and rough stags, 3 to 4c—the great proportion of the offerings were of this character, hence, the best grades sold more readily and at relatively better prices.

S. Traurman reports 15 at 4¾ to 6¼.

Davis & Rush report one car from Chicago, at 5¾ to 6¾.

Theodore Kestner reports one car of butcher stock from Chicago at 5.30 to 6.30.

S. Lowensteine & Arnold report 20 from Washington county, 26 from East Liberty at 5 to 6 cents.

Sadler, Haven & Co. report 4 cars of mixed stock at 3¾ to 6 cents.

E. Katz sold one car of butcher stock from Chicago, at 7¾ for his tops.

R. McCaslin reports 16 head mixed Lawrence county stock, at 3 to 5¾.

James Hunter reports 32 head of mixed stock, at 4¾ to 5¾.

Thos. Bingham reports 21 head of Mercer county, Pa., stock, at 3¾ to 5¾.

Henry Nagle sold fresh cow for $55; 9 head of butcher stock, averaging about 900, for which he expected to realize about 4 cents.

M. Humes, 5 head of common Penna. stock at an average of 3¾.

L. Gerson reports 10 from Washington county, and 8 from East Liberty, at 4¾ to 5¾.

Greenwald & Kahn report 53 head, mostly good butcher cattle at 5 to 7¾.

Lobman & Zeigler, two loads of western stock at 4¾ to 5¾.

M. Kraus, two cars at 5¾ to 6¾.

Kraus & Smith report one car of fair to good at 5¾ to 6¾.

L. Keefer, 25 mixed at 5¾ to 6¾.

S. Marks & Bro. report 54 head of western stock, at 5¾ to 7 cents.

J. S. McMillan sold 5 at 3¾ to 4¾.

Jacob Needy sold 2 cars commission stock, at 4¾ to 6.

M. Varner reports 54 head of common to fair from Chicago at 4¾ to 6¾.

Wm. Moonshine, one car of good butcher stock from Chicago, at 6 to 6¾.

Jacob Shamberg, 18 at 5 to 6¾.

Hazelwood & Blackstock, 70 head of mixed stock at 4¾ to 7 cents—fifteen left over.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., report 78 head of mixed stock at 4 to 6¾.

Nicholas Carr, 15 at 5 to 6¾.

SHEEP.

The supply of sheep was again light, footing up about 450 head; and with, apparently, an increased demand, the market was quicker than last Monday, which is evident from the fact that the pens were pretty well cleared early in the day. The quality was much better than it has been for some time past, and this accounts for the market being quicker, as the butchers, generally, want good stock or none at all. Prime to extra fat sheep brought from 7 to 7¾; medium to good 6 to 6¾; common to fair, 5 to 5¾. The eastern markets have little or no effect on this market, hence, notwithstanding the depression at East Liberty and New York, good stock brought as much this week as any preceding time this winter.

R. Bradley, 34 common fine wool sheep at $3, to $5 per head.

E. Jackson sold 40 head of extra coarse wool wethers at 7¾; 35 not so good at 6¾.

R. McCaslin sold 20 good fine wool sheep, weighing about 90 pounds at $6 per head.

Adam Eckert sold 75 of common to good Ohio sheep; for Fred. Hector at 5¾ to 7 cents.

Keefer & Farien sold 54 head of fair to prime at 5¾ to 7¾ cents.

Peter Sheitemantle reports 180 head of mixed Butler county stock at 5¾ to 7¾.

Wm. Neeley, 48 head fair to prime, at $4.50 per head to 6 cents per pound.

J. W. Stewart reports 64 fair to prime Ohio sheep, at 6 to 7¾.

HOGS.

The market was steady and in sympathy with East Liberty, and a limited supply, prices as compared with last Monday, are up 25 cents per cwt. Sales were made to-day at 5¾@5¾, according to quality.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY,
FRIDAY, February 14, 1873.

CATTLE.

The feeling was a little better to-day, caused by the yards having been pretty well cleared yesterday, together with the fact that the advices from New York were rather more encouraging; prices, however, are no better, though a few prime shipping steers, of which the offerings have been very limited all week, might have brought a slight advance. As noted in our last, however, commonish stock, in consequence of an oversupply, ruled lower, and the indications are that this particular grade will continue unsatisfactory for some time to come, as the country is full of it, and holders generally seem desirous of realizing.

The advices from the west are by no means encouraging to the selling interests. The bad travelling in all parts of the country has delayed the stock en route to market, and thus the cattle have to be kept pent up in the cars, much to their detriment and that of the pockets of their owners. The prospects of an improvement in the quality is very remote.

QUOTATIONS:

Extra 1,400@1500, steers	6 50@7 00
Prime 1,200@1,300 steers	5 50@6 00
Good 1,000@1,100 steers	4 75@5 00
Cows, stags, bulls	3 00@4 00

HOGS.

The arrivals continue light and the market is steady, and prime Philadelphia hogs are scarce; prices, however, as compared with yesterday are without quotable change, ranging from 5.30 5.35 for extra "tops," and 5.25 for medium. Yorkers are quiet and unchanged; 4.75@4.85 for common to fair, and 5 for prime.

SHEEP.

The feeling was reported a little better to-day, but this was owing more to light receipts than any improvement in the advices from the east; operators are hopeful that the worst is over, that the arrivals will continue light in consequence of the market having been so hard during the past two weeks. Prices, however, are without quotable change.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY,
SATURDAY, February 15, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

The following is a statement of the receipts of live stock during the week, and in order to afford a comparison, we append those of the week preceding also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	275	302 cars.
Hogs	155	204 "
Sheep	58	78 "
Horses	63	47 "
Mules	18	20 "
Total	569	651 "

CATTLE.

The market, especially for common stock, was exceedingly hard during the first part of the week and trade did not open up fairly until Wednesday in the afternoon, and it was not until after holders discovered that there was no alternative but to make concessions or ship further east on their own account; and of the two evils they chose the former, and in this we think they acted wisely. It is probable that owners generally, particularly of the grade of stock in question, lost money, but it was better to lose some here than to go on to Philadelphia or New York, adding on expenses, and losing in shrinkage, with every prospect of dropping a good deal more; outside dealers have but little show at either of these places, particularly when trade is dragging as it has been for some time past, as those who have tried it on are aware, hence there is a growing disposition on the part of the western men to meet the market here be it as it may, and there is not much doubt but what this is the best policy. Prime shipping cattle, however, were in demand and in limited supply, consequently this grade sold more readily and at better prices reatively than the commoner kinds; and while there was a depreciation in all kinds, the decline in common stock, as there was an oversupply, was the greatest. New York is and has been for some time past, in exactly the same condition; good cattle scarce and bringing full prices, while common and inferior has been very sluggish, and it is nothing unusual for owners to loose freight and expenses: this we think has been the experience of many in this market within the past two weeks.

As we noted in our report of Friday, the feeling is a little better, which may be attributed to the fact that the pens were pretty well cleared, and then the advices from New York are a shade better; there is no quotable improvement in prices, and it is not likely that there will be for some days to come, unless the arrivals should be very light, and the eastern markets improve considerably, either of which is very uncertain at this writing.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime 1,400 to 1,500 steers	6 75@7 00
Prime 1,200 to 1,300 steers	6 00@6 50
Good, 1,000@1,100 steers	5 00@5 50
Good 850@900 steers	4 00@4 50
Commom cows and stags	3 00@3 50

SHEEP.

The arrivals, as will be seen, were much lighter than during the previous week; the quality about the same; nearly all western, and mostly inferior in point of quality. There was little or no demand for low grade stock, hence the market, as might be expected, was very dull and notwithstanding the diminished receipts, 20 cars short of last week and 47 cars less as compared with the week preceding, trade was sluggish, the principal cause of which was the absence of New York buyers. Prime fat sheep, however, as the supply was very light, sold readily enough, and at full prices; best fine wool 100@110 pounds are reported as having brought almost if not altogether as much as at any time this winter. We have again been requested to discourage the shipment of lamby ewes to this or any other market, and it would be well for farmers and others interested to make a note of this and act accordingly; there is no demand for this kind of stock, here or at New York or Philadelphia, to be butchered for the meat, and besides, butchers are not allowed, under penalty, to offer meat of this kind. Dealers wishing to invest in lambs, prefer them from four to seven months old, to ewes dropping them along the road from the place at which they are loaded until they reach the slaughtering places in the east. Investigations have been made in the eastern meat markets and vigilance committees appointed, with a view of confiscating any stock of this character, and to arrest and prosecute to the full extent of the law all who can be detected in it. We would, therefore, advise those who wish to keep out of trouble, who do not want to run the risk of being picked up, perhaps placed in prison, in addition to having their stock confiscated, to keep their ewes, with lamb, at home, that is the proper place for them.

We quote extra 105@110 pound wethers at 7@7¼; prime 90@100 pounds, 6¼@6¾; good 80@85 pounds, 5@5½; common, 75@80 pounds, 4@4½; western coarse wool, 90@100 pounds, 5¼@5¾; good 80@85 pounds, 4¼@5; inferior and lamby ewes, cannot be sold at all.

HOGS.

The advices generally from the country are to the effect that hogs are becoming scarce, especially of the heavy fine qualities; the arrivals during the past week have been light, very much mixed in point of quality which indicates that "tops" have about all been marketed and we are now coming in for the "tail ends;" we cannot expect to get a much better quality of stock, until we get it from the west, and this will not be during the packing season. Our market, unlike the regular packing season market, is now supplied with too many light pigs, which well-informed operators think it would be far better to keep back to consume the great amount of low priced corn; while the heavy full fatted stock, had better be marketed instead. Prime to extra Philadelphia hogs may be fairly quoted at 5.40@5.45 and fair to prime Yorkers at 4.90@5. Ed Smith reports having bought 15 cars yesterday at 4.90 and for seven cars of the same grade he paid 5 cents to-day. While it is not good policy to speculate much in regard to the immediate future, the indications at this writing point to a higher range of prices, especially for prime heavy stock, as it is scarce and wanted.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
FRIDAY, February 14, 1873.

The pig iron market continues moderately active, and while the demand, as has been the case for some time past, is restricted mainly to supplying immediate wants, there is a fair volume of business in the aggregate, nevertheless; in regard to prices, there has been no quotable change as compared with last week, but holders generally of good iron are unwilling to sell at current rates. Good red short irons sell readily at $40, 4 mos; but it is hard to obtain any more, and there are few sellers at that figure; common and medium grades are in fair supply, with, as is usually the case, more offering than is wanted.

Trade in finished irons and nails is not as brisk as it usually is at this season of the year, which is attributed to the severity of the weather and stringency in money matters combined; however, a good spring and summer trade is expected.

We were reported the following sales of metal.

ANTHRACITE.		
150 tons No. 1 Foundry F. B.	$46 00	4 mos
50 tons No. 1 Foundry	46 00	4 mos
40 tons No. 2 Foundry	42 00	4 mos
30 tons No. 2 Foundry	42 50	4 mos
30 tons No. 1 Foundry	45 00	4 mos
30 tons No. 1 Foundry	48 00	4 mos
10 tons No. 2 Foundry	44 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	42 00	4 mos
50 tons No. 1 Foundry	47 00	4 mos
25 tons No. 1 Foundry	46 00	4 mos
BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.		
200 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
300 tons White and Mottled	38 00	4 mos
500 tons Mottled and Close Gray	40 00	4 mos
100 tons Close Gray	38 00	4 mos
100 tons Neutral at Furnace	42 50	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
COKE.		
200 tons Eastern, Gray Forge	38 00	4 mos
BLOOMS.		
50 tons Charcoal	108 25	4 mos
50 tons Charcoal	115 00	cash
50 tons Charcoal	115 00	cash
HANGING ROCK.		
30 tons No. 1 Olive	$58 00	4 mos
10 tons Jackson No. 1	58 00	4 mos
50 tons F. Charcoal	60 00	4 mos
10 tons Cold Charcoal Foundry	60 00	4 mos

Iron Markets.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—The Shipping List says: There continues to be a very firm feeling in the market for Scotch Pig Iron, and still higher prices are expected. Eglington commands $56@57 per ton, in lots as wanted for consumption, and Coltness $64@65. No Glengarnock or Gartsherrie of any consequence here. Holders are indifferent about selling at current rates, as the stock here and on the way is small, and the cost abroad has materially advanced. The sales of 150 tons Eglington reported last week, was at $56 per ton, to arrive per steamer. No. 1 American Pig is firmer, in sympathy with Scotch, with sales at $57@58, and No. 2 brands are selling at $52 per ton. Refined Bar is somewhat firmer, but the demand is not large and prices are unchanged, ranging from $100@105 per ton for English and American in round lots. Rails are quiet at previous prices. Common Sheet is quoted at 6@7c per lb. Russia Sheet is nominally 16@16½c gold.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15.—The market for American Pig is active and firm. We learn of large sales of Anthracite for local wants, and prices are higher, and we quote as follows: No. 1 at $48; No. 2 at $46; No. 3 at $44; Grey Forge at $40@41, and Mottled at $38@39. Charcoal is also firm at $56.50@60 per ton. Scotch Pig is $1 to $2 per ton higher. Gartsherrie is scarce and sells from yard at $56@57, and we quoted Eglington at $53@54; none here.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—Pig Iron is firmly held, but the market is quiet. The furnace companies refuse to name prices, except for small lots. Lehigh brands, Crane and Allentown are quoted at $50 for No. 1, $49 for No. 2, and $40 at furnace for forge. Scotch iron is scarce and high. Glengarnock has been sold at 55c from the wharf. Bar iron is quiet at 4 3-10c per lb, and nail at $5 per keg.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The Shipping List says: Further advices by cable received yesterday quote the situation at the Scotch Pig market as unchanged from previous reports. The continuation of the strikes and gradual reduction of stocks cause a very firm market here, as goods cannot be laid down here except at an advance on the price now ruling, except at a loss to the importers. The sales are 100 tons Eglinton at $55, and 100 do. Coltness $62.50. American Pig is very quiet, but the market continues firm at our quotations. We quote No. 1, $50; No. 2, $47.50@48.50, and Gray Forge, $39@42. The latter is likely to be used to some extent in the manufacture of goods formerly made from old rails, as the present rates for old D. H. are also so high that they cannot be used so profitably as before. We have only to note a sale of 500 tons Rigwood Gray Forge on terms not made public. New English Rails are nearly nominal; most holders are asking above our quotations, while sales are reported of about 1,000 tons at a considerable less figure. Old are without notable change and may be quoted nominally $52 gold. Scrap is quiet at about $55@57.50 from yard, with sales of 100 tons ex ship, and 300 do. Old Car Wheel, both on private terms. Refined Bar is steady and firm at our quotations, with a fair inquiry. We hear of no movement in Sheet of any kind.

Wool Markets.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—The Shipping List reports: The wool market has been quite firm since the recent auction sale with more inquiry from manufacturers than for some time past. The statements in relation to the stoppage of machinery have run their course, and have no doubt had considerable influence on the market for some weeks past. At the recent meeting of manufacturers in New York, it was wisely deemed inexpedient to recommend any measure looking to the running or stopping of mills, and we believe very little machinery will be stopped. With our present consumption of raw material, therefore, it follows that wool will be scarce for some time to come, but if manufacturers continue to purchase cautiously we do not look for any material advance in prices. The opening London sales, commencing to-morrow, will have an important bearing on the price of wool, and the advices are looked for with considerable interest. We quote fleeces from 60@65 for common western to a good XX Ohio and super and X pulled range from 50@65, with very choice lots of eastern and Maine super from 70@75 per pound.

Imports from January 1 to February 8.

	1873.	1872
Foreign bales	2,505	4,196
Domestic bales	24,095	17,601

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—There is no improvement in the market. Dealers are anxious to sell, but buyers are scarce. A cash customer at the present time could purchase on very liberal terms. Prices continue weak, but with no further quotable decline. At the sale in London on the 13th inst., the attendance was large, but the prices brought show a decline of ¼d.@½d., the former on unwashed, and the latter on Port Phillip Combing. The sales here comprise 60 bales Montevideo at 28½@40 cents; 550 do Cape, 36@42; 3,000 pounds fall California, 26½; 15,000 pounds XX Ohio, 67; 6,500 pounds unwashed western, 45@47; 100 pounds tub washed, 61; 3,000 pounds washed, 66; 10,000 pounds combing 75; 150 bales sheep skins, 25@27½; and 27,000 pounds Montevideo, and 44 bales Sandwich Island, on private terms. By auction of damaged 123 bales Cape sold at 28½@31½ cents, and 28 do. sheep skins 25, cash.

Wheat at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13—The Tribune says: Wheat was dull and weak, at an average decline of ⅛@¾c from yesterday, due to a reported weakness in Liverpool, and a very heavy feeling in New York, which brought out numerous sellers here, in addition to selling orders from other points, which have been induced by the continued weakness of the past few days. Several cases might be mentioned of parties who have followed the market down, buying at each 1c of tumble, who grew discouraged to-day, and gave the order to sell out for the best price obtainable. With such a rush to sell, and but few who had confidence enough in wheat to buy except on settlement, it is a wonder the market did not drop further. A great deal has been said lately about short crops in Europe, especially in England, but we may not be called upon for much from that quarter after all. The Secretary of the New York Produce Exchange says in reference to this point: "The opinion seems to prevail on the other side that Great Britain will be able to obtain what she wants in the markets of the world at about present prices or less. The exports from Russia to all countries for the last three years has been an average of about 50,000,000 bu. of wheat. It is estimated her surplus will be about 25 per cent. short, or 35,000,000 to 38,000,000 bu. Last year France imported largely; this year she will have enough for her own wants, besides have a moderate surplus for export, as her exports for the first three months of the harvest year were upward of 7,000,000 bu. in excess of her imports. The exports from the Pacific coast this year in excess of last year will more than make good the probable deficiency of Russia, giving some 10,000,000 bu. besides. From returns of stocks in granery in the principal exporting countries of the world, yet incomplete, it is quite certain that the visible supply of wheat, Dec. 31, 1872, was larger than on Dec. 31, 1871."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 17.—There were 5,600 cattle to-day; 154 cars at One Hundredth street, 132 at Communipaw and 51 at Weehawken; total for the week 7,400, against 8,500 the previous week; quality averages better, and there is a little improvement all round, though higher prices are due more to improved quality than much real advance; only 400 Texans were on sale at 8@10½c; thin Illinois and Ohio cattle 10¼@11¼c; fair to good 11¾@12¼c, prime to extra 13@14c; all sold; 7 cars Texans, 6¾ cwt, 9¾@10¼c; 4 cars, 5¾ cwt, 8c; 3 cars Illinois, 6¾ cwt, 11¾c; 2 cars 1,050 lbs, 10¾c, 56 lbs per cwt; 1 lot bulls 4c; 6 cars Illinois, 7¼ cwt, 11¾@13c; 2 cars extra Ohio, 1,475 lbs, at 14c, 58 lbs per cwt; 3 cars Illinois, 8 cwt 13c; western dressed beef scarcer at 7¼@8¾c for good. Sheep to-day 9,200, and only 14,200 for the week, against 24,250 the previous week; market more active at ¼c advance or 5¼c for a car 81 lbs Michigan; 5¼c for a car poor 85 lbs Ohio; 6¾c for 2 cars 89 lbs Michigan and a car 86 lbs Ohio; 7¾c for a car 98 lbs Ohio; 8c for 2 cars 105 lbs State, and 8¾c for a deck 147 lbs Ohio; average quality still poor. Hogs running light in numbers and of less weight, averaging about 130 head per car; 80 cars to-day, making 36,700 for the week against 46,200 week before; total western dressed for the week 14,300, worth 5¾@6¾c for city dressed; 6¼c for heavy; 6¾@7c for medium; 7¼c for pigs.

CHICAGO, February 17.—Cattle receipts 3,505; fairly active; shipping demand; prices a shade better with sales; good $5,25@5,50; choice $6@6,35; good 11 cwt Texans sold at $4,25@4,55; shipments 1,089. Hogs: net receipts 14,352; active and firm; sales of common to good packing grades $4,30@4,50; do Yorkers $4,50@4,70, closing; pens well cleared; shipments 5,873. Sheep: receipts 634; fairly active for good at $4,50@5,75.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17.—Beeves in fair demand and firmer; extra State and western steers $8@8,50; fair to good $6,50@7; common $5@6; sales 2,000. Sheep in fair demand, at $4,50@8,50; sales 10,600. Hogs higher, at $7,75; sales 5,000.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FOR BETTER, FOR WORSE.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The species of free-loveism, called divorce, seems to be taking the form of an epidemic, and the loose custom of flying to the Court to obtain it, is becoming more and more prevalent, until our country in this respect bids fair to become second to no other nation on the globe. Grey haired mothers, and aged sires, raise their trembling hands and exclaim, "Things were *not* so when we were young." Still the curse is more and more gaining the ascendency, and the people are marching along, *first to the altar*, and then to the *Court* for a divorce—*married to-day, unmarried* to-morrow. Christianity demands a remedy for this distressing evil; and yet in many cases it would require a powerful magnifying glass to discover so much as a reasonable *cause*. Here is a couple who have carried on a courtship for years, and it would seem every opportunity to arrive at a thorough understanding has been granted them; they marry, quarrel and are divorced. A wise world shakes it head with the remark: "Too long an engagement; were tired of each other before their marriage." Another couple meet, fall desperately in love, are engaged and married, all in a short space of time. For a while all goes well; then the serpent crawls into their Eden, puts enmity between man and wife, and the result is, that *odious* word divorce. *This* time the world says, "Too *short* an acquaintance." Couple No. 3 are of the thoughtful class, who boast of a wonderful stock of common sense; they imagine themselves to be *congenial* spirits adapted to each other; as for *love*, that is only found in *story books*; and so after a lengthy consideration of the subject, conclude to join hands. The world says, "What a *splendid match*." But their congeniality turns out to be the kind only *adapted* to moonlight walks and the romantic days of courtship, and *not* of sufficient stability to brave the stern realities of married life. The matrimonial yoke becomes more and more galling, until finally it is thrown off. The *same* world that helped *make* the match, suddenly discovers a want of affection. Another couple approach the altar. *This* time a *boy* and *girl*. They marry because it is *fashionable* and they have nothing else to *do*, and like thousands of others, have no more idea of the sanctity of the vow "for better, for worse," than a pair of spring-chickens. The "robed priest" pities the dumb victims at the altar, and yet does not in pity falter. Their career as husband and wife is as bitter as it is short; and for once the judgment of the world is not far from correct. Society is assuming such a dolefully dilapidated condition, we shudder least the time is coming when even the already easy process of going through the Court will be dispensed with, and authority given to the magistrate or minister to undo the hymenial knot with as little ceremony as he at first ties it. Timothy Titcomb says: "When men get loose in their theology, the *screws* are started up in every thing." It looks as though a looseness in theology* had something to do with the prevailing looseness in the marriage covenant. The old Mosaic law barely sanctioned it, and under the new dispensation it is, with *one* exception, denounced. And, although "Jesus Christ pours out a doctrine beautiful as the light, sublime as Heaven, and true as God," His laws are being torn down, His precepts trampled under foot and His banner trailing in the dust, all that men may go on in their own selfish course, slaves to their passions and faithful scholars to their own false teachings. "What God joins together let not man put asunder." It might be argued as a plea for separation that God does not in every instance join together. 'Tis true in one sense of the word He does not. His adversary, always at his post, is doubtless the originator of half the marriages on record, yet we have evidence that the works of the devil may be overruled for good and any lawful marriage be sanctified if the parties themselves do their share toward making it so. There may be an occasional case where there are offences grievous to be borne, that it may seem better to sever the band than to continue the relationship with feelings of loathing and antipathy. But it certainly is lowering to the pride and dignity of any person to acknowledge before the world that their choice of a companion has been a failure. Better far labor to remedy the mistake in some other way than by disannulment.

"For still in mutual sufferance lies
The secret of true loving;
Love scarce is love that never knows
The sweetness of forgiving." DORCAS.

MT. UNION, O.

The town full of Visitors—Commencement exercises at the College.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MT. UNION, O., February 13, 1873.

The town for several days past has been pretty well crowded with visitors drawn here to witness the exercises connected with the closing of the winter term of Mt. Union College. The exercises were quite interesting, and evidenced that the college under the Presidency of Dr. O. N. Hartshorn still maintains its reputation.

Chief among the literary exercises was the entertainment given by the Republican Literary Society, which is one of the fixtures of the college. The affair came off in the College Hall, and was attended by a very large and a very appreciative audience, as well. The programme of exercises was as follows:

Music, Anthem, "Sing, Oh sing, unto the Lord," by Republican Choir; Prayer, by Rev. S. P. Woolf, of Alliance; Music by Salem Orchestra; Salutatory Address, by Miss Ida Warden, of Freeport, Pa.; Music, song, "The Life of song for me," by Republican Choir; Periodical, entitled "The Cosmopolite," by Mr. G. W. Kratz, of Emporium, Pa.; Music, by Salem Silver Cornet Band; Oration, subject, "Ebb and Flow," by Miss Siddie Bell, of East Fairfield, O.; Music, song, "Happy as the day is long," by Republican Choir; Oration, subject, "Can't catch old birds with chaff," by T. J. Fording, Alliance, O.; Music, by Salem Orchestra; Periodical, "The "Hail-storm,"" by Miss Emma Crook, Letonia, O.

The entertainment closed with a drama entitled "Innocence Rewarded," conducted by Mr. C. C. Fritchman of West Newton, Pa., and Miss Mary E. Collins of Grand View, Ohio. It was divided into seven acts, interspersed with music, and was a very spicy performance throughout giving great pleasure to the audience.

The audience was then dismissed, with the benediction by Rev. Dr. Birkett.

The officers of the Republican are: Speaker—Mr. C. C. Fritchman; Vice Speaker—Miss Naomi Bell; Secretary—Mr. W. P. Douglas, Chorister—Mr. W. H. Lesh. C. S. H.

THAT PROBLEM.

PITTSBURGH, PA., February 14th, 1872.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In your issue of the 12th inst., there appeared a solution of the "Will Problem," which, even though given by a lady and purporting to be "the only true solution," cannot possibly satisfy the conditions of the will. These were two: first, if the offspring proved to be a son, he was to share equally with his mother. This is the same as though the father had said that he considered the *son's* claim in the division of the property as precisely equal to his *mother's*. The second condition was that if the offspring should prove to be a daughter, she should receive one third and the mother two thirds of the property—£4,500. This is the same as though the father had said he considered the daughter's claim in the division as just one half that of the mother's. The fact of both a son and daughter being born does not necessitate any change whatever in the relation they stand to each other, which is that the mother shall have twice as much as the daughter, and, as "things which are equal to the same thing are equal to each other," *ergo*, the son also must receive twice as much as the daughter. Taking then, one part as the daughter's share, two parts would represent the mother's, and also two parts would represent the son's share, and five parts, £4,500, or the whole fortune.

Then, as 5 : 1 :: £4,500 : X £900—Daughter's share
" 5 : 2 :: £4,500 : Y £1,800—Mother's share
" 5 : 2 :: £4,500 : Z £1,800—Son's share.

This solution satisfies all the conditions of the will and would therefore seem to be the "true solution." Very respectfully yours,

F. A. BARR,
Western University, Pittsburgh.

February 13, 1873.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In your issue of Wednesday, 12th inst., I see a solution of the Smith Legacy as per John Bonycastle, Prof., &c. Now I hold that John's rendition of the solution is wholly wrong—not being in accordance with the bequest or the ratios given. By what authority does he seek a ratio between the sons' and daughters' shares, when he has the ratio of both to the mother's share given in the will? To give the mother $2,000, the son $1,500 and the daughter $1,000 certainly would not be carrying out the intent and meaning of the will, when it explicitly directs that the son shall have *as much* and the daughter *half as much* as the mother receives.

In Parker's Philosophy of Arithmetic, page 349, there is a problem of a kindred nature to the Smith bequest, and the answer is obtained by precisely the same logical reasoning I gave in my solution published in your issue of the 5th inst., which is the only reasonable and correct one that can be given.

In a work published by Nicholas Pike, many years ago, there is an example of the same kind, and I have solved it also by the same reasoning, and with such authority as Park and Pike at my back, I will respectfully beg leave to differ with John Bonycastle and his lady friend.

Yours, J. G. B.

PITTSBURGH, February 13, 1873.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

In Wednesday's issue, Feb. 12, I notice an answer to a mathematical problem given by a lady that has sojourned in England, and who gives the answer as found in some English Professor's work, and she states that the daughter receives ⅓, the son ½ and the mother twice as much as the daughter, or ⅔. Now I would like to know how she can make it out that the son receives anything, when the daughter receives ⅓ and the mother ⅔. I always thought that was the whole. Yours,

J. P. SMITH,
Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

PITTSBURGH, February 10, 1873.

An answer to your Smith imbroglio can be found in "Euler," "The European" Man of Figures, which I think some of your defunct correspondents had better consult before volunteering to answer the public. Yours,

L. H.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In answer to your problem relative to the proportionate shares of the deceased father's will, I will venture to suggest that the boy was all right, but as to the girl, as she hadn't ought to have been, she isn't entitled to a darned red. FLIP.

Another Problem.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

ALLEGHENY CITY, February 16, 1873.

I have a problem that I have found very few persons able to solve, although it is extremely easy "when you know how." It is this—A man died and left an estate which he had bequeathed as follows: to the first heir he gave one thousand dollars, and one tenth of the remainder; to the second heir, $2,000, and one tenth of the remainder; to the third $3,000, and one tenth remainder; to the fourth, $4,000, and one tenth remainder, and so on until all the heirs had been served and there was none of the estate left. What was the value of the estate, how many heirs, and how much did each one receive. D.

HOME NEWS.

Kicked by a Mule.

Yesterday afternoon two boys persisted in playing with a mule attached to a wagon at the corner of Pike and Chestnut streets, Allegheny. Finally one of the boys took a stick and commenced prodding the mule with it. The animal retaliated by a kick which struck the boy on the forehead, over the eye, fracturing his skull. He was taken to his home and cared for. It is thought he will not recover.

Success.

We are glad of the success of our worthy neighbor, Max Schamberg. He is as busy as a bee from morning to night. His this year's steam-ship business will excel all former records. He has already secured the following prominent gentlemen as passengers to Europe and the Vienna Exposition: J. Ludwig Koether, Esq.; James Means, Esq., and Mr. S. Zugschmidt, with their respective families—all Pittsburghers and well known. We congratulate our friend.

Lecture Matinee To-day.

"Old Bonnets and They that Wear Them" will be presented by Rev. Henry Morgan, the Lecturer, at the Academy of Music, this afternoon at two o'clock. This will be a splendid opportunity for our lady friends to hear this interesting lecture, and we have no doubt a great many of them will be present to learn what Mr. Morgan has to say about Old Bonnets. We are under the impression that if he would tell them something about new bonnets his lecture would perhaps be more interesting to the fair sex.

Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

The stockholders of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway on Thursday ratified the negotiations recently commenced by the managers of of the road for the lease of the Pennsylvania Petroleum, the Pithole Valley Railroad, and the Chenango Railroad. The Pennsylvania Petroleum Railroad is to run from Pithole to Cambridge, on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad and is only partly built. Notice has been given that a further issue of $1,600,000 will soon be made for acquiring the remaining interest in the Chenango & Allegheny Railroad, and for the extension of the Pennsylvania Petroleum Railroad.

Presentation.

On Thursday evening at the Federal street depot, Allegheny, Mr. Joseph L. Gaches, train dispatcher of the West Penn. R. R., was presented with an elegant gold watch and chain by the patrons and employees of the road. Mr. John Megraw made the presentation speech and Mr. Gaches expressed his thanks in a few well chosen remarks. Addresses were also made by Messrs. Hugh McNeil, James Brown, Wm. Paul, Jr., Robt. White, Wm. Daugherty, Hugh Forrester and others.

Mr. Gaches has been connected with the West Penn. R. R., for a number of years and that the gentlemanly and efficient manner in which he conducts its affairs is appreciated, this testimonial proves. It is a present most worthily bestowed.

An Exciting Ride.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, as a Western avenue car was coming down Federal street, Allegheny, it commenced to slide, owing to the slippery condition of the track. The speed was accelerated as the brake became tightened, and nothing but Providence could prevent a serious accident, as a freight train was crossing the track at the time. The driver seeing the danger, did his best to check his horses, but he found it impossible. The passengers also saw their terrible dilemma, and were awfully frightened. Two ladies ran to the rear platform and jumped off, one of them, Mrs. Holmes, fell and was considerably bruised. The other lady struck on her feet and was not hurt. The driver, finally, as a last resort, at the corner of Church avenue, turned his horses off the track and let the car run on to them and they were thrown down, one of them being considerably injured; but through this action a serious accident was averted.

Business Embarrassments.

The well known iron firms of Wood, Sons & Co., and James Wood & Co., have for some time experienced serious financial embarrassments, occasioned by unfortunate railroad contracts which involved them very heavily. Several meetings of their creditors have been held, though nothing definite was arrived at. The firm have asked an extension of two years, but this has not yet been agreed to on the part of their creditors. The "paper," which the firms have amounts to something over $1,800,000, we are informed, and their other debts amount to over $400,000, making the total of their liabilities in the neighborhood of $2,250,000. On the other hand, they claim that their assets are over $3,500,000, consisting of four blast furnaces, a rolling mill and nail mill located at Wheatland, on the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, and the Eagle Iron Works, at Saw Mill run. The business men express a sympathy for the firms and it is thought that some arrangement will be made by which the suspension will be but a temporary one.

Prof. Morse.

The next lecture of the Library Course will be given next week, by Prof. E. S. Morse, of Bowdoin College, upon the subject "How Animals Move." Prof. Morse is one of the most brilliant men of the day, and his two lectures promise to be unusually entertaining. The following endorsement comes from a source that will entitle it to every consideration:

FEBRUARY 17, 1873.

Lecture Committee of Library Association—GENTLEMEN: Your letter asking my opinion of Professor Edward S. Morse, the next lecturer in the Library Course, was duly received. As a naturalist he stands in the front rank, and though a young man, his scientific abilities are well known in this country and in Europe. Whatever he may say can be relied on as strictly true. He is a pleasing speaker, using no notes, and illustrating his subject by rapid black-board sketches, which in themselves are marvels of skill. He does not make pictures and then talk about them, but gives a truly scientific lecture—devoid of technicalities—using the board only to illustrate his subject. One stroke of the chalk in his hand tells more than many pages of printed matter. I shall advise all of my friends to attend the first lecture, leaving them to do as they choose with the second. I congratulate your committee in securing his services.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
B. C. JILLSON.

A Relic.

We were shown yesterday an original order for the military celebration of Washington's birthday in this city, dated the 21st of February 1812, exactly sixty-one years ago. Following is a copy of the order:

PITTSBURGH, 21 February, 1812.

SIR.—The Captain being absent on business, I have thought proper (in conformity to custom) to parade to-morrow, as a tribute of respect, in honor of the birthday of him who was the principal instrument in achieving our glorious independence. You are therefore required to have the company notified to attend parade, in *complete uniform* in the Diamond to-morrow, at the hour of 11 A. M. precisely, with eight rounds of blank cartridges *each*."

ALEX. McCLURG, Lieut.
2nd Company S. Infantry.
Mr. JEFFREY SCAIFE, 1st Sergeant 2nd Co.

The venerable Alex. McClurg still with us, with his head whitened by the frosts of nearly ninety winters, but with a mental activity scarcely at all impaired, was the gallant Lieutenant who signed the above paper in 1812. Mr. Jeffrey Scaife, whom we remember well, passed to his account many years ago, but his son, Mr. Wm. B. Scaife is still among our active men of business. Long may these veterans abide in health and prosperity, to cherish the memory and recount the events of the good old time when Washington's birthday was everywhere suitably honored.

BEECHER'S LECTURE.

Balancing the Books—A Most Encouraging Showing.

The gentlemen having in charge the literary entertainment given by Henry Ward Beecher, in Library Hall, last Tuesday evening, have balanced the books, and are in a state of exultation over the financial result. The lecture was attended by about two thousand people, and the gross receipts were $2,321. The expenses of the managers of the enterprise were unusually heavy, but the affair was well managed, and they were enabled, after settling bills, to close their wallet over $1,600 clear profit—not of course including the fee of the speaker. The people of Pittsburgh practically, as well as theoretically, appreciate a good lecture.

URGING IMMEDIATE ACTION.

The Third Ward Temperance Alliance—The Resolutions Passed.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Third ward, Allegheny, Auxiliary Temperance Alliance, held in Brown's Chapel, corner of Boyle and Hemlock streets, on the 20th inst., Rev. C. O. H. Thomas, A.B., presided. Spirited address were made by the following gentlemen: Revs. Swift, Witherspoon, Johnston, Thomas, and James Parke, Jr., Esq., all of whom spoke in favor of the Local Option law.

Resolutions were adopted, to be sent to our representatives in the Senate and House, urging the passage of the amendment to the Local Option law now pending before the Legislature. The resolutions were as follows:

1. That we request the members of the Legislature to use all their exertions to secure the passage of the amendment to the license law now before the House.

2. That we still trust that our representatives will be true to the great responsibilities we have committed to their charge. The minds of the people are aroused about the great evils of the present license system as it is in these cities, and we cannot believe that large sums of money have been used and are to be used to defeat the ends of justice and subvert the efforts of the friends of law and order. Neither can we believe that those who represent the interests of the county of Allegheny will cast a stigma upon her fair name by countenancing or aiding in any corrupt measure for the defeat of the Local Option bill.

3. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each member of the Legislature from this county, and that the GAZETTE, *Dispatch* and *Evening Chronicle* be requested to notice the same in their papers.

S. A. NEALE,
COL. JOHN GLENN,
GEORGE H. DIMMEY, } Committee.

The Following Machines

taken in exchange for the Improved Singer, will sold cheap at No. 10 Sixth street:

1 New Howe.
1 New Wheeler & Wilson.
1 New Florence.

Numerous old machines of every style, in good working order, will be sold for from $5 to $25.

R. STRAW & Co.,
No. 10 Sixth street.

The Genuine Arizona Diamond Stones

Set in gold and warranted, can be had at no other place but No. 38 Fifth avenue.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise.

THE First Presbyterian church, of East Liberty, in this city, Rev. J. S. Gillespie, pastor, has adopted the system of weekly giving.

THERE will be preaching in the Central United Presbyterian church, Allegheny, to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by the pastor, Rev. J. M. Johnston.

REV. J. W. McKEEVER has been preaching a series of sermons on Prayer, in the First Methodist Church this city, which have attracted general attention.

THERE will be preaching as usual in the hall of the Eleventh ward public school house on Sabbath evening, at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited.

THE church of Greenville, Pa., Clarion Presbytery, now under the pastoral care of Rev. A. C. Elliotte, recently received an accession of forty-one members.

REV. DAVID HARRISON, pastor of the church of New Salem, Presbytery of Blairsville, has received a call to the church of Little Beaver, Presbytery of Shenango.

A REVIVAL meeting has been in progress for several weeks in the Bridgewater M. E. Church and has resulted in the accession of ninety to the membership.

THE installation of Rev. W. C. Greenough, formerly of Pittsburgh, as pastor of the Cohocksink church, Philadelphia, will take place to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

THE First church of Birmingham, Presbyterian, under the pastoral care of Rev. G. H. Humphry, received eight on confession of faith and four by certificate, last Sabbath.

REV. DANIEL SCHINDLER, formerly editor of the *Radical* in this city, but now of the *Living Christian*, Rhode Island, has been spending a few days in the city with his friends.

REV. E. R. JONES, of Ames M. E. Chapel, is preparing a memorial of the life of the late Mrs. Nancy Adams, whose death a few weeks ago caused such sorrow in the community.

PREACHING in the Third U. P. church, Pittsburgh, by the pastor, Rev. S. R. Frazier, on Sabbath morning at 10½, and 7½ evening. Strangers in the city are especially invited.

THE First Methodist Church, South Side, Rev. J. B. Lucas, pastor, since the beginning of the conference year, has been increased by an addition to the church rolls of forty-six members.

WE believe the new rector elect, the Rev. Doctor Spalding, is expected to assume the charge of St. Peter's Episcopal Church to-morrow, or, at the farthest, on the following Sunday.

REV. T. H. COLHOUER will preach in the South hall of the Eleventh ward public school house, on next Sabbath evening, the 23d inst. at 7½ o'clock. The public are most respectfully invited.

REV. S. M. HICKMAN, formerly of this city, is meeting with marked success in his new charge, Monongahela City; during the present winter about two hundred persons have united with the church.

IT is said that Mr. John A. Gray, formerly of this city, has been licensed as a local preacher in the Methodist Church at Topeka, Kansas, and that he is also Superintendent of the Sabbath School there.

WE understand that the Rev. Mr. Alsop, of the diocese of New York, called to succeed the venerable Dr. Preston, as Rector of St. Andrews Church, has not yet advised the parish of his acceptance of the call.

THE new Carson Street M. E. Church, South Side, will be dedicated March 2. Ministers in this city are respectfully and earnestly invited to be present. The presence of all former pastors of the charge is desired.

REV. W. P. MOORE, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church in Allegheny, Manchester, is holding a series of meetings at Rimersburg, Clarion county, this week, where he was pastor at the beginning of his ministry.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER furnishes a theme for both of our local Presbyterian exchanges this week, and with singular unanimity both condemn him—one for what he *has* said, and the other for what he *don't* say.

THERE will be a called meeting of the Presbytery of Monongahela held at the U. P. Book Rooms, Ninth street, on Monday week at ten o'clock, to take action upon the apointment of a member to Moderate a call for the Wylie avenue church.

THE anniversary of the Allegheny County Christian Temperance Alliance will be held in the Second U. P. Church, Sixth avenue, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The speakers are Revs. Father Hickey and J. D. Herr. A very interesting and large meeting is expected.

PRESIDENT HENRY PALMER, of the Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Church, has appointed Revs. William Collier, Jesse H. Hull and Alexander Clark, fraternal messengers to the Maryland Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, to meet in Baltimore, March 12, 1872.

THE M. E. Church at Monongahela City is now completed and will be dedicated March 2. Dr. S. H. Nesbit and Rev. A. B. Leonard, of Pittsburgh, will conduct the services; but the former pastors connected with the church are expected to be present and participate in the exercise.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. will be postponed to-night on account of the mass meeting of citizens at City Hall, in favor of the passage of the Local Option law. The members of the Association are earnestly urged to be present, as the meeting is one of great importance.

AT a congregational meeting of the Fourth U. P. church, Allegheny, one night this week, about $3,600 were subscribed toward paying of a debt of some $5,000 that has been hanging over the church for some time past. It is probable that a sufficient amount will at once be raised to wipe it all out.

THERE is a new Episcopal Missionary Station at Sharpsburg, where Rev W. A. Fuller preaches in the Academy at three P. M. every Sunday; also at Temperanceville, where Rev. Mr. Caswell preaches in the Lutheran church at three P. M. We believe Sunday-schools have been begun at both these stations.

REV. E. K. SQUIERS, D. D. will deliver a sermon to young men in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, Sixth avenue, between Wood and Smithfield streets Sabbath evening, February 23; at 7½ o'clock, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association; all, especially young men are invited.

WE were in error in stating in this column on last Saturday that the Western Book and Tract Society was under the auspices of the non-Episcopal Methodist Church. This society is strictly undenominational, and the agent, Rev. Mr. McFarland, and the society, deserve the liberal contributions of all Christians.

THE Publishing Board of the Methodist Church, have purchased the parsonage of the First Methodist Church on Fifth avenue, which is to be suitably prepared for a book store, and also an office for the *Methodist Recorder*, and they will remove from their present location, 84 Wood street to their new base of operations on the first of April next.

NEXT Wednesday, commonly called "Ash Wednesday" is the beginning of the Lenten season. The day is so called from the custom of the ancient Catholic church of sprinkling ashes that day on the heads of penitents. The season is marked in the Episcopal Church, by no prescribed penance or abstinence, but as a season of more frequent prayer and self-denial.

REV. DR. BITTINGER, of the Sewickley Presbyterian Church, has organized what he styles an "Historical Class," which meets weekly, and which is attended by ladies and gentlemen, young or old, married or single, church members or otherwise, and at which historical subjects are talked of,—the subject being announced a week previous to the time of its discussion. The "class" has been in operation for several months, and is generally voted an interesting success.

THE *Methodist Recorder* objects to Nast's caricatures of Romanism in *Harper's Weekly*, and says: "His cuts are most unkind. We will not be suspected of especial sympathy for the Pope of the Chief Episcopacy; and so all the more earnestly do we protest against this studied and determined attempt to excite religious animosity. A leading secular journal, like *Harper's Weekly*, becomes a disturber of the peace, when it makes any particular religious communion an object of assault and ridicule. It is unwise."

THE Seventh U. P. Church (late Lawrenceville) was organized in 1860, with forty members, under the care of Rev. W. H. Andrews, as stated supply. After a few months a call was made out for him. His installation as pastor took place in September 1860. The congregation secured a valuable lot on Butler street, erected a frame building in the year 1863, and by the unremitting energy of the pastor, the building is now inadequate to afford room for the congregation. They have purchased a large lot on Forty-fourth street, and in the coming season they expect to erect a more commodious house and be able to supply all that desire to attend. From a small business the labor of their pastor has been greatly encouraged, as their communion roll has now over three hundred names.

A SOCIABLE for the benefit of the Wylie avenue Church was held on Thursday evening in the Eleventh ward school-house. A large number was present. D. R. Ingram presided on the occasion. The meeting was opened with devotional exercises, after which an appropriate address of welcome was made by the gentleman presiding. Music, select readings and promenading was then the order of the evening. Owing to the great crowd present, it was impossible to carry out the programme for the evening's entertainment as satisfactorily as was desired. The congregation express their sincere sorrow that owing to the above circumstance they were unable to extend the kind hospitality and attention to all that they desired. Thanks are tendered to all kind friends who were present, and who labored to make the occasion, as all the undertakings of this young congregation, a success.

A Timely Hint.

In the days of sham and shoddy, it is a matter of some importance to gentlemen, to know just exactly where to go to secure clothing that will stand a reasonable wear, and be worth the money given for it. They can never fail if they will bestow their patronage on the house of Mr. Wm. Hespenhide & Co., No. 50 Sixth street, near Penn. There is no article ever admitted into this store that is not of a good quality, and no single garment or suit of clothing is ever allowed to go from the house that will not to be found to be as represented. The firm have a reputation to sustain—a reputation gained through years of fair dealing—and they never allow it to suffer by "shoddy" or any other false device. Gentlemen will find good goods and reasonable prices at No. 50 Sixth street.

The Genuine Arizona Diamond Stones

Set in gold and warranted, can be had at no other place but No. 38 Fifth avenue.

The Stranger's Inquiry.

"Which is the best shaving saloon in the city," inquired one gentleman of another, on the street.

"You're a stranger in the city?" inquiringly remarked the gentleman addressed.

"Yes, sir," was the reply. "Never been here before, and am tired with travelling and want a a refreshing bath and shave."

"I thought you were a stranger or you would have known that Sam. Green's Central, in the Central Hotel, on Smithfield street, was the Saloon in the city.

The Singer

Sewing Machine is sold on payments of $10.00 per month. Full instructions given, and warranted for three years. R. STRAW & CO., No. 10 Sixth street.

BREVITIES.

....Washington's birthday.

....Pittsburgh Councils will hold a stated meeting Monday afternoon.

....The police and the Grey's parade to-day—the Fire Department will not.

....The Council Committee on Railroads met last evening, but transacted no business of importance.

....The seventeen new caps for the Lieutenants of the police force arrived yesterday—just in time for the parade to-day.

....The Brioeland murder trial at Washington continued yesterday, though nothing important was developed. Most of the day was occupied in hearing the testimony of Detective Cupples.

....We are in receipt daily of communications for publication written on all sides of the paper. We have not, and cannot, take time to rewrite these, consequently they are not published.

....Washington was born February 22, 1732, in Westmoreland county, Virginia, and was in the 68th year of his age at the time of his death. Had he lived until to-day he would have been 141 years old.

....A corps of engineers yesterday made a survey of Second avenue in the vicinity of the crossing of the Pan Handle Railroad, with a view of making some change at the crossing which will be beneficial to the traveling public.

....W. H. Parker *alias* Alexander, Foster, etc., who operated with a fraudulent check, in this city, some time since, and played the same game afterwards in Zanesville, Ohio, has been arrested at Urbana, Ohio, and is now in prison at Zanesville.

....The property of Mr. Alex. Patterson, advertised for sale to-day, is a good chance for safe investments. These lots will continue to increase in value twenty per cent. each year, and no doubt will be sought for. See the advertisement.

....The Fire Department will not parade to-day, as was anticipated. A meeting of the Fire Commission was called for yesterday afternoon to consider the matter, but only three of their number were present, and as five constitute a quorum no action was taken.

....Yesterday afternoon Pierce Kelley and Daniel Gilbert, mentioned yesterday as having been arrested for passing counterfeit coin at Parkers Landing, had a hearing before U. S. Commissioner Gamble. Gilbert was committed to jail for trial, and Kelley was released.

....A driver of an ale wagon, while lifting out a barrel of that liquid on Locust street and Beaver avenue, Allegheny, yesterday morning, slipped and fell, the barrel rolling on his stomach, inflicting a very serious internal injury. He was taken into a house and a physician summoned.

....W. H. Miller, Esq., of the *American Standard*, Uniontown, Pa., (and which by the way, is one of the best of our weekly exchanges,) is stopping at the Central Hotel, and honored our sanctum with his presence yesterday. He reports everything in a prosperous condition in Fayette county.

....The Master Builders' Association held another meeting last night at Turner Hall, President Wilson in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the scale of prices reported by the committee. The list is considered and revised seriation, and several weeks will be occupied in completing the list.

....The friends of the Local Option law have telegraphed to all the members of the Senate and House of Representatives from this county to be present at the mass meeting to-morrow. It will be impossible for those who are on the Luzerne county contested election case to be present, as they are now at Wilkesbarre taking testimony.

....We have received the annual report of the Illinois State Penitentiary for the years 1871 and 1872, through the kindness of Maj. A. W. Edwards, the Warden of the Institution. It shows the Institution to be on more than a paying basis, having paid a revenue of over $36,000, through the efficient management of the present Warden and Commissioners.

....Pursuant to a call, a meeting of bankers was held yesterday morning, at No. 57 Fourth avenue, for the purpose of reorganizing the old Pittsburgh Stock Exchange. The attendance was not very large, and, after some discussion, it was decided to adjourn until next Wednesday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, and in the meantime take measures to urge a larger attendance.

....The Missionary Association of the Allegheny Conference of our colored brethren held a meeting in the John Wesley Church, in this city, on the 19th inst., at which the following clerical delegates were present: Dr. Matthews, from the John Wesley Church; Dr. N. Williams, from Uniontown; Rev. W. Hamilton, from Salem, Ohio; Rev. J. M. Ware, from Blairsville, Pa.; Rev. Charles Pipkins, from Washington, Pa.; and Rev. David Stevens, from Allegheny. The meeting was very harmonious and gave promise of happy results.

....On Wednesday afternoon a man named Jim Hanna entered the house of Miss Eleaner Mathers, a maiden lady over seventy years old, who lived near Mercer, Pa., and drawing a huge knife, demanded her gold and threatening to take her life. She told him she had none, as she had been robbed a few days before, and all her money taken. The brute then threw her down and ravished her person. Hanna was arrested and committed to jail to answer the charges of attempted burglarly and rape. The affair occasioned great excitement and indignation, and there was considerable talk of resorting to lynch law.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

TWENTY-EIGHT common cases were disposed of by the Mayer, yesterday morning.

JOHN WINDER and Thomas Steel were fined by Deputy Mayer Irwin yesterday for creating a disturbance in a saloon in East Liberty, on Wednesday evening last.

M. STRANO, the pawnbroker, of Sixth street, who was arrested on the information of Charles Pierce, charging him with false pretences, yesterday compromised the case by giving Pierce his watch and money and paying costs.

OTTO FISHER, before Alderman Moreland, charges Julius Arendt with assault and battery. He alleges that he blinded his right eye, and completely closed his left, much to his extreme discomfort. The Alderman issued a warrant.

YESTERDAY morning, the steward of the steamer Carrie Brooks missed a pitcher, some towels, etc., and suspecting a woman passenger who had just left the boat, visited her boarding house. She indignantly denied the charge, though he persisted, and finally found the stolen articles in her trunk. No information was made against her.

THE fellow who stole the fifteen dollars and bundle of clothes, by getting the address of an unfortunate female who was in the Allegheny lock-up, as reported in yesterday's GAZETTE, was arrested yesterday by Officer Wier. He gave his name as Charles Johnston, and said he hailed from Williamsport. $14.90 and the bundle of clothes were found in his possession, and recovered. It was used in paying the woman's fine, and the prisoner placed in the lock up.

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

ISSUED TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1873, AND BEARING THAT DATE, REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE "GAZETTE" FROM THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. HILL & ELLSWORTH, No. 771 G STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND COUNSELLORS IN PATENT CASES, FROM WHOM ALL INFORMATION REGARDING PATENTS CAN BE OBTAINED.

135,410. Reversing-Link-Motion.—Thomas L. Crowley, Parker township, Butler county, Pa.

135,448. Harrow.—Cyrus Stith, Irwin's Station, Pa.

135,451. Ratchet-Drill.—Josiah Swank, Delano, Pa.

135,457. Top Plate for Cooking Stoves.—Edward R. Wehrle, Pittsburgh, Pa.

135,512. Manufacturing Iron and Steel.—Ogden Bolton, Jr., and John Pedder, Pittsburgh, Pa.

135,600. Folding Door Key.—Joseph Seibert, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to The Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Company, same place.

Solid gold and plated jewelry of all kinds at the lowest prices at Evans' Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue.

Messrs. Rosenbaum and Fleishman, No. 76 Market street are *par excellance* in the the trimming line in this city. Their stock of millinery and fancy goods are the choicest in the market. Their prices are as reasonable as any first class store in this city, and they are polite and attentive to their customers. Their departments are varied, and ladies should not fail to examine their stock; in it may be found everything needful in the trimming line that can be found in a first class store of this kind. The stock of millinery goods and fancy silks cut on the bias will well repay the attention of our ladies, among them may be found all the latest styles issued in Paris, London or New York, and also many styles peculiarly their own, made and manufactured expressly for them. Their silks and Lyonaisse velvet are all of the latest colors, designs and patterns. We can assure our lady friends and readers that there is no store west of New York in this line that is more complete in its general detail as a millenery, trimming, or fancy goods establishment, than the store above referred to. Messrs. Rosenbaum & Fleishman employ none but polite and affable clerks to wait upon their customers, and thus we can assuredly advise our friends to patronize the store No. 76 Market street for anything they may want in that line.

"Light running" is one of the strong characteristics of the American Button-hole and Overseaming Machine. Those who have tried other machines will understand this great superiority. The American is for sale by Mr. James Espy, at 178 Liberty street.

Be Prepared

for every emergency in case of a fire, by taking out a policy of insurance in some sound company like the Teutonia of Allegheny, the office of which is at 206 East Ohio street. The Teutonia in numerous instances already has shown its stability by the prompt payment of losses, and the readiness which has every been manifested to put policy holders to as little trouble as possible in adjustment of claims. The business of the Company is exclusively that of fire insurance, and care and prudence are exercised in the taking of risks, so that the Company when it does accept a risk guarantees the greater safety to its patrons. It is managed by gentlemen who have had long experience in business affairs, and acquaintance with insurance matters, which affords the fullest evidence that the Teutonia will always be properly managed. Mr. Henry F. Eggers is General Secretary, and will attend to patrons at the office, 206 East Ohio street.

Among all modern inventions, nothing has gained such popular favor as the sewing machine. Second to none in the market stands the Improved Singer, capable of doing all kinds of sewing, from the lightest cambric to the heaviest cassimere. Call and examine at

R. STRAW & CO.'S,
10 Sixth street.

The Center of Attraction

is at 38 Fifth avenue, where the celebrated Arizona diamond jewelry is sold.

The Genuine Arizona Diamond Stones,

Set in solid gold and warranted, can be had at no other place but No. 38 Fifth avenue.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

The jury in the case of Farvey vs. Giles, Holden et al., previously reported, returned a verdict for plaintiff for three hundred and fifty dollars. Eight of the jury were in favor of returning a verdict for five thousand dollars, two for the full amount claimed, ten thousand, and for two six and one-fourth cents. A compromise, however, was effected after being out four or five hours, and the above amount, three hundred and fifty dollars, agreed upon.

The case of John McGervey, by his next friend, James McGervey, vs. Bernhard Vamiam, et ux., was next taken up. This is an action for malicious prosecution. The plaintiff was arrested in October, 1871, on oath of defendant, and brought before Ex Mayor Brush on a charge of larceny. He was imprisoned in the county jail for a period of four months, tried twice in the Court of Quarter Sessions, the jury disagreeing on the first trial and acquitting him on the second. He now brings suit to recover damages—the amount claimed being one thousand dollars. A verdict was rendered for defendant.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

In this Court the firm of Mead & McGee, of Warren county, hotel proprietors, filed a voluntary petition for adjudication in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Woodruff, of Erie. A preliminary injunction was also issued in the same case against certain execution creditors.

Abraham B. Durum, of Warren county, filed a voluntary petition for adjudication in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Harper, because all the creditors live in this city.

On petition of assignee of E. J. Roberts, bankrupt, of Pittsburgh, an order was made authorizing the sale of certain debts, notes and book accounts.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE COLLIER.

The case of Rosanna Geng vs. Wm. Geng, libel in divorce and previously reported, is still on trial.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The Denier Pantomime Company wind up their engagement at this house this evening. To-day, at the matinee, "Humpty Dumpty" will be given. This evening it will be presented for the last time. On Monday evening Miss Ada Harland will make her first bow in Pittsburgh, appearing in the drama of "Bertha the Sewing Machine Girl," assuming the principal *roles*. Miss Harland is a good actress, and, it is said, excels in this peculiar character.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—On Monday evening Mr. McKee Rankin will open a short season at this house with the well known drama, "A legend of the Catskills," "Rip Van Winkle." Mr. Rankin has thrown his own conception of the part into this character, and has braved the criticisms of the press of our eastern cities, which resulted to him very favorably. One feature of this season will be a choice selected stock company. This troupe has been supporting Mr. Rankin all over the country in this play, and each one is up in their part, even to the minor details. Miss Kitty Blanchard is with the party, and as an actress of merit and worth she stands very high. We predict for this combination a very successful season.

AIMS' AMERICAN THEATRE.—This house was as full as it could hold last evening. Miss De Montford in her *seances* proved more a mystery than ever. Her decided power as a mesmerist can not be denied. She is undoubtedly a wonder in this line. The balance of the troupe acquit themselves well. To-day at half-past two o'clock the regular Saturday matinee will be given, with a celebration programme. This evening the holiday bill will be repeated.

TRIMBLES VARIETIES.—The immense combination that has been performing here the past week has been successful in drawing good houses every night. To-day the regular Saturday matinee will be given, with a programme replete with commemorations of the day we love to remember. A good bill is offered for this evening.

A Partial List of Properties for Sale by Cole & Irwin, Nos. 68 and 70 Fifth Avenue, (Maltby Building.)

The following properties will be sold at a reduction, if purchased, previous to April 1st:

GOLD CLAIM.

French Gulch, Summit county, Colorado. We have several specimens, as taken from this claim, and can give a good title. The Claim is in working order, with Flume, Cabins, Utensils, &c. For further particulars call at our Office, where a plan can be seen. To a live, practical man this is a good opportunity.

EAST LIBERTY.
River Avenue.
[43.]

Frame house of 6 rooms and hall, cellar, water, (pump). House well finished. Lot 50 by 95, situate on River Avenue, one square from Station street. Price $4,500. Terms 1-3 cash; balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. The House is in excellent order, and pleasantly located.

HOMEWOOD, PENN'A R. R.
[150.]

Frame House, 4 rooms and hall, porch in front. House new and in good repair. Lot 25 by 100. Situate on Homewood avenue, two minute's walk from station, and two squares from Penn avenue. Price, $2,500. Terms, 1-3 cash; balance in 1 and 2 years.

EAST LIBERTY.
Collins Avenue.

One of the finest located Building Lots in the 19th ward. 40 by 129. Between station and Rop streets. Price and terms reasonable.

FIRE CLAY BRICK WORKS.
[203.]

282 acres of land, with 3 lots, situate at Black Lick station, Indiana county, Penn'a. These works are in good running order, new engine, 2 cylinder boilers, new clay mill, 2 kilns; capacity for manufacturing 6,000 bricks daily. ⅔ of the above tract is underlaid with a five-foot vein of fire clay, and four-foot vein of coal. Parties wishing an investment of this kind, will please give us a call. Price and terms reasonable.

COLE & IRWIN.

Rev. Henry Morgan's Lecture on "Fast Young Men" was delivered yesterday to the prisoners in our county jail, at the request of the chaplain. It is said that the prisoners were deeply moved while he spoke, with tender words of warning and hope. A rising vote of thanks was tendered him by the prisoners. The lecture this evening on "Fast Young Men" is, at the request of many who heard him on last Monday evening, to be repeated, and will be the last of the present course. All young men should hear him. Tickets 25 cents.

The Center of Attraction

is at 38 Fifth avenue, where the celebrated Arizona diamond jewelry is sold.

Hail, Verdant Spring!

The winter has been long and dreary, and many are the anxious and wistful eyes that are turned to catch the first glimpse of the verdant springtime, while many the hearts that are longing for the snows to disappear, and the verdure to come again. This feeling may be all very well, so far as the mere wishing goes, but we would advise our friends, especially our young gentlemen friends, not to be in too great haste to "rush the season" by casting aside winter garments and hastening to don the spring apparel. There will be many a day yet, in the next three months, when warm clothing will be needed, and if any gentleman, in anticipation of the rapid approach of spring has allowed his stock of winter clothes to run low, it would be the part of wisdom for him to go immediately and replenish his stock from the exhaustless supply at that leading tailoring establishment of Allegheny, Mr. M. T. Heckert's, No 61 North Diamond street.

Attention. The military and all other organizations intending to parade to-morrow, will call at Evans' Department Store first for orders. As any orders in their line will be promptly attended to in short time.

The "Novelty" Works.

The extensive establishment of Messrs. L. J. Richards & Bro., which goes under this name—the Novelty Carriage Works—is located on Center street, opposite the Allegheny Cemetery, and near Penn avenue. The firm pays especial attention to the manufacture of carriages and wagons for Pittsburgh patrons, and has achieved in this line a marked success. The work stands the most rigid comparison with that of other manufacturers, and in wear and tear has always proved itself to be up to the standard. Among their specialties is the Perfection Buck Wagon, one of the most perfect road wagons ever brought out in Pittsburgh.

Special attention is also given to the repair of wagons and carriages, and all orders in this line are promptly and satisfactorily attended to. The firm is worthy of every patronage.

The Genuine Arizona Diamond Stones

Set in gold and warranted, can be had at no other place but No. 38 Fifth avenue.

Public Library of Kentucky Gift Concert.

The vigorous energy with which the affairs of this noble institution have been conducted is known and appreciated over the whole country. The two gift concerts that have already been given by the trustees, in aid of the public library of Kentucky, have rendered such entire satisfaction to every body, that the interest in the third grand concert, announced for April 8th, next, is very intense, and sales of tickets have progressed with vastly greater rapidity than at either of the previous concerts. The gifts are always paid in full, in cash, and the chances are as one to ten. Those of our friends who wish to secure one of the ten thousand gifts must order tickets soon, or the chances will be forever gone. Gildenfenny & Hess, No. 45 Fifth avenue, are the agents for Pittsburgh.

The Center of Attraction

is at 38 Fifth avenue, where the celebrated Arizona diamond jewelry is sold.

How Unnecessary the Anguish many persons undergo from rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, toothache and earache. We say unnecessary because the application of MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT to the afflicted parts, or a few drops of it in the ears or tooth, affords instantaneous, and what is better, permanent relief. For cuts, wounds, bruises, swelling, and all injuries or diseases which require treatment externally, this liniment is everywhere recommended as the most potent and reliable healing agent in existence. For all external injuries or ailments of horses or cattle it is infallible. TTHSSS.

Choice Brands

of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, all grades and flavors, at the cigar parlor of Mr. S. A. Barr, No. 132 Smithfield street. If you want tobacco that will make you think you never had known what delicious enjoyment could be had from good tobacco, drop in at Barr's parlor and get a stock of his fine cut, or twist, or roll.

Albums, the greatest variety at the lowest prices at Evans' Department Store.

Every lady in Pittsburgh ought to have, if she has not already, a new American Button-Hole Overseaming Sewing Machine, which can only be had at 178 Liberty street.

C. Coleman & Son, No's. 16, 17, 18 and 19 Marion Avenue, Allegheny, supply promptly and at very low prices, every description of one and two horse wagons, carts and wheelbarrows, also steeltooth horse hayrakes, hubs, spokes, and fellows. Call and see or send for an illustrated price list. s.

Ladies and gents rubber watch chains with charms at Evans' Department Store.

THE STRIKING JOB PRINTERS.

The Matter Finally Settled—The Men to Return at the Old Rates.

The strike of the job printers of this city, which continued about five weeks, was terminated yesterday by the decision of the arbitrators to whom the matter had been referred. After holding several consultations without arriving at any agreement it was finally decided that the printers should select one of their number to represent them, the proprietors also naming one, the two to select a third party, and the three arbitrators to render a final decision. Mr. S. R. Johnston, of W. G. Johnston & Co., was selected by the proprietors, and Mr. W. S. Gazzam by the printers. These two selected Mr. John Semple, of Jones & Semple, and yesterday Mr. Semple decided that the printers should return on the former rates, the minimum wages being fifteen dollars per week, instead of eighteen dollars, as demanded by the printers. The question of apprentices was also decided in favor of the proprietors, who will now be allowed to take as many apprentices as they think proper. For "over work" the printers will be paid at the rate of a price and a half, instead of fifty cents per hour, as heretofore.

An agreement to the above affect was signed by the three arbitrators yesterday, though a meeting of the proprietors will be held this morning at ten o'clock, when the agreement will be finally signed and settled. The printers in several of the offices will resume work to-day, and it is probable that no more difficulty will be experienced.

A large assortment of stereoscopes and views at Evans' Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue.

THE ladies of the Moquis tribe of Indians, in Arizona, have a very convenient way of distinguishing maids and matrons, so as to prevent any possible mistake on the part of bachelors in search of wives. As soon as the girls arrive at a marriageable age, they do their hair up on each side of their head, something in the shape of two great wings, or as it most reminds one, of the wheels of a steamer. As soon as they enter the holy bonds of matrimony they drop their wings and then their hair hangs in large rolls by the side of the head.

SINCE Napoleon's death, country physicians are growing crazy over the cases of embolism developed throughout the land. Last week, in Ohio, a young lady died from what a round-headed old doctor said was "heart klot or embyolism of the main flue of the heart," but she revived in an hour, and it was found she had been temporarily choked by a chew of gum which she had swallowed.

THE TONIC OF THE PERIOD.

This is a trying season to persons deficient in stamina and out of health. To rally their physical energies by the most approved artificial means is a duty they owe to themselves. Foremost among the tonics and alteratives of the age stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is a vegetable stimulant and corrective, against which no tenable objection can be urged. There is no risk in recommending it as the best preparation in existence for renovating an enfeebled and broken down system. The most valuable medicinal products that nature has ever yielded to botanical research are blended in this famous elixir, and its stimulating basis is recognized in our public hospitals as the purest of all varieties of distilled liquors. For general debility, nervous weakness, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, billiousness and intermittent fevers it is a positive specific.

MARRIED.

HAMILTON—LEWIS—On Tuesday, February 18, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, near Clinton, Pa., by Rev. D. K. McKnight, Mr. ROBERT C. HAMILTON, of Washington county, Pa., and Miss MOLLIE J. LEWIS.

McCOY—LYTLE—On Thursday evening, February 20, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. Chichester, Mr. CHAUNCEY F. McCOY, of Pittsburgh, and Miss IRENE M. LYTLE, of Altoona, Pa.

DIED.

GILL—At Washington, D. C., on Friday, February 21, 1873, at 5 o'clock, A. M., Mrs. MAGGIE GILL, wife of Henry C Gill, formerly of this city.

ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER. 117 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

CHARLES, PEEBLES & McGUIRE, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, cor. of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $3,213,175.99.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

Flowers, Flowers.
Choice BOQUETS, BASKETS and FLORAL DESIGNS. Special attention paid to decorating parlors and tables for weddings, &c.
Finest canary birds and cages always on hand.
J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
Florists, 112 Smithfield street, Opposite Postoffice.

NEW BOOKS.

A Memorial of Alice and Phebe Cary. By Mary Clemmer Ames	$2 00
The Wandering Heir. By Chas. Reade	1 00
Mrs. Skagg's Husbands. By Brete Harte	1 50
At His Gates. Mrs. Oliphant	1 50
The Yellow Flag. Yates	1 25
A Russian Journey. Proctor	3 00
The Romance of the Harem. By Mrs. Leonowens	3 00
Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea	3 00
Forces of Nature. A magnificent volume on Popular Science	12 50
Rome. By Francis Wey. 245 Illustrations	27 50
Back Log Studies. By the author of "Summer in a Garden."	
Expressions of the Emotions in Men and Animals. By Darwin	3 50
Nordhoff's California	2 50
Whymper's Scrambles in the Alps	2 50
Myths and Myth-makers	2 00
Bageot's Physics and Politics	1 50

AT
DAVIS' BOOK STORE,
175 Liberty Street.

HELIOTROPE.

A large assortment of Lubin's celebrated Extracts purchased personally in Paris and imported through the Pittsburgh Custom House, among which are
Moss Rose, New Mown Hay,
Rondoletia,
Camelia, Fragipanni,
Ambrosia,
Acacia, Musk, &c.
Sold at the price asked for the counterfeit article—$1 per bottle, by
SIMON JOHNSTON
Corner Smithfield street and Fourth avenue.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300.
Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120.
Single Shot Guns, $3 to $25. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material and Sporting Goods, at very low prices. Guns and Pistols Repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
Sign of the Big Gun,
No. 179 Smithfield Street

FOR SALE,
AN INTEREST IN A
Manufacturing Establishment,
Doing a large and profitable business. Address Lock Box 351, Pittsburgh, or inquire of
J. M. GAZZAM,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
96 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

SEEDS. SEEDS.
Our annual Descriptive Seed Catalogue is now ready for mailing to all applicants enclosing stamp, and free to all regular customers. Dealers and Gardeners' lists free on application. Prime Clover and Timothy in stock at lowest market prices.
SCOBIE, REED & SMITH,
SEEDSMEN,
137 Liberty street.

James Gallagher's
MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 19 SIXTH STREET (old St. Clair).
It may be gratifying to our friends and patrons, as well as the public at large, to know that Mr. C. A. Muhlenbring, an experienced Cutter and Superintendent of the establishment, after an absence of a week, has returned, bringing with him a new and beautiful assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS chosen from the largest and most fashionable emporiums of New York.

Franklin Fire Ins. Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses Paid since 1829, nearly $7,000,000
Cash Assets January 1st, 1872, $3,253,749
LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID BY
COFFIN, KELLOGG & CO.,
THIRD AVENUE AND WOOD ST.

HOISTING MACHINES,
Hand, Steam and Water Power.
H. J. REEDY & CO., Cincinnati.
Wm. Cunningham, Agent, glass front box 378, Pittsburgh, or John Wilson & Son, 297 Liberty street.

$1,000 REWARD
For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all druggists. Price, $1.00. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents, No. 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

ST. LOUIS FLOUR.—200 Bbls. Choice White Wheat Family Flour, "Tom Miller, Jr." and other brands, just received and delivered to families at lowest market rate, by
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

AMUSEMENT ADVERTISING RATES.

The following is the rate charged for advertisements under the head of "Amusements" in this column:

1 Square 1 time	$1 00	1 Square 7 times	4 30
1 Square 2 times	1 60	1 Square 8 times	5 35
1 Square 3 times	2 25	1 Square 9 times	5 80
1 Square 4 times	2 90	1 Square 10 times	6 51
1 Square 5 times	3 75	1 Square 11 times	7 36
1 Square 6 times	4 00	1 Square 12 times	8 00

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD....Lessees and Managers.
TONY DENIER
And his Great New York Pantomime Troupe.
SATURDAY EVENING, February 22d, 1873.
LAST NIGHT OF
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
Humpty Dumpty....Tony Denier
Monday, "Bertha, the Sewing Machine Girl."

FRED. AIMS' AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
FRED. AIMS....Lessee and Manager.
FITZ SIMMONS....Stage Manager and Advertiser.
Washington's Birthday Matinee at 2:30.
Psychological Star, M'lle De Montford, Leon Brothers, Carrolls, J. M. Carroll, General, Eddie and Dan, Ed. Banker, Charley Howard, Lulu Delmay, Tilly Prestage, Lizzie La Grange, Mlle Kanane.
Wednesday and Saturday Matinees at 2:30 P. M.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE
R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE....Lessees and Managers.
Washington's Birthday, 2 performances.
Afternoon at 2:30; Evening at 8.
Sadi D'Jalma, Hawley and Miaco, The O'Donohue, all the great Stars. The National Anthem and an Allegorical Tableau. The new Drama, called "The Union Scout."
Monday, seven New Stars.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 24th,
The Great Actor,
McKEE RANKIN!
In his Matchless Impersonation of
RIP VAN WINKLE,
Supported by the favorite actress, Miss KITTY BLANCHARD, and a Company selected expressly for the various parts, as played by them over 400 Nights in the principal Theatres of the United States.
Reserved Seats can be booked from Saturday, February 22d, between 9 and 4 o'clock, at the Box Office of the Academy. fe21:h100

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF
the
County Christian Temperance Alliance,
Will be held in the SECOND U. P. CHURCH,
Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh,
ON SATURDAY, THE 22D INSTANT.
AT TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.
ADDRESSES BY
REV. FATHER HICKEY,
REV. J. D. HERR.
Friends of the cause are earnestly requested to be present. fe21:h94

MERCANTILE
LIBRARY LECTURES.
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 25th.
PROF. E. S. MORSE,
OF MASS.,
An illustrated Lecture on Natural History, entitled
"How Animals Move."
The notices of Prof. Morse's Lectures in the eastern papers are highly commendatory.
Admission 75 cents. Tickets can be had at the Library. fe22

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MORGAN LECTURES
THIS AFTERNOON MATINEE
OLD BONNETS
And They That Wear Them.
Doors open at 1; Lecture at 2 P. M.

SATURDAY NIGHT, second and last time in Pittsburgh.
"Fast Young Men."
Admission to all parts of the house, 25 CENTS.

GRANDEST SCHEME OF THE AGE
$500,000
CASH GIFTS.
$100,000 for Only $10.
Under authority of special legislative act of March 16, 1871, the trustees now announce the THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT, for the benefit of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, to come off in Library Hall, at Louisville Ky., on
TUESDAY, APRIL 8th, 1873.
At this concert the best musical talent that can be procured from all parts of the country will add pleasure to the entertainment, and TEN THOUSAND CASH GIFTS, aggregating a vast total of HALF A MILLION DOLLARS currency will be distributed by lot to the ticket holders, as follows:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift	$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
One Grand Cash Gift	20,000
One Grand Cash Gift	10,000
One Grand Cash Gift	5,000
24 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of 500 each	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of 400 each	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of 300 each	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of 200 each	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of 100 each	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of 10 each	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash	$500,000

To provide means for this magnificent Concert, One Hundred Thousand Tickets only will be issued, a large portion of which are already sold.

PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; and Quarters, $2.50. Eleven whole Tickets for $100. No discount on less than $100 orders.

Nothing could be more appropriate for presents than tickets to this banquet of wealth or more likely to produce grander satisfactory results. The object of this THIRD GIFT CONCERT is the enlargement and endowment of the public library of Kentucky, which, by the special act authorizing the concert for its benefit, is to be forever free to all citizens of every State. This concert will be conducted like the first and second heretofore given, and full particulars of the mode of drawing the gifts and paying them and everything necessary to a thorough understanding of the scheme from beginning to end, are now published in the form of a circular, which will be furnished, free of cost, to any who apply.

The entire management of this undertaking has been committed by the trustees to Hon. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, late Governor of Kentucky, to whom all communications pertaining to the Gift Concert should be addressed.
R. T. DURRETT, President.
W. N. HALDEMAN, Vice President.
JOHN S. CAIN, Sec'y Public Library of Ky.
Farmers and Drovers Bank, Treasurer.
Tickets are now ready for sale, and all orders for them or applications for agencies, circulars, information, etc., will meet with prompt attention when addressed to me as below directed.
Tho. E. Bramlette, Louisville, Ky.,
Agent Public Library, Ky.
For tickets and information apply to Messrs. GILDENFENNY & HESS, Booksellers, No. 45 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

RICHARD E. BREED & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
CHINA
Glass and Queensware,
Britannia and Silver Plated Ware and Table Cutlery.
No. 100 Wood Street.

PROFESSIONAL.

SAMUEL McMASTERS,
Alderman,
Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate,
Office, No. 100 GRANT STREET,
Opposite St. Paul's Cathedral.

W. C. FRIEND,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE, 61 GRANT STREET.

H. B. SWOOPE,
Attorney-at-Law,
And United States District Attorney, will attend to professional business entrusted to him, both in Federal and State Courts.
Office in CUSTOM HOUSE, Second Story

BRASS FOUNDERS.
JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
South Side Brass Works.
ALL KINDS OF
BRASS CASTINGS
MADE TO ORDER.
Prompt attention given to filling orders for finished Brass Goods and Antifriction Metal. Address
No. 95 CARSON ST., South Side,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

LIVERY & SALES STABLES.
JOHN H. STEWART....ROBT. H. PATTERSON.
ROBT. H. PATTERSON & CO.,
LIVERY, SALE AND
Commission Stables
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS,
AT
McKEE'S,
59 MARKET STREET,
For Ten Days.
A. D. McKEE, in order to make room for
SPRING STOCK,
Will close out AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL during the next TEN DAYS the balance of Stock on hand of
Fancy Silks,
Dress Goods,
Cloaks, Sacques,
Shawls, Alpacas,
Cassimeres,
Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, &c.
As all the Goods have been Marked Down to a Low Figure, and some of them 25 PER CENT. BELOW COST, this is a rare opportunity to secure bargains in SILKS, DRESS AND HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.
A. D. McKEE,
Successor to McKee, Murphy & Co.,
59 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

OFFICIAL—PITTSBURGH.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Pittsburgh Water Committee for the following supplies, up to MARCH 3D, 1873. All contracts to commence April 1st, 1873, and to continue to April 1st, 1874 (at the option of the Committee to discontinue one or all of them at the expiration of six months from commencement of contract.)

All FERRULES needed for city, of city pattern.

COAL, at Lower Water Works, corner of Etna and Twelfth street, four hundred and fifty-eight thousand bushels, at Upper Works, Bedford avenue, one hundred and nine thousand bushels, and at Forty-fifth street Water Works, one hundred thousand bushels. Any or all these contracts for Coal may call for more or less than the amount herein mentioned. The exact amount of Coal to be delivered each day or for the whole or part of the year, must be at the Superintendent's option, and to be placed in the works as he may designate. Contractors must have the following stock on hand: at Lower Works, 3,500 bushels; at Upper Works, 1,000 bushels; at Forty-fifth street, Seventeenth ward, 500 bushels.

Also, for FIRE PLUGS and GATES, city pattern; and also for Miscellaneous Castings; and also all WATER PIPE, the said Pipe to be made of soft gray metal, and cast vertically, and to be of the length of 12 feet up to 12 inches in diameter, and 15 inch pipe and over must be 12 feet 5 inches.

All Coal must be good merchantable nut coal, passed over a ¾ inch screen and subject to the inspection of the Superintendent of the Water Works.

All Water Pipe must be weighed and tested in this city at contractor's expense, and delivered in such way and manner as may be directed.

All bids to be accompanied with bonds to the amount of One Thousand Dollars that in case the contract is awarded to any party [illegible] same.

The Contractor for the Coal shall give bonds in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars.

JAMES M. ATKINSON,
Superintendent of P. W. W.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW CITY HALL, SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, February 11, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all owners (whether resident or non resident) of the City of Pittsburgh, of DRAYS, CARTS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c., to pay their Licenses at this office forthwith. All licenses not paid on or before the FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, 1873, will be placed in the hands of a Police officer for collection, subject to a collection fee of 50 cents, and all persons neglecting to pay on or before the first Monday in May, will be subject to a penalty double the amount of the License, to be recovered before the Mayor or any Alderman of said City.

The old metal plates of last year must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out or 25 cents additional will be charged on each License.

RATES OF LICENSE.

Each One Horse Vehicle	$7 50
Each Two Horse Vehicle	12 00
Each Four Horse Vehicle	15 00
Each Two Horse Hack	15 00
Omnibus and Timber Wheels drawn by two horses	18 00

One dollar extra will be charged for each additional horse used in the above specified vehicles.

C. L. MAGEE, City Treasurer.

CITY ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, January 20, 1873.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance providing for the equalization of the valuation of taxable property," passed October 26, 1872, owner of real estate are hereby notified that their lists are now ready, and that it is the duty of all property holder who fail to receive lists to call at this office and obtain duplicates.

THOS. H. PHELPS,
City Assessor.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, February 13, 1873.

NOTICE TO IRON FOUNDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 20 DAY OF MARCH, at 3 P. M., for supplying the city of Pittsburgh with CASTINGS FOR SEWERS, to be delivered wherever needed within the limits of the city.

A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, February 13, 1873.

NOTICE TO BRICK MAKERS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 20 DAY OF MARCH, at 3 P. M., for supplying the city of Pittsburgh with —— THOUSAND BRICK, thoroughly hard burnt, of the size and form, as per sample in this office. Bidders will state the point of delivery.

A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

REGISTRY DEPARTMENT, CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL,
PITTSBURGH, February 11, 1873.

ATTENTION PROPERTY OWNERS OF the EIGHTH, ELEVENTH, THIRTEENTH AND FOURTEENTH WARDS, you are hereby notified to bring the deeds of your property to this office for Registry, as required by Act of Assembly, approved February 24, 1871; upon failure to do which the penalties imposed by said act will be inflicted.

A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the viewers on the opening of Halket street, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessment, with interest, cost and fees.

THOMAS S. BIGELOW,
City Attorney.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 3, 1873.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE
For Sale or Exchange
FOR CITY PROPERTY.
ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE, AT BRADDOCKS, three minutes' walk from Pennsylvania Railroad Station, containing 10 Rooms, Marble Mantles in Parlor and Dining Room, front and back Portico, good Cellar under the entire House. Lot 225 feet front by 230 in depth, planted in bearing fruit trees.
ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE near the above Property, containing 7 Rooms, Marble Mantle in Parlor, front and back Portico, good dry Cellar. Lot 220 feet front by 210 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit Trees.
The above Property is very desirable for Country Residences, being on the high ground on the north side of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Beautiful view of the Monongahela River from both properties.
ENQUIRE OF
John A. Carothers,
108 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR SALE.
100 Quarter and Half-Acre
LOTS,
ALSO, THE
FARM HOUSE AND BARN,
With 1½ acres of ground and about 400 bearing Fruit Trees; also a Farm of 125 acres, adjoining the above Lots, with about twelve acres of Coal. All of the above within from five to ten minutes' walk from Walls Station, P. R. R. This property will be sold on easy terms. Plans can be seen at my office. This property offers better inducements for speculation than any property offered on the P. R. R. on account of its close proximity to the contemplated improvements of the P. R. R. Co. Inquire of
JOHN GRAZIER,
108 Smithfield street.

BRIDGE WORK.
CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO.
The Union Iron Works,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Bridge Iron, Patent Solid Rolls, Wrought Iron Beams,
Girders, Channel Iron,
Angles, Plates, Axles.
Post Iron, Splice Bars,
Merchant Bar, Forging, &c.
General Office and Works, 29th Street,
PITTSBURGH.
Eastern Office—57 Broadway, New York.
Lithographs of Sections furnished on application.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.
BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES:
Cor. Fifty-first and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh.
No. 426 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
No. 211 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARRIS & EWING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 341 Liberty St., cor. of 10th,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HENRY EPPING....W. H. CARPENTER....R. J. WARING.
KEYSTONE STEAM PUMP,
Epping, Carpenter & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS,
Corner Penn and 32d Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN DAVIS,
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer of
TRUNKS,
Ladies' Satchels, &c.
204 SMITHFIELD ST., near Liberty,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HENRY G. HALE,
Merchant Tailor,
COR. PENN AVE. AND SIXTH ST.,
PITTSBURGH

LEMON & WEISE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cabinet Furniture
AND
CHAIRS.
No. 111 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The Trade supplied at Lowest Prices.

AIKEN'S
Perfect Fitting
SHIRTS
Directions for self-measurement on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.
JAMES H. AIKEN,
74 FIFTH AVENUE, (opposite Postoffice.)

J. N. DRYDEN & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING,
Office and Fancy
FURNITURE.
No. 181 Federal Street, Allegheny.
SPRING BOTTOMS AND MATRESSES constantly on hand and made to order. Repairing promptly attended to.

T. & J. T. McCANCE,
Merchant Tailors.
NEW FALL STOCK
Just received for the custom trade. Owing to increased facility in the cutting department, we hope to fill orders with promptness and satisfaction to our patrons.
NO. 196 LIBERTY STREET.

Hazard Powder Company's
SPORTING AND MINING POWDER.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and dealers by KEG or CAR LOAD.
AT LOW PRICES.
Safety Fuse constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh street, (late Irwin street,)
PITTSBURGH.

JOS. C. BAILIFF....THOS. BROWN
Bailiff & Brown,
PLUMBERS,
Gas and Steam Pipe Fitters,
NO. 55 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

MILLER & CO.'S
(BOSTON) CELEBRATED
PIANOS,
first quality. They are unexcelled in tone, elegant in finish, incomparable in durability and simplicity of construction.
SOLE AGENT FOR PITTSBURGH AND VICINITY,
JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
136 Smithfield Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, Music Books, Italian strings, etc.

HOLTZMAN & WEIDERHOLD
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS
Mosquito Bars,
Curtain Goods
and Bedding.
No. 100 THIRD AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES W. PEMBROKE,
WATCHMAKER.
(Late with J. R. McFadden & Co.)
No. 40 Sixth Street,
CORNER OF PENN.
Marine and Pocket Chronometers, Fine Watches and Clocks Repaired and Adjusted.
A specialty made of adjusting new work.

BUCKEYE STEAM PUMPS,
Power Pumps,
Hand Pumps,
For Railroads, Steamboats, Paper Mills, Distilleries, Breweries, Iron Furnaces, Rolling Mills, &c.,
Tate, Munden & Tate,
AGENTS FOR
McGowen Pump Co.

FLANNELS, YARNS
AND JEANS.
The attention of JOBBERS is directed to our large assortment, consisting of a great variety of Styles of our well-known
Flannels, Yarns and Jeans,
At prices which cannot fail to be satisfactory. The trade will find it to their advantage to examine our stock and prices.
S. Bradley & Sons,
WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS
River Avenue, below Suspension Bridge,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

ADVANCE IN WAGES.
YOU WILL SAVE 20 PER CENT.
BY BUYING YOUR
BOOTS
AND
SHOES
At Wholesale Prices from
R. TAGGART,
No. 129 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY,
Which is equal to 40 per cent. advance in wages. Call and examine our good and prices.